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An Analysis of
ANCIENT DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE
IN
Great Britain.

By F.T. Dollman and J.R. Jobbins.

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PREFACE.

OUR taſk, compriſing four years' labour, is at laſt accompliſhed,—and the *Analyſis of Ancient Domeſtic Architecture* is complete, and iſſued to the world. During its progreſs, the obtaining material, the execution of the drawings and illuſtrations, and the compilation of the deſcriptive matter, has occaſioned no ſmall amount of care and anxiety; but, throughout the whole work, the authors' ſincere deſire has been to obtain the beſt and moſt intereſting ſubjects for illuſtration; and inſtead of going over already-trodden ground, and preſenting ſubjects previouſly familiar, to inveſtigate the beſt examples that have not hitherto received a full ſhare of attention.

It may not be out of place to revert to one example in particular, alluſion to which was made in the Preface to the Firſt Volume, *viz.*, the Gueſten Hall at Worceſter. It was then ſtated that, apparently, it was threatened with deſtruction—the remark has now to be made, regretfully and indignantly, that it is now a thing of the paſt; for, having been totally demoliſhed, our illuſtrations of this beautiful building are, it is believed, the only publiſhed record remaining. Among other ſubjects, not hitherto illuſtrated in detail, will be found the curious Mediæval ſhop-fronts in the Butcher Row, Shrewſbury —the houſes of the ancient traders and merchant princes of Briſtol,—Spicer, Canynge, and Colſton—one of the beſt and moſt perfect of the timber houſes with which Ludlow abounds—and a valuable, though late, example of an old houſe at Lavenham, in Suffolk. Penſhurſt Place and Haddon Hall, in their general features, are, indeed, ſufficiently familiar; but portions of both theſe manſions, not hitherto publiſhed, are alſo illuſtrated.

In the Preface to the former volume, it was intimated that an example of a domeſtic chapel of each of the three periods,—Firſt, Middle, and Third Pointed, would be given. In illuſtration of the firſt of theſe three, the Chapel at Lambeth Palace appeared in our Firſt Volume; in our Second will be

found the Chapel of the Epiſcopal Palace at Wells, in Somerſetſhire, a beautiful ſpecimen of the Second or Middle-Pointed Period.* The domeſtic chapel at the "Vyne," near Baſingſtoke, Hants, of the Third or Perpendicular Period, and comparatively but little known to the archæologiſt, alſo appears amongſt the accompanying plates, with its elaborate panelling, barge-boards, and carving, and the quaint and curious devices of initial letters, ribands, and monograms, from other portions of the houſe, all very good in deſign and execution, although of a date as late as Henry the Eighth's reign. In addition to the introductory remarks on Ancient Domeſtic Architecture in general, a liſt of ſubjects compriſed in the volume, with the number of Plates to each, is given, to which is added a chronological arrangement of the illuſtrations in the entire work.

We cannot conclude our labours without once more recording our ſincere acknowledgments to thoſe eſteemed members of the profeſſion, from whom we have received many valuable ſuggeſtions and much information, and who have accorded the uſe of many excellent ſketches and drawings during the progreſs of the work. For the ſupport we have received from our Subſcribers, we tender them our grateful thanks; and with this acknowledgment, we now conclude, bidding to all a moſt cordial and friendly farewell.

November, 1863.

* It is somewhat remarkable that in the illustrations of the remains of the great hall at this palace, and which abut upon the chapel, given very carefully some years since by the elder Pugin, in the Second Volume of the "Examples of Gothic Architecture," this beautiful chapel was unnoticed altogether.

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AN ANALYSIS

OF

ANCIENT DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE.

THE ANCIENT DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE of Great Britain has formed the ſubject of ſo much valuable reſearch during the laſt few years, and ſo much has been brought to light regarding the manners and cuſtoms, no leſs than the dwellings of our anceſtors throughout the period popularly known as "The Middle Ages," that it would almoſt ſeem that the inſight thereby afforded into ancient domeſticities leaves little elſe to be recorded. As year after year rolls on, additions are continually being made to our previous ſtock of information, new and more accurate data are brought to light, and the meagre, confuſed, and often incorrect accounts given in earlier treatiſes, have been gradually replaced by a circumſtantial narrative of the mode in which our forefathers lived, even to the minuteſt points of detail.

As it would be mere plagiariſm to retrace the ground already ſo well and ſo often trodden, it will here ſuffice to recapitulate briefly the hiſtory and gradual progreſs of the civil architecture of Great Britain.

It is, perhaps, unneceſſary to go further back than the period of the Saxon rule in England. Inveſtigation has abundantly developed (in the inſtance of the recent diſcoveries at the ancient Uriconium more eſpecially) the extent, arrangement, and importance of the edifices erected during the Roman occupation of this country; but to dwell at any length on the Pre-Saxon period would extend theſe remarks far beyond a neceſſary limit.

Notwithſtanding the magnificence of the Roman reſidences, it is certain that, during the ſway of the Saxons in England, art and civilization retrograded ſtep by ſtep, until the characteriſtics of domeſtic habitations aſſumed the *ne plus ultra* of primitive rudeneſs; every approach to luxury and refinement was for the time diſcarded, and the primary law of neceſſity would ſeem to have reigned ſupreme. From all that may be gathered on the ſubject, the dwellings of the majority of the people were mere huts, of the rudeſt conſtruction; and although the material ſuitable for conſtructive purpoſes exiſted in abundance, nevertheleſs, whether from indifference or want of knowledge, the natural productions—ſtone, flint, chalk, and clay, remained unheeded, and were, as yet, alike valueleſs and unprofitable,—the abodes of our Saxon anceſtors being merely of wood framing, with the interſtices filled with mud, and the roofs rudely covered with thatch, reeds, or ſhingle, while the interior conſiſted of but one room, wherein the ſmoke from the fire, which was kindled on the floor, or within a ſpace hollowed out for it, eſcaped as it beſt could by door or aperture in the roof, or through fiſſures in the walls, the "innovation" of chimneys being as yet unknown; the windows, if any, being mere openings left in the walls to admit air, and the manufacture of flat glaſs for glazing purpoſes in domeſtic buildings an uninvented proceſs. Such were the dwellings of the majority of the people; the houſes of the thanes, though probably of conſiderable extent, conſiſting only of a hall,* uſed by day for meals, and at night, as a ſleeping apartment for the followers, bondmen, and ſervants. In ſome inſtances, it would ſeem that the maſter was provided with an additional chamber, little ſuperior however, as regarded comfort and extent of accommodation, to that of his retainers. Even in the largeſt and moſt important towns, where, if at all, ſome degree of refinement and ſuperiority might have been expected to exiſt, it was juſt the ſame. London itſelf, and Wincheſter, then a place of opulence and importance,

* In the time of Athelstan, every ceorle or freeman possessing five hides of land, and a dwelling, with convenience for cooking, with a bell surmounting the roof, took rank as a thane.

were as indifferently provided; and in the caſe of the Metropolis, we find that even down to Stephen's reign, the ſtreets conſiſted of houſes of wood, covered with thatch. Among the artificers, the ſervices of the ſmith and carpenter were moſt in requeſt—all architectural features, to ſay nothing of decorative art, being entirely unknown, or if attempted at all, limited to religious edifices; for if we are to place any reliance on the traditions of ſo remote an era, the domeſtic buildings in Alfred's time were ſo ill-conſtructed, and the joinery of ſo rude a kind, that the King himſelf was neceſſitated to uſe a lantern to prevent the light in his chamber from being extinguiſhed by the currents of air that entered through the crevices in his palace.* No leſs primitive were the internal appointments. The furniture conſiſted of maſſive benches, ſtools, tables, and cheſts, and the ſleeping couches reſembled the pooreſt of thoſe known in our own times as ſtump bedſteads; the bedding and pillows were merely ſtraw, and the covering chiefly the ſkins of animals. Amidſt all this primitive rudeneſs, the Anglo-Saxons, though devoid of taſte, poſſeſſed no little admiration for the goldſmith's art, and ornamented their perſons with torques, bracelets, brooches, rings, and necklaces, ſet with precious ſtones, and of great richneſs of material, although inferior in deſign.

Such, it may be inferred, was the general domeſtic condition of the people from the 9th to the 12th century, when the Norman occupation had begun to produce ſome ſymptoms of modification and change in the habits and cuſtoms of the people, and with that change, improvement. The overthrow of Harold in 1066, and the ſubjugation of the kingdom by William the Conqueror, muſt have firſt introduced theſe beneficial reſults, although for a long period afterwards the invaders were regarded by the native people with ſuſpicion, hatred, and jealouſy. This, no doubt, operated to prevent the Normans from changing the ſtyle of the habitations, and introducing the characteriſtic features of thoſe to which they had been accuſtomed in Normandy; but when in courſe of time, this aſperity of feeling had gradually abated, and the people generally had by degrees conformed to their uſages, they began to introduce alterations in the character of the domeſtic buildings, modelling them in ſome ſort after the arrangements of thoſe in their own country. Probably, the Normans did in the firſt inſtance what the Saxons had done at an earlier period,—that is, they adopted the dwellings they found in exiſtence, until the neceſſity of their removal, through decay, induced the re-erection of the buildings in an improved and more commodious form; and it began to be found that the repeated deſtruction by fire of the frail tenements of their predeceſſors, induced the neceſſity of a change in the material of the houſes. Accordingly, in the 12th century, ſtone, with ſhingle or thatch as a roof covering, began to be employed by thoſe who had the means of doing ſo—this, of courſe, tended to confine the ravages of fire to the building where it originated, but the houſes thus erected were comparatively few in number, and it is to be remarked that in the decrees of the Aſſize of London† in the firſt year of Richard the Firſt's reign, no proviſion is made for chimneys.

A diſtinguiſhing alteration in Domeſtic Architecture appears about Henry the Second's reign, when the houſes were built one ſtory above the baſement,‡ which was half underground, the lower room being termed the cellar, the upper the ſolar

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* To obviate this inconvenience, hangings, suspended from the walls, were adopted. These were the precursors of ornamental tapestry in after ages, and a luxury in which the wealthy only were enabled to indulge.

† Richard's ordination says, the walls were to be 3 feet thick, 16 feet high, and of hewn stone; upon these were built wooden gables, of heights irregular, and instead of thatch, they were to be slated or covered with *brent* tile. But this material must have been very sparingly used, as we find so late as 1472, the buildings were remaining uncovered for want of the article, there being "none to get for no money;" so that probably, notwithstanding the royal command, thatch was extensively used, interspersed with wooden shingle, and in a few cases lead was adopted. This is a very curious document, containing much valuable detail respecting town houses in the 12th century—among the rest, the privileges accorded to all who should rebuild their timber buildings more substantially in stone, with tile roofs, regulations as to party walls—*the avant-courier of a Building Act*—are inserted, together with some instructions as to drains, cesspools, &c.

‡ Stone houses are recorded as belonging to the citizens of London in Henry the Second's reign, and though not constructed regularly of hewn stone, yet they were probably erected of such material as could be obtained in a rough state from the quarry, the stones or flints being bound together with cement. This mode of building extended partially into those districts where such materials were to be readily obtained; but elsewhere, houses of wood in all probability continued in use for a considerable period. In this reign, during Mowbray's rebellion, many fortified places, termed Adulterine Castles, were built; this name was given to them in consequence of their erection without license having been obtained from the Sovereign.

or ſollere; in the lower room in ſmaller houſes the maſter and his domeſtics had their meals; the ſervants ſleeping on the floor, and the maſter in the chamber above. In larger houſes, the lower room was of more importance, and was frequently on the ground level, while the ſolar was uſed by the owner as a living room by day, and a dormitory by night. The plan of the moſt important houſes of this period was a parallelogram, conſiſting of about four rooms, the upper apartments being approached by an external ſtaircaſe. This feature continued to be adopted long afterwards both in large and ſmall habitations in town and country, many of which remain to the preſent day, and beyond the Border it was ſtill more generally adopted as an eſſential architectural feature—from which it would ſeem that a general prejudice againſt internal modes of communication muſt have exiſted. Although the reverſe occurs in ſome inſtances, among which is the well known Jew's houſe at Lincoln, and where the mode of communication between the upper and lower floor appears to have been internal. Even the abodes of royalty did not differ very materially in their arrangement from the above, except that the offices, including the kitchen, larder, buttery, and cellar were of greater importance. In theſe abodes the domeſtic chapel invariably formed a diſtinctive feature, and was never omitted. In the largeſt manſions the hall was frequently of conſiderable magnificence and of large dimenſions, and as in the inſtance of the very intereſting example ſtill remaining at Oakham, Rutlandſhire, was often divided by piers and arches into a kind of nave and aiſles.

In the troublous period of the 12th century, when every man's hand was liſted againſt his brother, and every man's houſe was his caſtle, the military ſtructures were of far greater conſequence than thoſe of a purely domeſtic character. The followers of William the Conqueror, who for their ſervices were rewarded and enriched by grants of land and titles of nobility, principally built their reſidences with a view to protection and ſelf-defence, anticipating, and in thoſe ſtormy times with juſtice, that on the loſs of royal favour, diſputes among their own body, or revolutionary changes in the popular mind, they might have to contend either with their rulers, their equals, or their inferiors, for the tenure of their poſſeſſions. In Domeſday Book, 49 caſtles are recorded as being then in exiſtence, but of all thoſe one only, Arundel, was ſtanding in the days of Edward the Confeſſor. It is certain that the Conqueror was compelled in ſelf-defence to erect caſtles throughout the land to an extent that cauſed the remark of the chronicler, that "he wearied all England with their erection;" and in after times, during the diſturbed reign of Stephen, it is on record that no fewer than 1,115 caſtles were conſtructed. The caſtles of this period uſually occupied a conſiderable ſuperficial area, and conſiſted of three principal diviſions—the outer ballium or bailey, the inner court, and the donjon or keep. The entire caſtle was defended by a lofty external wall, and environed by a deep moat; on the top of this wall were the ramparts, ſurmounted by a parapet. The entrance into the lower or outer court was defended by the barbican, in front of the principal entrance, which in addition to maſſive gates had a portcullis, capable of being lowered at any moment; within the lower court, were uſually the ſtables; a ſecond rampart ſeparated the lower from the upper court, within which were the chapel and lodgings for the ſoldiers. The ſituation of the keep varied according to the nature of the ſite; it was uſually elevated on a high earthern mound, and had independent defences and outworks of its own. It was generally ſeveral ſtories in height, with a chapel on one of the floors; the baſement being occupied as a dungeon. A well is alſo an invariable feature in the arrangements of this part of the fortreſs.

Changes in domeſtic architecture are obſervable during the 13th century, that is, chiefly during the reigns of Henry the Third and Edward the Firſt. The period of John's ſway, *viz.*, 1199 to 1216, was ſo much diſturbed by civil and eccleſiaſtical commotions, that ſocial improvement was altogether diſregarded. After the death of this monarch, however, the neceſſity for the erection of purely caſtellated buildings progreſſively diminiſhed, while thoſe that were built aſſumed more of a domeſtic aſpect; and the ſize, convenience, and decorative character of the ſtructures generally, increaſed in proportion. This change was materially aided by the encouragement afforded to art in England by the King, and its widely-extended development throughout the whole of civilized Europe in the 13th century, and more eſpecially by the ſuperſeding of the Norman type

of form, detail, and decoration by the far more beautiful Pointed ſtyle of architecture, which now began to manifeſt in all directions its ever-varying and luxuriant beauty. Perhaps, in the earlier part of the century there was no very perceptible diverſity of plan or general arrangement in domeſtic buildings from that which had previouſly exiſted—the hall was ſtill the principal feature of the manſion—the old diviſions of cellar and ſolar were ſtill obſervable. Little by little, however, changes crept in; a deſire for increaſed convenience began to be diſplayed; the addition of other rooms for the maſter, beſides the ſolar, became a matter of neceſſity; the walls were now plaſtered, and, in ſome inſtances, partial wainſcotting was uſed; mural decoration and painting generally were introduced; the luxury of glaſs* in the windows ſparingly and but occaſionally, lattices and hanging wooden ſhutters both inſide and out being adopted for the admiſſion of air and as a protection from wind and rain, the erection of chimneys, and the uſe of large hooded fire places, became general; proviſion was everywhere made (and, on the whole, to a greater extent than even at the preſent day) for domeſtic convenience, in the ſhape of "*latrines*," or *cameræ privatæ;* and furniture, cooking apparatus, and domeſtic utenſils, though ſtill rude in deſign, devoid of ornament, and ſcanty in amount, were among the domeſtic requirements of the age.

We now arrive at the 14th century, when, during the reigns of the Firſt, Second, and Third Edwards, Mediæval art and architecture had attained their higheſt point of excellence. The general aſpect of the times was favourable to ſuch a development. England was comparatively tranquil and peaceful, and men began to devote themſelves to other purſuits than thoſe of ſtrife and warfare. It was indeed the golden age of Mediæval art—whether as to form, proportions, or detail—the period of our nobleſt eccleſiaſtical ſtructures—no wonder then that a correſponding advance in the architectural character of our domeſtic ſtructures began alſo to be exhibited. In the diſtribution of parts, and general arrangement of the plans of houſes, a change began to take place, indicating the progreſs of civilization and greater refinement, and the influence of a more pacific mode of life. The baronial dwellings generally had appurtenances that had not hitherto been ſo definitely marked. The entrance was by a gatehouſe into a quadrangle, on either ſide of which were offices projecting from the hall; this latter building faced the entrance, ſtill holding its place as the chief and central feature, and was generally the whole height of the houſe, with ſometimes a crypt or vault under. The approach to the hall from the quadrangle was by a projecting porch of ſtone, generally groined, and with an apartment over it, acceſs to which was obtained from a ſmall circular turret ſtaircaſe within the porch. In ſmaller houſes, ſuch as thoſe of the knights and more opulent merchants, a ſmall wooden porch ſufficed. A paſſage, traverſing the hall at the lower end, was obtained by cutting off a portion by a ſcreen, with two openings on the right of the paſſage into the hall. Facing this, on the left of the paſſage, were uſually three openings; the centre one leading to the kitchen, which was often a prominent and picturesque feature in the general deſign; the ſide openings, leading to the buttery, pantry, and other offices. In the middle of the hall was a raiſed hearth, on which, acroſs iron dogs,† the fire was kindled, and overhead a louvre or lantern, in the roof, was erected to get rid of the ſmoke. Fireplaces, however, were more generally uſed in the other rooms of the houſe; they were large and hooded, with moulded or ſculptured corbels ſupporting the hood. At the upper end was a raiſed ſtep or dais, where ſtood the table, arranged tranſverſely for the maſter of the houſe; the other tables, on treſtles for the gueſts, being placed longitudinally below the dais. The walls of the hall were often

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* Glass appears to have been used in the windows of churches and royal palaces as early as 1180. Previous to its adoption mention is made of horn or canvas being used, and also lattices of wicker, or "oke rifts." Glass was cut by the dividing rod before the use of the diamond, and writs have been issued to find glass and the workers therein. In Richard the Third's time it was the duty of a Guild of Glaziers to see dwellings were kept light and warm; but, notwithstanding, so late as Henry the Eighth's time, glazed windows were a rarity, and generally such as then existed were moveable and costly. In 1573 the windows were removed at Alnwick Castle, and laid up in safety at the departure of the earl. Sash windows were introduced in Charles the Second's reign; previously, both in manor and farm houses, quarried casements let in the light. In early times Spanish and Osmund iron was the metal recommended for the iron stanchions, although we had iron-making at Furness, and the Forest of Dean.

† These supports for the wooden logs to be burned are sometimes called awndirons, end-irons, and-irons, braud-irons, and cob-irons.

wainſcotted to a height of a few feet from the ground, above which the walls were decoratively painted, a mode of enrichment which was afterwards ſuperſeded by tapeſtry. The colour of the wall painting was green, ſtarred with gold. Other ornamentation was uſed, ſuch as paſſages from the Old and New Teſtaments, and from the lives of the ſaints, and ſcenes from early romances; borders, with male and female heads, were alſo depicted. The ceilings were painted and gilt. The floors of the halls were often unpaved, the only covering being ruſhes, which were ſtrewed over the ſurface of the floor. In ordinary houſes, the hall, in addition to being uſed for dining, ſtill continued the ſleeping apartment for the retainers and ſervants of the houſehold; but in larger and more important manſions this laſt-named uſage was diſcontinued, and the ſervants' dormitories were in the wings projecting from the hall, and which formed the ſides of the quadrangle. At the upper end of the hall there ſtill remained the ſolar, with cellar underneath, at right angles to the hall; the roof covering the two apartments being lower than that of the hall, ſo as to allow a ſmall window (generally circular, or of ſpherical-triangular form) in the gable of the latter, for ventilation to the roof. This was the private room of the owner and his family,—it was ſometimes called the parlour, and was the precurſor of the modern drawing (or withdrawing) room.* In the ſolar there was often a ſmall window looking into the hall, whence the lord of the houſe could behold from his private rooms all that was paſſing beneath. The ſolar, by degrees, aſſumed the form of a tower, ſeveral ſtories in height. Near the upper end of the hall, and adjoining the ſolar, was uſually the chapel, which formed a diſtinctive feature in the general deſign.†

In larger houſes, the entire plan of gatehouſe, quadrangle, offices, and hall, compriſed a parallelogram, ſurrounded by a moat, examples of which are to be met with at Penſhurſt and Ightham, in Kent, and elſewhere; but ſubſequent to Queen Elizabeth's reign, the moat was generally diſcontinued, from the obvious inconvenience and injury to health reſulting from ſo large a quantity of ſtagnant water, which frequently became more impure from being the receptacle of the ſewage of the houſe. In more remote diſtricts of the country, where greater lawleſſneſs prevailed, and the chances of attack from without were more probable, the character of the buildings naturally partook of a defenſive, rather than a domeſtic character; indeed, every houſe of any importance was more or leſs fortified, and a licenſe from the Crown to crenellate (or to fortify with crenelles or battlements) was neceſſary before any houſes of this kind could be erected. An intermediate claſs of houſes, generally moated, between the ordinary manſion in peaceable diſtricts, near the Border, and the pele towers more northward, are thoſe which are ſquare in form and have turrets at all the angles, which contained not only the ſtaircaſe, but the offices, bedrooms, and cloſets. In theſe ſtructures, though partly domeſtic in character, the caſtellated and defenſive types are equally combined.

In Scotland, in addition to the caſtles of the nobility erected for the protection of themſelves and their retainers from the fierce civil feuds in which they were engaged, no leſs than from the attacks of the invading Britiſh, there were the abodes of the middle claſs, who were heads of branches of clans or diſtinct families, known as peles or baſtle houſes. Theſe dwellings were of the tower claſs, with projecting turrets at the angles. The entrance was protected by double doors, the outer one grated and of iron, the inner one of oak, ſtudded cloſely with nails. The building ſtood within a high and thick walled enclofure. The floors conſiſted generally of ſingle rooms one over the other, acceſſible by a turnpike or winding ſtair, which admitted of quick and eaſy defence. In the erection of theſe houſes, the different ſtories were reached by ladders inſide; to the only entrance on the outſide, there was a flight of ſteps. The lower ſtories were vaulted in ſtone, and the windows and all openings at a conſiderable height from the ground, the upper ſtories alone having wooden floors and roofs.

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* Tho term "solar" was also sometimes used to designate the room in the gatehouse over the archway; but this was only in large mansions.

† One of the best types of a mansion of the 14th century in its plan and general arrangements, is the beautiful example at Penshurst, in Kent, illustrated in our pages.

Of the general aſpect of town houſes of the 14th century, it is more difficult, perhaps, to ſpeak with accuracy, as but few examples remain in this country, owing to the decay by age and frequent devaſtation by fire, the principal part of the ſuperſtructures being of wood. The principal authorities on the ſubject are the illuminated manuſcripts of the period, which repreſent them as having gables, with enriched barge-boards; outſide ſtaircaſes were probably very general. On the other hand, the examples of ancient town houſes in France appear to be far more numerous than thoſe in England. A ſkeleton, as it were, of one of our old towns, ſimilar in arrangement to that of thoſe known as "Baſtides," in France, exiſts in the caſe of Winchelſea, in Suſſex, but with little elſe than a few ſcattered remains of the ſtone-vaulted cellars of the original dwellings, the ſuper-ſtructures, which were probably of wood, having long ſince periſhed. It is probable alſo that many buildings of this period were ornamented externally as well as internally with colour and gilding to a conſiderable extent; the chimney ſhafts were a more important and ornamental feature than heretofore, and the roofs of the houſes were covered with tiles or ſhingle, metal vanes being diſplayed on the ſummit of the gables.* The tradeſmen's houſes in England in this century were frequently two ſtories in height above the ground floor, each ſtory overhanging that beneath. The loweſt was uſed for the diſplay of goods and wares, the upper ſtories for the living rooms, with an external ſtaircaſe. The houſes as in the ſucceeding centuries were gabled towards the ſtreets, and the gables were ornamented with barge-boards and centre finials.

Granges, or granaries, were large ſubſtantial buildings, ſometimes of an ornamental character, built in the manors belonging to monaſtic foundations, and uſed to garner up the harveſt produce; thoſe of the Ciſtercians had chapels tenanted by lay brothers, who devoted themſelves to agriculture in addition to their other duties. We find alſo that many of the abbey barns were cruciform in plan, with large folding doors at the end of the tranſepts, and are remarkable for beauty of proportion and variety of decoration. The beſt exiſting, are at Glaſtonbury, Reading, Pilton, Coxwell, Brockworth, Sherborne, Poſtlip, and Abbotſbury. A fine example exiſted at Ely, 230 feet long; it had double porches, and lancet windows at the eaſt end, and poſſeſſed an excellent timber roof. This curious building was demoliſhed in 1842.

In the 15th and 16th centuries, the requirements conſequent upon the progreſs in ſocial civilization induced increaſed refinement in the domeſtic architecture of the period, and a further advance became accordingly noticeable. An alteration in the ſtyle of architecture itſelf, *viz.*, from the ſecond period to the third, or "Perpendicular," had alſo by this time taken place; and though the change in form, detail, and ornament, ſoon began to exhibit a marked declenſion from the culminating point of excellence to which art in general had attained during the Decorated period, the houſes of the 15th and 16th centuries, erected of greater dimenſions, and frequently poſſeſſed of far more exuberant ornamentation than heretofore, were ſplendid examples of the architecture of the day, even though its original purity and beauty was in a ſtate of progreſſive decadence. The combined arrangement of caſtellated manſion and domeſtic dwelling, which more or leſs characterized the buildings of the preceding century, and formed a ſpecies of connecting link between the fortreſs and the houſe, was by degrees abandoned, and the domeſtic abode, *pure et ſimple*,—the germ of our preſent homes,—became gradually more and more developed. As theſe alterations in character progreſſed, the formerly quaſi-military aſpect of the dwellings, with its crowd of retainers and reſident dependents, as gradually diminiſhed; and thoſe parts of the ſtructure, originally conſtructed for the purpoſes of defence alone,—among the reſt, the entrance gatehouſes, as an outwork of defence againſt invading marauders,—were now treated as ornamental appendages rather than as poſſeſſing practical or conſtructional value. It is hiſtorically true that, during the 15th century, England was convulſed by civil wars; nevertheleſs, amidſt all the drawbacks and

* The origin of placing *fanes* or *vanes* upon buildings is said to have been a privilege accorded to the nobility, to whom it was alone granted, and none were to attain to the honour but those who had been foremost in planting their pennons upon the walls in the assaults of some castle of the enemy. The fanes had generally in them the armorial bearings.

desolation caused by the "Wars of the Roses," the advance in domesticated habits of life was not the less progressive; and the development of commerce, together with the energetic spirit of industry which now began to actuate the people of England, were prime movers in the change which spread over the manners, customs, and architecture of the country. Commencing, as before, with the hall as the nucleus and centre of the mansion, one chief alteration was in the diminution of its size and comparative importance. It was no longer appropriated exclusively as the banquetting room of the master, and the dormitory of his retainers—the increasing wealth of England, and independence of spirit now beginning to be entertained, having enabled many of those whose very existence had formerly depended on their lord's munificence and protection, to find means of subsistence and a separate home for themselves as artizans, labourers, and traders; in consequence, the old residence could no longer boast of a body of artificers and tradespeople, whose maintenance was provided by the master within its walls, as the members of this class began now to assume an independent course of action for themselves, and laid the foundation of the "*tiers etat*," then a new class of society altogether. Another reason for the diminished importance of the hall was the provision of apartments to be used as living rooms to a far greater extent and number. The ceremonial of state dinners was in consequence to some extent abolished, and there was therefore no longer the same occasion for dining halls on so large a scale, and though the halls still continued a principal feature, even down to the 17th century, it was rather from the prestige and tradition connected with their size and position than any motive as to their utility, that induced the continuance.

The plan of the hall remained much as before, with its characteristics of entrance porch, and room over, and in addition, frequently a smaller and less ornamental porch facing it, in the rear of the hall. The arrangement of raised dais, with the table placed transversely, and the other tables and benches ranged longitudinally, was the same; the hall itself, however, was not always the whole height of the building—the ceilings were lowered, and often nearly flat, and were divided longitudinally and transversely into panels, with carved bosses at their intersection. The ceilings were profusely coloured and gilded; tapestry hangings* were frequently used in lieu of wainscoting, though towards the end of the 15th century wainscot panelling of the constantly recurring varieties of "linen pattern" was generally used, and the upper portions of the walls were still elaborately painted. Tiles of ornamental design were used for the floors, in lieu of the rushes formerly strewed over them. The windows were of considerable size, and glass was now very generally employed; a bay window at the dais end was not only the height of the hall, but where another story was built over it, was continued the whole height of the house.† In this bay window was placed the buffet whereon the plate was displayed, and in addition, as at St. Mary's Hall, Coventry, there was sometimes a smaller recess or cupboard within the bay, as an additional receptacle for plate and porcelain, which on state occasions were exposed to view. The drinking vessels and plate were of a very gorgeous description, but there was hardly the same use for them on so extended a scale as before, as the master more frequently took his meals in his private apartment than before had been the case. The furniture of the hall, though perhaps less scanty than it had been, did not however keep pace

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* *Wall Cloths, Hallings, and Tapestry.*—We are told that the Saxons had their rough and unsightly walls hid by wall cloths, and that in a Saxon monarch's palace they were purple-dyed; but tapestry or hallings, as such luxurious hangings were called, were only partially used in the kingdom until the 13th century, but in the succeeding centuries, they were universal in the halls of the wealthy; and the richly-worked stuffs of Arras and Brabant were greatly in demand, and large sums were paid for them. They were worked in gold and colour, and enriched with incidents from Sacred History, or scenes from ancient romance, exhibiting chivalric exploits; these were frequently rendered explicit, by sayings and mottoes, streaming on scrolls, from the mouths of the principal personages, such explanations becoming household words, and hence originating much proverbial wisdom. Simpler and less costly hangings were patterned over with *fleur-de-lis* roses and heraldic insignia; and in the 14th century, if not earlier, the village of Worsted, in Norfolk, produced a fabric that yielded comfort to the living chamber of the middle classes—the manufacture taking the name of the place from whence it originated. Though the tapestry was often surpassingly rich, yet the choicest piece was displayed behind the seat of the owner of the hall—it was called the dorsel or dorser. The embellishments figured upon it were either arms, monograms, or damask patterns, as may be seen in illuminated MsS.

† Those at Thornbury Castle, Gloucestershire, built by the Duke of Buckingham in Henry the Eighth's reign, who was beheaded before the mansion was completed, and which has continued an unfinished ruin ever since, are the most important features in the house—they are rectangular, multangular, octagonal, and indeed of every possible size and form.

with the other improvements, as much of it was ſtill of rude and clumſy deſign—chairs in the hall were rarely to be met with, treſtle-tables and benches being ſtill principally uſed; in fact, furniture of this date is by compariſon rarely to be met with.

The fireplace now became a diſtinctive architectural feature; inſtead of the fire being, as before, kindled on a hearth or brazier in the body of the hall, it was placed at the ſide of the hall, and where of large dimenſions, there were frequently two, facing each other. The fireplace was generally of elaborate deſign, with rich panelling above the opening, and the whole ſometimes ſurmounted by a projecting mantel. The hooded fireplaces of the 14th century were at this time diſcontinued. In Scotland, the fireplaces were of ſtill greater dimenſions, and generally placed at the end of the hall. The example at Linlithgow Palace, the details of which are illuſtrated at full in the preſent work, is moſt magnificent; and, in addition to its other ornamentation, has carved brackets on the top for lights.—(*See the Plate.*)

The principal ſtaircaſe now began to aſſume greater dignity of character, more eſpecially in the 16th century; and after Henry the Eighth's reign, its importance ſtill further increaſed. Inſtead of the inconvenient and ſmall winding ſtaircaſe hitherto uſed, it became rectangular, and of large ſize. The ſtairs were of oak, and the baluſtrade richly carved, with heraldic ſupporters on the newels.

The domeſtic chapel ſtill continued an important feature of the manſion: it was uſually ſituated near the dais end of the hall; but, according to the plan and conditions of the ſite, its exact place often varies. Some examples of this period remain in very perfect condition,—among them, that at the Mote Houſe, at Ightham, in Kent, and at the "Vyne," near Baſingſtoke, Hants.* Additional conveniences now began to be introduced at the lower end of the hall. The openings from the ſcreen were ſtill retained, as well as the doorways from the paſſage to the kitchen, buttery, pantry, &c.; a buttery hatch, for the purpoſe of paſſing diſhes from the kitchen into the hall, was uſed; and, in addition, a lavatory with a receſs (in ſeveral of which the hooks ſtill remain), for towels. The arrangement of kitchen, buttery, and pantry was nearly the same as before; but to these ſo many other rooms were added, that their previous diſtinctive character was loſt or abſorbed by the additions made to them. The ſleeping apartments for the domeſtics were alſo conſiderably multiplied; but, in many inſtances, as at Haddon Hall, in Derbyſhire, the plan conſiſted of little better than a complicated ſeries of ſmall ill-arranged and inconvenient rooms.

At the upper or dais end of the hall ſome conſiderable change took place in the private apartments of the owner. The raised dais was after awhile omitted; and a portion of the hall was encloſed at the upper end, forming the private apartments of the maſter of the houſe. This became his ſitting room or dining room. An arrangement of this kind is obſervable at Hampton Court Palace, where the room behind the great hall is termed the withdrawing room, but which was probably the private dining room. The other living rooms were alſo multiplied in number, and in them the furniture was in general much better than it had been heretofore. Carpets were gradually coming into uſe; tables, chairs, and rich carved bedſteads were among the articles of furniture; and in the 16th century the four-poſt bedſtead came into vogue.

Chimney ſhafts† in the 15th and 16th centuries were far more elaborate and ornamental than they had been, both in ſtone and brick—the latter more eſpecially, of which very beautiful examples are to be conſtantly met with—in particular,

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* The latter is of late date, but exceedingly interesting, and very complete. It is fully illustrated as the Perpendicular example of domestic chapels in the present work.

† Chimneys.—Conisburgh Castle, a Norman structure, has a large fire hearth, the back of which slopes funnelwise towards an opening in the wall made for the escape of the smoke. Rochester Castle, also Norman, has a complete fireplace, with semicircular back, the opening being covered by a semicircular arch, in the mouldings of which there is a zig-zag ornament. The flue rises only a few feet, and terminates in an opening in the wall. Norwich and Colchester, of the same period, are on a similar plan; and Castle Hedingham, another Norman structure, has also fireplaces and chimneys. A few years later the flue was carried up the height of the walls, as may be seen at the Keep, at Newcastle, and at the Castle, Sherborne. Winwall Ho, in Norfolk, a Norman specimen, has recessed hearths and flues carried up in the walls. According to Leland, in Richard the Second's time, the chimney,

thoſe at Hampton Court, Eaſt Baſham, Norfolk, St. Oſyth, Eſſex, Thornbury, Glouceſterſhire, and Penſhurſt, Kent, are worthy of note.

In the houſes of the 15th and 16th centuries great care was alſo beſtowed on the ſtables, the wood-work of which was often elaborately carved. They were erected ſometimes in the outer, at other times in the inner courts of the houſes; but being of wood, have, in moſt caſes, diſappeared. They are, however, ſtill to be met with at Hever Caſtle, Kent.

The progreſſive development of a Mediæval manſion, according to the foregoing details, may thus be briefly ſummarized :—The aboriginal dwelling conſiſted of the ſingle apartment or common hall, in which all the inmates, maſter and domeſtics, ate, drank, and ſlept promiſcuouſly. The firſt change was the addition, at one end, of the ſolar or ſleeping apartment for the maſter's uſe. In the next alteration, the ſolar became the maſter's living room or parlour, and a bed chamber for his uſe was added; then, the uſe of the hall as a dining room for maſter and domeſtics in common was changed—the maſter no longer ate and drank in public, but uſed his private parlour as a dining room for the entertainment of his gueſts; this next neceſſitated the addition of another apartment, to be uſed as a withdrawing room after dinner. This was not all—beſides his parlour and dining room, he next required a private ſtudy, for his own particular uſe; and, in addition to the withdrawing room, a boudoir became eſſential for his wife. In the ſame manner, a ſingle bed chamber was no longer ſufficient, but tiring rooms became, in courſe of time, indiſpenſable portions of the domeſtic arrangements.*

Of ſpecimens of town houſes and ſtreet architecture in the 15th and 16th centuries, that ſtill exiſt, the richeſt and moſt valuable examples are to be met with at Cheſter, York, Coventry, and Shrewſbury, thoſe of Cheſter being, as is well known, particularly curious, and characterized by a continuous paſſage taken out of the ſolars, and over the ground floors or cellars, locally known as the "rows." They are, however, it is archæologically to be regretted, faſt diſappearing to make way for modern alterations. Among the beſt examples of Mediæval ſhops are the houſes called the "Butcher Row," at Shrewſbury, which we have illuſtrated, exhibiting ſome of the very few exiſting open ſhop fronts of the 15th century. The plan of all theſe was nearly the ſame as heretofore, *viz.* :—A ſhop beneath, the ſolar above, and the dormitories on the upper ſtory. In the earlieſt examples it is probable the houſes were not so high, as is evidenced to this day in the caſe of the oldeſt of the houſes in the Cowgate and elſewhere, in the old town of Edinburgh; but in courſe of time, as property became more valuable, or when it became neceſſary to concentrate houſe accommodation, ſecond and third ſtories were added, till, as both in Edinburgh and in Paris (in which cities there are ſtill so many points of aſſimilation to record the days of the alliance between Scotland and France) the fifth, ſixth, and ſeventh ranges of flats in the one caſe, and *étages* in the other, were reached, and houſes were built of a giddy height to which Londoners, until the erection in theſe days of the lofty ſtructures in the city and elſewhere, had no conception. In this it may, by parentheſis, be remarked, lies one of the great points of difference at the preſent day between the Scotſman and the Frenchman on the one hand, and the Engliſhman on the other, the latter of whom can with difficulty be reconciled to the idea of living in a ſuite of rooms complete and

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in the hall at Bolton Castle, was made in the wall, between the lights; but it does not appear that they were attached to private houses in Henry the Eighth's time. And it is certain that, until Elizabeth's reign, they were not common, as chafing dishes were the means used to warm those chambers in winter as were without fireplaces. An old writer in the early part of the 17th century says, "Now, we have many chimneys, yet our tenderlings complain of rheums, catarrhs, and poses (colds in the head). Then, had we none, but rere-dosses, and our heads did never ache." As the smoke was not only considered a hardening of the timber houses, so it was thought a far better medicine "to keep the good man and his family from the quack or pose, which at this time few experienced."

* Horace Walpole, speaking of the mansions of the 16th century, thus observes:—"Space and vastness seem to have made their whole ideas of grandeur. The palaces of the memorable Countess of Shrewsbury are exactly in this style. The apartments are lofty and enormous, and they knew not how to furnish them. Pictures, had they had good ones, would have been lost in chambers of such height. Tapestry, their chief moveable, was not commonly perfect enough to be real magnificence. Fretted ceilings, graceful mouldings of windows, and painted glass, the ornaments of the preceding age, were fallen into disuse. Immense lights, composed of bad glass, in diamond panes, cast an air of poverty over their most costly apartments."

communicating with each other, and all on one floor, a ſyſtem which is ſo univerſally the rule in Scotland and France. An Engliſhman's reſidence muſt be a "ſelf-contained," houſe, and in purchaſing his abode, the laſt thing he would think of would be that of doing what is ſo frequently done beyond the Tweed, *viz.* :—To purchaſe, in perpetuity, a floor or flat—a ſmall portion only of a tenement—with, perhaps, utter ſtrangers under the ſame roof both above and below him.

It was towards the end of the 15th century, and during the 16th century, that brick,* now ſo univerſally in uſe as a building material, began to be extenſively employed, (in ſome of the eaſtern counties, more eſpecially where ſtone was comparatively ſcarce) and with the beſt effect. Oxburgh Caſtle, and the Manor Houſe at Eaſt Baſham, in Norfolk; Hengrave Hall, in Suffolk; Layer Marney and St. Oſyth's, in Eſſex; Hampton Court, in Middleſex; Sutton Place, near Guilford, Surrey; Compton Wynyates, in Warwickſhire; Tatterſhall Caſtle, in Lincolnſhire, with many others, are inſtances of a moſt ſucceſsful adaptation of ſhaped and moulded brickwork. In Norfolk and in ſome parts of Suſſex, the flint facing of the walls with ſtone dreſſings to the windows, is moſt felicitouſly and effectively employed; and in Kent, Lancaſhire, and other counties, half-timbered houſes abound of excellent deſign and workmanſhip—the cuſtom and peculiarity of painting the timbers black and leaving the interſtitial plaſter white, being a peculiarity that chiefly belongs to Lancaſhire and Shropſhire, in which inſtances the effect produced by the contraſt is often exceedingly good.

Of the domeſtic abodes of the poor in the various ages of the Mediæval period, there are ſo few exiſting remains that but little can be recorded of their nature and extent. The munificence of wealthy benefactors, both eccleſiaſtics and laymen, provided charitable inſtitutions in abundance, very many of which remain to the preſent day;† and in the various Hoſpitals, almſhouſes or Bede Houſes, ſo many of which ſtill exiſt, is to be found a diſtinct claſs of buildings belonging to the Domeſtic Architecture in Great Britain. But few, however, remain of the 14th century; but after that date, they rapidly advanced in number, and many of them poſſeſſed a character of conſiderable magnitude and importance; among the largeſt of them is the magnificent Hoſpital of St. Croſs, near Wincheſter. This, as well as many others of theſe examples, has been conſiderably altered from time to time; the increaſed benefactions of its founders and ſupporters having led from time to time to a conſiderable enlargement of the building. Some have been in later times rebuilt altogether, while others remain almoſt the ſame as at the period of their erection.

The arrangement of plan in theſe buildings differs, often to a conſiderable extent; but, in moſt of them, it conſiſted of a common hall; a ſuite of living rooms for the inmates; a chapel, which, with due and becoming ſignificance, was always of a more ornamental character than the other buildings; an infirmary for the ſick; a ſuite of apartments, on a more or leſs extenſive ſcale, for the maſter or chaplain; an audit room, and ſometimes a muniment room adjoining, and a ſeries of offices. In the relative poſition of theſe component parts, four principal kinds of arrangement are obſervable. The firſt, and that in which the characteriſtic features are perhaps the moſt definitely marked, is to be met with where the abodes of the inmates

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* As illustrating the first manufacture of *tiles*, for roof-covering and the earliest manufacture of *bricks*, it is supposed that the Tilers were the first brickmakers. The makers of tegulæ or tiles, after the Roman type, are frequently mentioned in the 12th century; and in 1289 we find, that the clay, thrown up when the moat of the Tower of London was widened, was sold to tilers, who manipulated in East Smithfield, and produced for seven years upwards of seven pounds annually. In 1443, that tiles might supersede thatch, and prevent fire, a bye-law was passed by the Corporation of Reading, ordaining that no barber in that town should keep his shop open, or shave any man after ten o'clock, between Easter and Michaelmas, nor after nine, from Michaelmas to Easter, except he be a stranger or town worthy, upon pain of being fined 300 tiles (*tegulas*) to the Guildhall, to be received by the cofferers. Instances of the payment of the fine are recorded in the town annals. Before tiles were made in England, they were a Flemish importation, under the titles of channel, rug, and paving tiles; and the first workmen are said to have been Flemings. It was for the decorative tiles of Thornton Abbey that the first material is recorded, as having been purchased to colour them with (A.D., 1313). Essex and Suffolk have the earliest bricks; and moulded bricks were in extensive use in the 14th century, when they were priced at 7*s*. per 1000.

† The magnificent Hospital of St. Cross, near Winchester; Ford's Hospital, at Coventry; St. John's Hospital, Northampton; the Bede Houses at Stamford; St. Mary's Hospital, Chichester; Blundell's Grammar School, at Tiverton; the Almshouse at Ewelme, Oxon; the Bede House at Higham Ferrers, in Northamptonshire; and the Almshouses at Cobham, in Kent, are all fully illustrated in detail in the present work.

were all under one ſpacious roof, the area being ſubdivided into ſmall dwelling rooms or dormitories. The hall communicated directly with the chapel at the farther end, from which it was only ſeparated by an open ſcreen, affording thereby an opportunity for the ſick and aged to hear the recital of the Church's offices, from which, if the chapel had been a detached building, they would have been debarred. The "motif" of this wiſe and thoughtful arrangement may probably have originated with the ancient monaſtic infirmaries; and among the examples of this type will be found, St. Mary's Hoſpital, Chicheſter, the Bedehouſes at Stamford, and, as originally deſigned, at Higham Ferrers, Northamptonſhire,* The ſecond kind is where the rooms for the inmates were, as in the previous inſtance, under one roof; but with the chapel, though immediately contiguous to the hoſpital, as a diſtinct building, and entered from without. (*See the Plates of St. John's Hoſpital, Northampton*). A third variation is where the abodes formed one contiguous ſuite of buildings, ſometimes within a quadrangle, but not, like the foregoing, included under one roof, the church or chapel being altogether diſtinct, but connected with the hoſpital buildings by an ambulatory or cloiſter, or by a ſhort covered way only. Examples of this kind exiſt at St. Croſs, near Wincheſter; Ewelme, in Oxfordſhire; and Cobham, in Kent. A fourth mode of arrangement, differing ſomewhat from the foregoing, is to be met with in the caſe of Ford's Hoſpital at Coventry, where the plan conſiſts of a central open court, ſurrounded on two ſides by the almoners' dwellings, with the common hall of the hoſpital at one end, and facing it, at the other end, the chapel.†

There are a few examples to be found of early date, *viz.*, the "Maiſon Dieu" at Southampton (of the 12th century), and another bearing the ſame title at Dover; but in all the examples above enumerated it is worthy of remark that, with the exception of St. Mary's Hoſpital at Chicheſter, the chapel of which is of geometrical Middle Pointed character, the Church of St. Croſs, which is chiefly tranſition Norman, and St. John's Hoſpital, Northampton, which is partly Middle, partly Third Pointed, they are moſtly of the Third Pointed period.

As for the homes, ſuch as they were, of the poor, the poverty of the material of which they were conſtructed, and the ſlight manner in which they were erected has long ſince cauſed their general diſappearance. In the earlieſt times they muſt have been comparatively few in number, when ſo many bondmen were lodged under the roof of a maſter's houſe, without which protection they had been left to periſh; and in after times, even when ſome ſort of independence above the condition of the mere ſerf had been attained, it is to be ſurmiſed that the labourers of England, and the cottagers of Scotland and Ireland had much that was similar in the poverty-ſtricken condition of their abodes. The walls were of rough, unhewn ſtones without cement, or of mud; the roofs of thatch or rude ſtraw; the windows unglazed; the floors of bare earth, without tile or boarding; the accommodation of but one room, or at the moſt two, let the family have been ever so numerous; and their animal ſtock, where they poſſeſſed any, frequently ſheltered at night under the ſame roof with themſelves. Even in theſe days, in the remoter diſtricts of Scotland and Ireland, and in the ſqualid wretchedneſs of the diſmal and denſely-populated "Alſatias" of our own cities, the caſe is not very widely different, and until by precept and by obligation, cleanlineſs ſhall be regarded as a virtue, and a ſenſe of moral decency an abiding rule by the poor themſelves, it cannot be expected, even while thoſe in higher places do feel the neceſſity and wiſh to ameliorate the condition and abodes of their humbler brethren by every poſſible means, that much can be accompliſhed.

Subſequently to the 16th century the age of Mediæval architecture may be ſaid to have terminated; although far into the ſucceeding century there ſtill exiſted from time to time a lingering fondneſs for the type of dwellings as they once were.

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* In this instance, the internal partitions have, within comparatively few years, been entirely removed.

† At present the abodes of the brethren are on all the four sides of the quadrangle; but it is supposed, from certain peculiarities, that at the street end was the chapel of the hospital; and at the further end of the court, the common hall.

This is ſtrikingly evidenced by the number of pictureſque timber ſtructures erected in the 17th century, that are yet to be met with in ſuch cities and towns as Cheſter, Shrewſbury, and in the villages and hamlets in Kent and Surrey; all of them with their overhanging upper ſtories, moulded or carved barge-boards, mullioned, tranſomed, and diamond-quarried windows, oriels and bays, partaking of the Mediæval type.* Of the larger manſions, the noble reſidences of Longleat, Wollaton, Hardwicke, Hatfield, Burleigh, Knowle, Cobham, Charlecote, and a hoſt of others, remain in a perfect and ſtill tenanted ſtate. A detailed account of this branch of Domeſtic Architecture would extend the preſent remarks to an unreaſonable limit: in moſt of them, it may ſuffice here to ſay, a gradual departure from the old Mediæval type is obſervable. As time went on, and modern cuſtoms, with an increaſe of refinement, crept in, the change in plan became more and more developed. The hall, indeed, often was, as before, the centre feature of the houſe; but it was merely the nucleus round which the remaining portions of the plan were grouped. Elaborate ceilings, with panels and pendants, often conſtructed of plaſter, were a great feature in buildings of this date. A door at one end of the hall led to the drawing and dining rooms, and the family living rooms; and another door at the oppoſite end conducted to the various offices. In the rear was frequently a ſecond quadrangle, round which were ranged the minor office buildings of laundry, waſh-houſe, dairy, &c. Several of the manor-houſes in Devonſhire and Somerſetſhire, built on a comparatively ſmaller ſcale than the large manſions before named in the 17th century, were erected on this plan.

Before concluding, a few words deſcriptive of ſome of the leading points of difference between ancient Engliſh and Scottiſh Domeſtic Architecture (ſeveral illuſtrations of the latter being included in this work), may not be out of place. Firſt, as regards material—old brick and flint buildings are but ſeldom to be met with in Scotland—ſtone being the all but univerſal material employed; and houſes of timber, ſuch as are to be met with in ſuch abundance in England, are exceedingly rare. Some few remain in the old town of Edinburgh, but theſe are altogether of a different type to thoſe in England. In the latter country, the timber framing, with its plaſter interſtices, is conſtructional, and forms the front wall of the houſe; whereas in Edinbugh, the ſtone wall of the houſe is generally found behind the timber framing, which projects a few feet, and forms a ſpecies of caſing to the wall within. The ſtraight-ſided gable is rarely to be met with in Scotland,—corbie or crow-ſtepped gables being one of the characteriſtic features of Scottiſh architecture. As regards the dates of the buildings in England, as has been before ſhewn, ſome of the domeſtic buildings even of the 12th century are ſtill in exiſtence; whereas in Scotland there are comparatively few remaining anterior to the 15th century. In Edinburgh, in particular, the devaſtations cauſed by the Earl of Hertford in the 16th century have left ſcarcely anything of an earlier date than the year 1479, to which year or thereabout, the erection of ſome of the oldeſt timber-fronted tenements in the Cowgate may be attributed. In the buildings themſelves the entire abſence of the type of Engliſh Perpendicular is very remarkable. The four-centred depreſſed arch of the 15th and 16th centuries is altogether foreign to Scotland, and the wiry and meagre character of the detail is equally unknown. Not leſs noticeable is the adherence to French peculiarities of ſtyle and treatment throughout Scotland, a fact attributable without doubt to the alliance ſo long maintained between Scotland and France in the middle ages. Differing alſo from England is the long-continued prevalence of one particular phaſe of Mediævaliſm in Scotland, for while general forms and peculiarities of detail varied ſo conſtantly in England between the 13th and 16th centuries, one Mediæval type, at leaſt in general features, would ſeem to have continued in Scotland without ſenſible variation for a much longer period, and the ſeveral phaſes of the ſtyle were later in Scotland in point of date than in England. The "localiſm" alſo which ſo clearly diſtinguiſhes the character of the buildings (eccleſiaſtical ſtructures more eſpecially) in ſuch counties as York,

* The charmingly designed group of old timber houses at the retired village of Chiddingstone, in Kent, illustrated in this Work, forms an excellent example of half timbered houses. Their date is 1637.

Lincoln, and Northampton from thoſe of Norfolk and Suffolk, theſe again from the buildings in Kent and Suſſex, and again from thoſe in Somerſetſhire and Devonſhire, by no means exiſts ſo diſtinctly in Scotland, in all parts of which a more general amalgamation of peculiarities occurs. In Scotland, too, timber ſtructures being ſo rare, the elaborate detail of panelling, barge-board, gable, and tracery, ſuch as in England, is nowhere to be met with. The rare appearance of the pointed arch, and the general adoption inſtead, of circular, ſegmental, and ſemi-octagonal forms is very remarkable; and in the profiles of mouldings, the meagreneſs of the Perpendicular is quite unknown, the Scottiſh mouldings exhibiting almoſt always a treatment ſimilar to that of the Decorated period in England, alternate beads and hollows and filleted bowtells, being chiefly employed, and with great effectiveneſs. The tracery of windows in Scottiſh examples partakes more of a Flamboyant character than in England; and ſoffit cuſping, even in later examples, is conſtantly reſorted to. Scottiſh buttreſſes and niches are leſs graceful than thoſe of England; and in vaulted roofs a continuous barrel vault, with ribs laid on, in imitation of groining, is but an indifferent ſubſtitute for the exceeding beauty of our Engliſh examples; nevertheleſs a bold, energetic, and thoroughly characteriſtic expreſſion pervades the architecture of Scotland, and is in wonderful harmony with its peculiarities of climate and majeſtic ſcenery. Not leſs adapted, however, is the ancient architecture of England to the comparatively ſofter and more ſubdued features of the landſcape here, a fact that ſhould never be loſt ſight of amidſt the craving for "Continentaliſm," which ſo frequently prevails in the buildings deſigned and erected in the preſent day. The value of the facilities now afforded for Continental travelling, as promoting to ſo great an extent an enlarged ſphere of obſervation and architectural ſtudy, cannot be over-eſtimated; and one reſult of the inveſtigation of the ancient architecture of this and other lands will ſurely be that as regards outline, character, detail, and ornament, the landmarks of each country have always been definitively traced, and that each—England no leſs than the reſt—has ever held its own.

In concluding this account, it may be briefly remarked, that the ſubject has indeed proved an extended one—the mine has been explored, but is nevertheleſs far from exhauſted; but we truſt that ſufficient has been given within the compaſs of the two volumes now completed, to demonſtrate the varied, extenſive, and intereſting peculiarities that characterize the "Ancient Domeſtic Architecture of Great Britain."

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF EXAMPLES ILLUSTRATED.

ENGLISH.

BEDE HOUSES, HOSPITALS, &c.	DATE. *Circa.*
St. John's Hoſpital, Northampton	1290 to 1520
St. Mary's Hoſpital, Chicheſter	1300 to 1680
The Almſhouſes, Cobham, Kent	1362 to 1598
The Bede Houſes, Higham Ferrers, Northamptonſhire	1430
The Bede Houſe, &c., Ewelme, Oxon	1440
The Hoſpital of St. Croſs, near Wincheſter	1450
The Bede Houſe, Stamford	1490
Ford's Hoſpital, Coventry	1529
MANSIONS, HOUSES, &c.	
The Archiepiſcopal Palace, Mayfield, Suſſex	1320
The Gueſten Hall, Worcester	1320
Gateway of the Carmelite Monaſtery (now the Infirmary), Stamford	1320
Gateway, Battle Abbey, Suſſex	1330
Penſhurſt Place, Kent	1335
The Manor Houſe, Norborough, Northamptonſhire	1335
Spicer's Hall, Briſtol	1350
The Guard Room, Lambeth Palace	1380
Canynge's Houſe, Briſtol	1450
Colſton's Houſe, Briſtol	1460
Gateway of the Priory, Great Malvern, Worceſterſhire	1490
Almſhouſes, Lyddington, Rutlandſhire	1500
Holcombe Court, Devon	1550
Blundell's School, Tiverton, Devon	1604
ANCIENT TIMBER HOUSES.	
The Hall of the Priory, Great Malvern	1340
Shops, &c., in the Butcher Row, Shrewſbury	1490
Bablake Hoſpital, Coventry	1506
Old Houſe, Lavenham, Suffolk	1530
The Commandery, Worceſter	1535
Old Houſe at Mayfield, Suſſex	1575
Old Houſe at Preſtbury, Glouceſterſhire	1580
Old Houſe at Ludlow, Salop	1600
Old Houſes at Chiddingſtone, Kent	1637

DOMESTIC CHAPELS.	DATE. *Circa.*
The Archiepiſcopal Palace, Lambeth, Surrey	1250
The Epiſcopal Palace, Wells, Somerſet	1300
The Vyne, near Baſingſtoke, Hants.	1545
MISCELLANEOUS DETAILS.	
WINDOWS.	
Window, Oakham Caſtle, Rutlandſhire	1180
Window, Sudeley Caſtle, Glouceſterſhire	1460
Bay Window in Dining Room, Haddon Hall, Derbyſhire	1545
DOORWAYS.	
Doorway, Brazen Noſe College, Stamford	1250
FIRE-PLACES.	
Fire-place, Apthorpe, Northamptonſhire	1250
Fire-place in Canon's Reſidence, Ely	1350
FURNITURE.	
Seats and Bench Ends, Penſhurſt	1350 (?)
,, ,, the Bede Houſe, Stamford	1582
,, ,, Abbot's Hoſpital, Guilford	1625
OAK PANELLING.	
Specimens of Old Panelling — Foreign (3 plates)	1500
Panelling at the Vyne, near Baſingſtoke	1540
IRON-WORK.	
Rainwater Heads, Hinges, Window Latches, Door Handles, Keys, &c., various	1450 to 1700
Old Conduit, Little Leigh, Eſſex	1500

SCOTTISH.

OLD MANSIONS, HOUSES, &c.	Date. *Circa.*
The Palace, Dunfermline	1340
The Palace, Linlithgow	1450
Stirling Caſtle	1450 to 1540
Coxton Tower, near Elgin	1500
Gateway, St. Andrew's Caſtle	1550
The Canongate, Tolbooth, Edinburgh	1591
Newark-on-Clyde	1620
Old Houſe, Dundee	1650
Old Houſe at Elgin	1671

MISCELLANEOUS DETAILS.

WINDOWS.

Oriel Window, Linlithgow	1430
Window Roſlin Caſtle	1597
Oriel Window, Maybole Caſtle	1620
Dormer Window, Stirling	1550
Ditto Ditto, Maybole Caſtle	1620
Ditto Ditto, Newark-on-Clyde	1620
Ditto Ditto, Hagg's Caſtle, near Glaſgow	1685
Loophole, the Vennel, Edinburgh	1502

DOORWAYS.

Doorway, St. Salvator's College, St. Andrew's	1450
Ditto, Mary of Guiſe's Palace, Edinburgh	1540
Doorway, Clackmannan Tower—and Iron Work	1550
Ditto, Blair's Cloſe, Edinburgh	1550
Ditto, the Mint, Edinburgh	1574
Ditto, Hagg's Caſtle, near Glaſgow	1585

ARCADING.

Arcade, Caſtle Campbell	1450
„ Crichton Caſtle	1550

FIREPLACES.

Fireplaces, Dirleton Caſtle	1320
„ Craigmillar Caſtle	1427
„ Borthwick Caſtle	1460
„ Clackmannan Tower	1530
„ Roſlin Caſtle	1597

Outſide Stair, Clackmannan	1600
Lion on Apex of Gable, Stirling Caſtle	1450
Corbel Mouldings, Roſlin	1597
Ironwork, various	16th and 17th Centuries.

ANCIENT DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE
OF
GREAT BRITAIN.

THE BEDE HOUSE, OR BROWNE'S HOSPITAL, STAMFORD.*

In the reign of Edward the Fourth, the hoſpital illuſtrated by us was founded by William Browne, alderman, of Stamford. This charitable worthy died, however, before the building was complete; and in 1493, three years after Margaret, his wife, whom he had appointed his executrix, alſo ceaſed to exiſt, Thomas Stoke (or Stock), her brother, a canon of York, became, under her will, executor. He obtained powers under the Great Seal from King Henry the Seventh for its better eſtabliſhment. Stock relinquiſhed his executorſhip after a ſhort period; upon doing ſo he conveyed to John Coton, the firſt warden, and William Hankyn, the firſt confrater, and their ſucceſſors for ever, the manors of Swafield and North Witham, in Lincolnſhire, with other tenements in Stamford, Pilſgate, Eaſton, North Luffenham, and other places, for the purpoſe of maintaining the foundation. He alſo preſented to the hoſpital a ſilver ſeal, uſed as the common ſeal of the houſe for ſealing all leaſes, grants, &c.

In the year 1610 the hoſpital was again refounded by letters patent, under which grant the eſtabliſhment was to conſiſt of a warden, a confrater, and ten poor men and two poor women—all advanced in age. Vacancies were to be ſupplied within 14 days by the Dean of Stamford and the Vicar of All Saints; or, in caſe of default within that time, by the neareſt deſcendant of the founder, or by the Alderman (now Mayor) of Stamford and the Biſhop of Lincoln.

This Bede Houſe, which was finiſhed by Stock the 25th of December, 1495, ſtands on the N. ſide of Broad-ſtreet; adjoining it the Abbot of Croyland had a houſe to the E., and on the W. ſide was the houſe of a Robert Wyke. The founder is ſaid to have once lived in a houſe at the weſtern end of the hoſpital, which exiſts in a modernized ſtate, retaining the original crocketed gable. The S. front is a good ſpecimen of Domeſtic Architecture, as it exiſted at the cloſe of the 15th century. Its principal features are the entrance porch† at the W. end, a very characteriſtic and pictureſque compoſition (a perſpective vignette of which is given in Plate 4); the windows of the audit room and muniment room adjoining, and the windows of the inmates' dormitories beneath. At the E. end of this front, the noticeable peculiarity of the two ſemi-circular headed windows of the chapel, and the late character of the tracery, might ſuggeſt a probability that the building was erected at a later period than that aſſigned to it. It is evident, however, by inſpection that the whole is of contemporaneous date, *viz.*, the end of the 15th century. The bell-cot is of much more recent date.

Owing to the rapid fall of the ground from N. to S., the floor of the building is elevated conſiderably above the ſtreet. In front of the building, extending the entire length from W. to E., is a terrace for the uſe of the inmates—a feature in the deſign which contributes greatly to the general effect. Plate 2 ſhows the front elevation according to its original deſign. Until lately a modern arched covered way exiſted in front of the terrace, ſpoiling its appearance. The hoſpital ſtands on an irregularly ſhaped plot of ground. The entrance is by the porch; and the arrangement of the front building conſiſts, on the ground floor, of a central corridor, on each ſide of which are five ſmall dormitories for the bedeſmen. At the W. end is a 4-light window; the ſtained glaſs exiſting therein exhibits the arms and creſt of the founder, and above the arms is a label inſcribed "+ me ſpede." At the eaſtern end of the corridor, the chapel is encloſed by an elaborate oak ſcreen. The original altar ſtone now forms part of the pavement at the entrance to the chapel (ſee Ground Plan, Plate 1, where its poſition is ſhewn). It is remarkable as being of unuſually large dimenſions, and the five croſſes are ſtill very perfect. One of the two windows on the S. ſide is filled with ſtained glaſs in fragments, but ſo mutilated that its deſcription muſt be nearly conjectural. The portions decipherable are the name and creſt of the founder; a ſeries of four labels, each having the inſcription "Ecce Agnus Dei;" the remains of eight figures, four male and four female; and a male and female head—theſe latter are ſuppoſed to repreſent the founder and his wife. The E. window, which has no ſtained glaſs in it, is high up in the wall, in conſequence of buildings abutting on the wall of the hoſpital. The original ſtalls, ſeat ends, and miſereres remain, and are worthy of notice. This

* The original name of Stamford was Stanford, or Staneford, so called from the ford here across the River Welland. During the re-erection of the present bridge, Mr. Browning, the architect, discovered the original stone ford.

† This porch was taken down in 1813, and rebuilt with alterations, the old material being used.

portion of the building is in the united parifhes of St. Andrew and All Saints. An annual payment of 6*s.* 8*d.* is made from the hofpital to the rector of St. Michael's parifh, in fatisfaction of all parochial demands.

N. of the main building is an open quadrangle, on the W. fide of which is a covered way or cloifter, forming a paffage to the common hall and offices on the N. fide. In the wall of this cloifter is a brafs plate; the place where it is affixed is fhewn by the letter A, on the ground plan. The infcription thereon, which records the foundation of the hofpital, is given on Plate 1.

On the N. fide of the quadrangle is the inmates' common hall, erected in 1813; and on the E. fide is the fuite of apartments forming the refidence of the warden, one portion of which, contiguous to the chapel at its N. E. angle, appears to have originally been intended as a receptacle for the facred veffels of the chapel; a pifcina remains in the wall, and in the room over, an opening now blocked up, probably a hagiofcope exifted, fome traces of which are vifible within the chapel.

A ftone ftaircafe from the cloifter on the W. fide, leads to the upper floor and to the confrater's dwelling. In the main building, towards Broad-ftreet, is the audit room, 36 feet by 21 feet, which has a good oak roof in a dilapidated ftate, the details of which are given in Plate 3. The windows contain fome very good ftained glafs, enriched by fix well-executed figures, in a more perfect condition than that in the chapel, although the legends furrounding the figures cannot be deciphered with much accuracy. The firft figure, from the E. end of the room, appears to be King David, with his crown and fceptre. The fecond one probably repref ents Solomon; this is alfo crowned. The third figure, which correfponds with the firft, is another portrait of David. The fourth, with the head bare and furrounded by a nimbus, is St. Paul. The fifth is a crowned figure, intended probably for another repref entation of Solomon. Who the fixth, with a fmall black cap on the head, is intended for we cannot conjecture.

At the E. end of the audit room are a muniment room and clock room, and at the W. end, the apartments of the confrater, which have been much altered and modernized. They extend over the cloifter below, and occupy part of the N. fide of the quadrangle, the confrater's kitchen, offices, &c., being on the ground floor, at the N. W. angle beyond the cloifter; and adjoining them are the infirmary and nurfes' rooms.

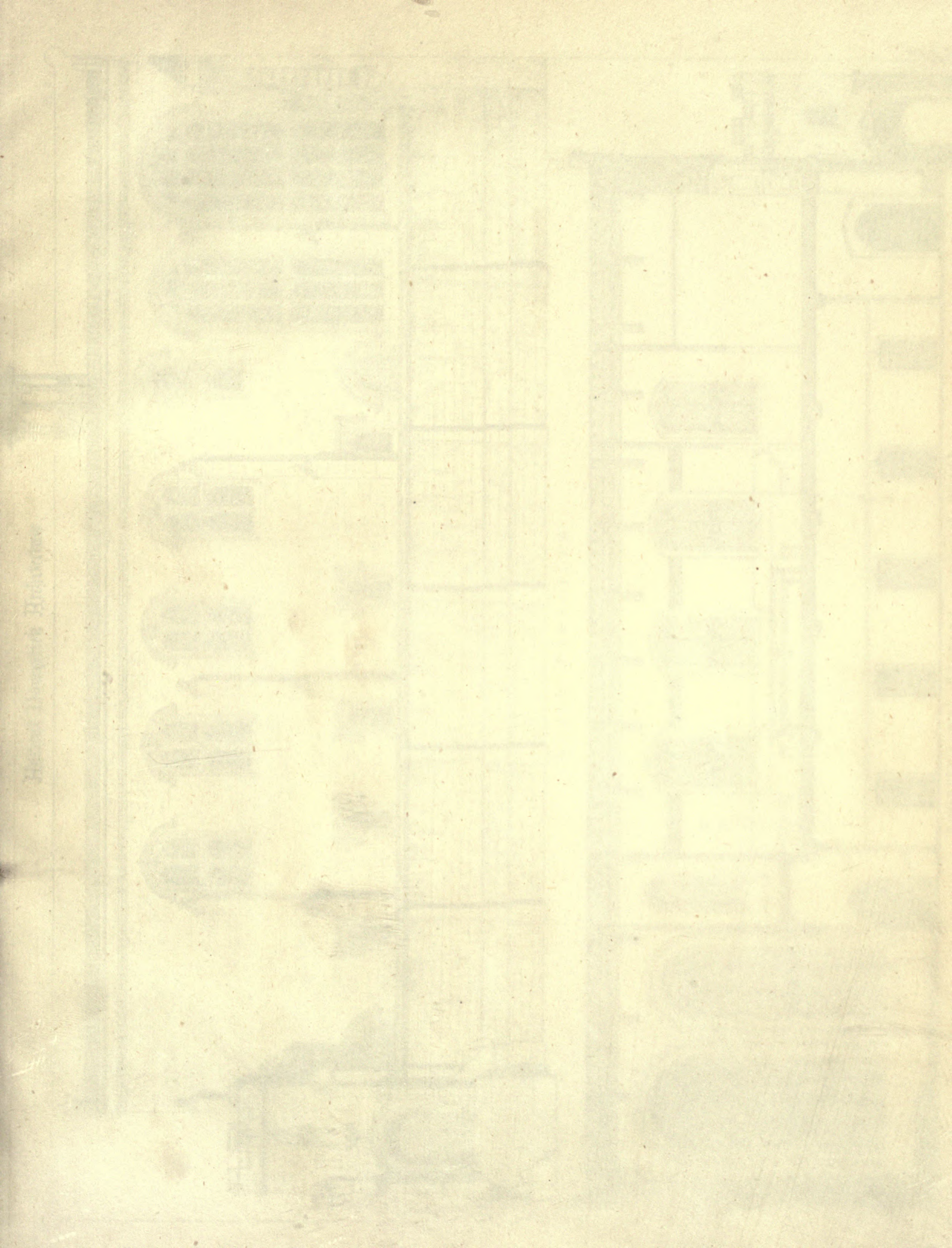
The illuftrations are in the following order:—

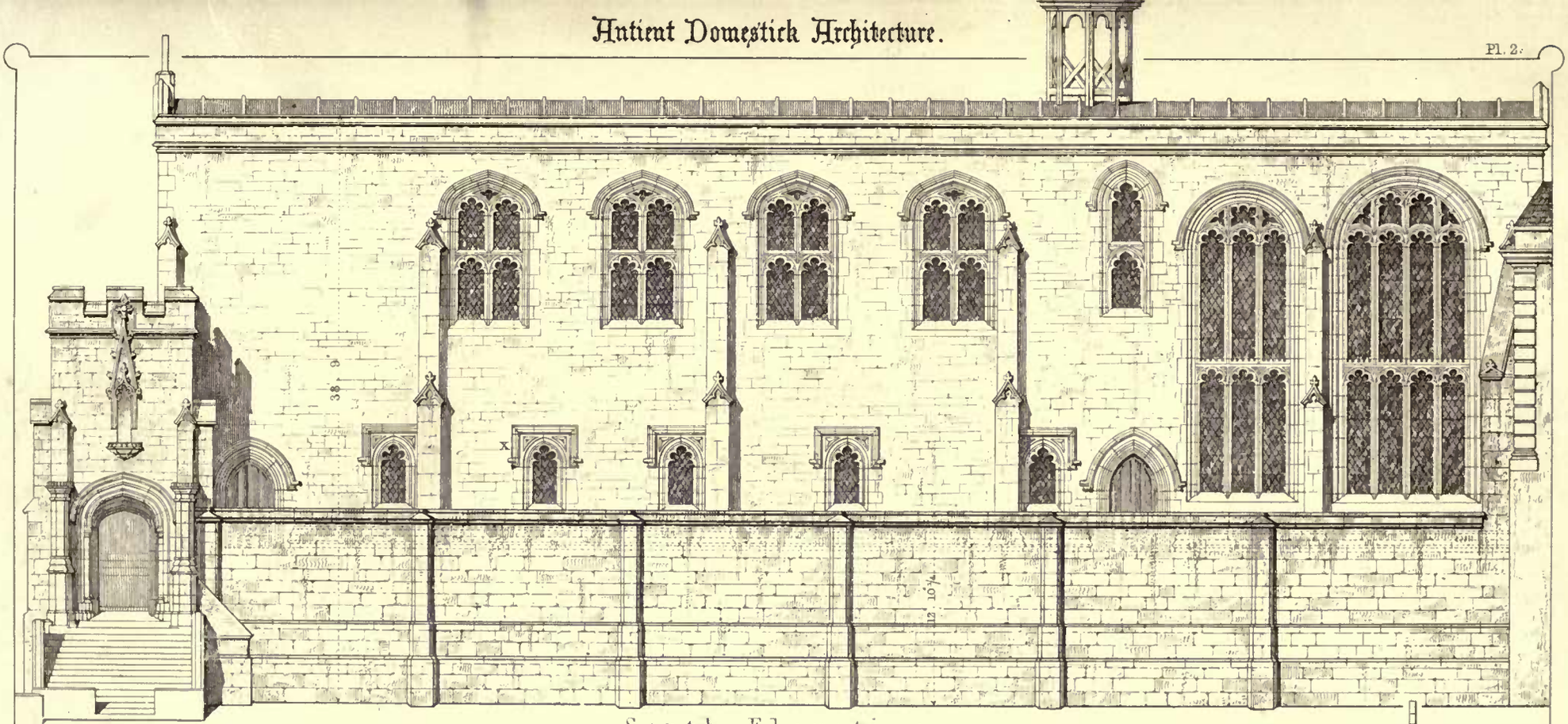
Plate 1.—Plans of the ground and upper floors, with the brafs infcription plate, and fhields from the window at the W. end of the corridor.

Plate 2.—S. elevation fronting Broad-ftreet, and longitudinal fection from W. to E.

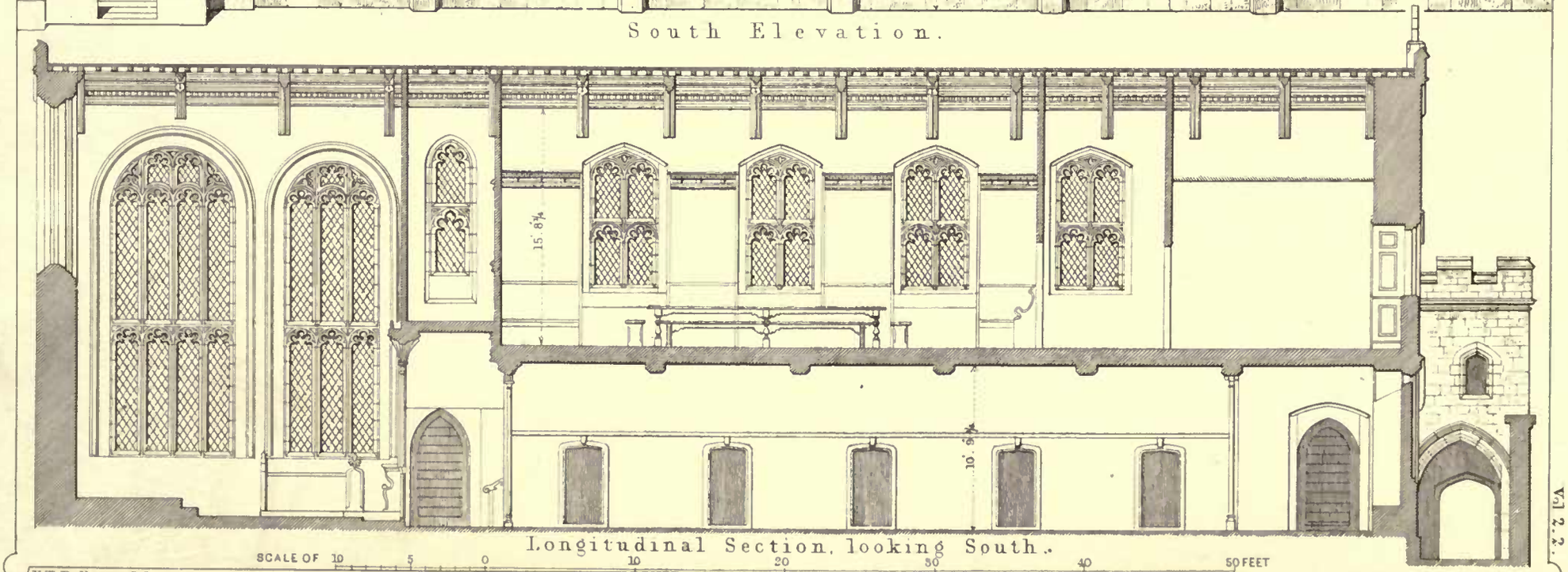
Plate 3.—W. elevation, tranfverfe fection of corridor and audit room; details of the roof of ditto, of the arches of the cloifter, and the crofs on the W. gable, a very good example of the kind, and in tolerable prefervation.

Plate 4.—Details of the windows of the inmates' dormitories; the windows of the audit room, and a vignette of the entrance porch. The mouldings are of ordinary third pointed or perpendicular character, but good of their kind; the principle peculiarity being the introduction of a battlemented moulding, in the horizontal return of the hood mould of fome of the windows and doors. Thefe features, and the femi-circular headed windows, would appear to indicate the lateft period of the ftyle, but the indications of debafement in this inftance are in advance of the ufual period by 60 or 70 years. The buildings, except the roof of the audit room, are in good condition.





South Elevation.



Longitudinal Section, looking South.

SCALE OF 10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 FEET

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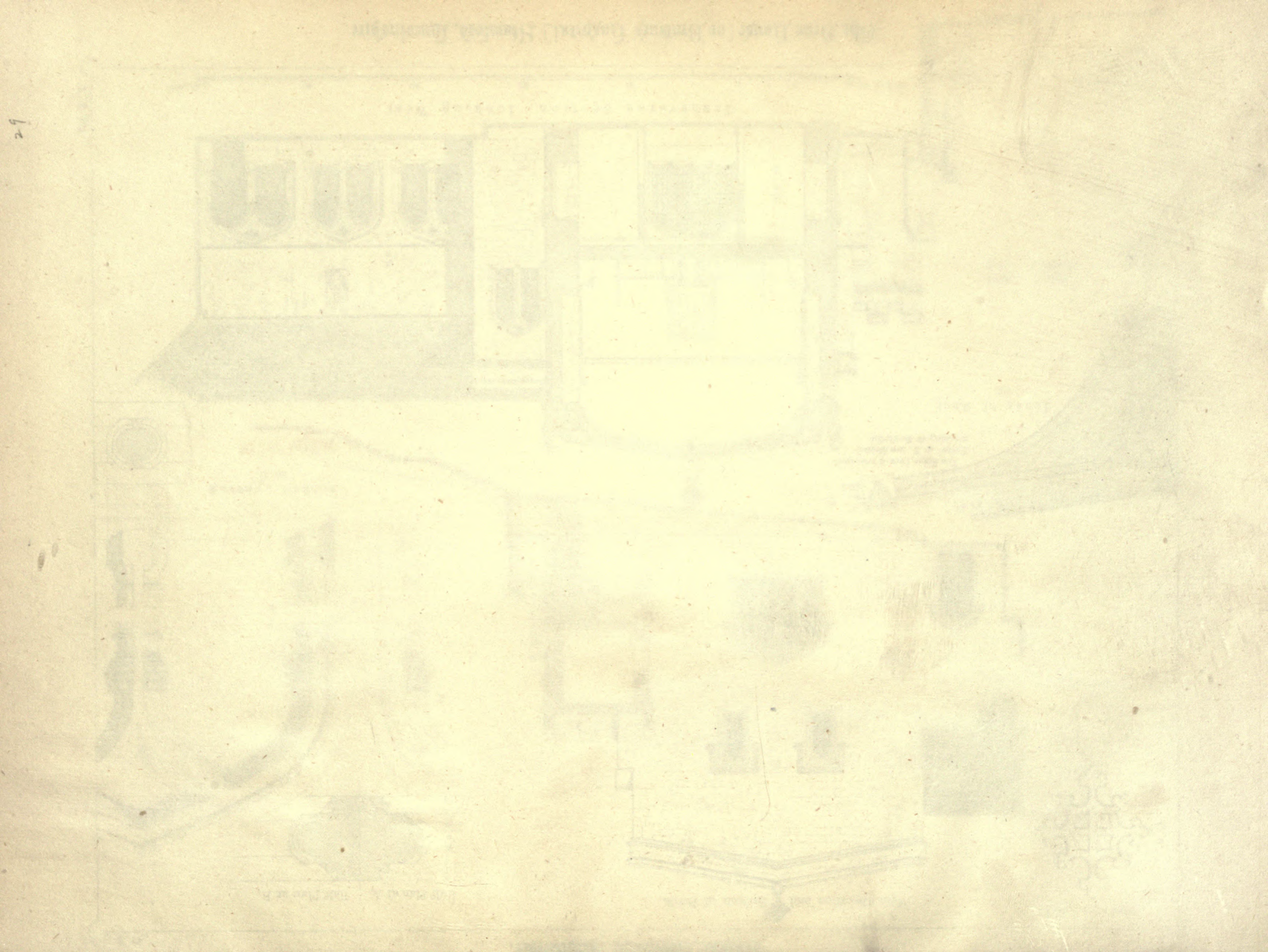
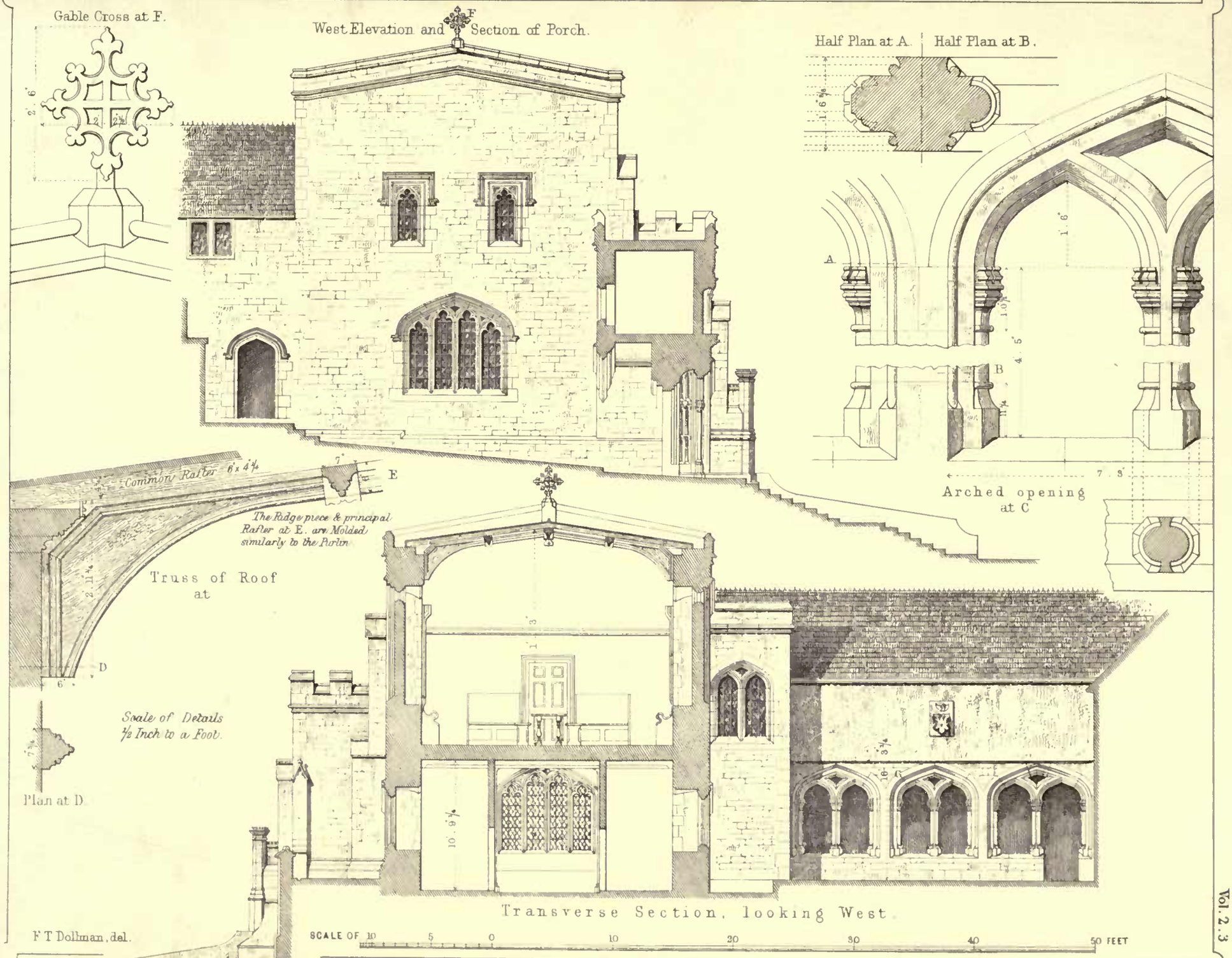
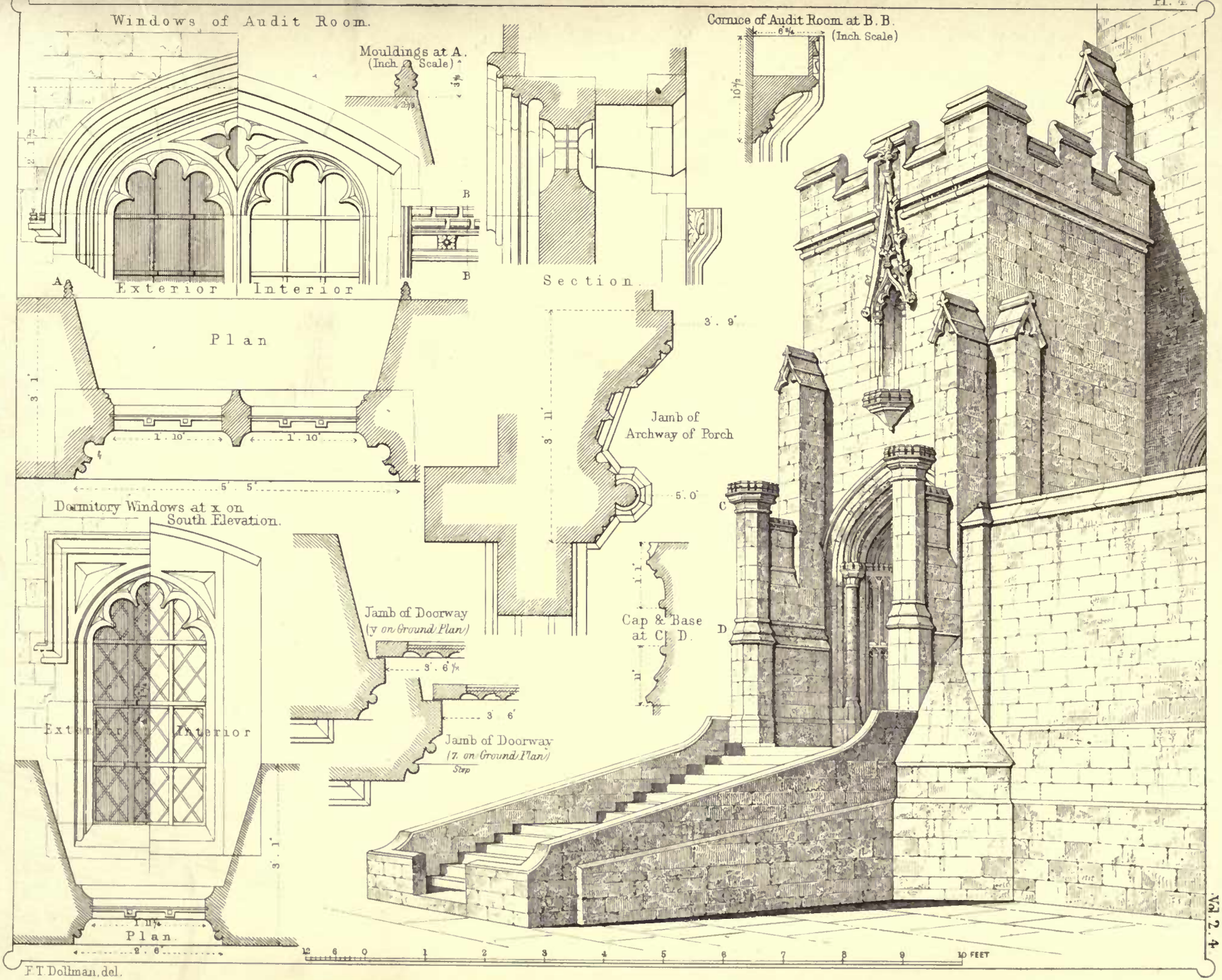
The Bede House [or Browne's Hospital] Stamford, Lincolnshire.





The Bede House [or Browne's Hospital] Stamford, Lincolnshire.



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The Bede House [or Browne's Hospital] Stamford, Lincolnshire.

Details and View of Porch.

PENSHURST PLACE, KENT.

Penshurst Place, or Pencehurſt, is ſituate in the pariſh of the ſame name; it adjoins the South-Eaſtern Railway on the S., and is about four miles W. from Tunbridge. According to the records of Domeſday book, it was originally the dwelling place of the family of Penceſtre, or Pencheſter; and early in the reign of Edward the Firſt, Sir Stephen de Penceſtre reſided there, who had been knighted, and appointed Conſtable of Dover Caſtle and Warden of the Cinque Ports by King Henry the Third, which offices he held after the acceſſion of Edward the Firſt. Sir Stephen de Penceſtre was married twice, and died without male iſſue, and was buried in the S. aiſle of the church under an altar tomb, on which lay his effigy clad in armour. He left two daughters, Joane by his firſt wife, who married Henry de Cobham, of Roundall in Shorne, and Alice by his ſecond wife, who married John de Columbers, and had the manor, with that of Lyghe, which was adjacent to Penſhurſt, aſſigned to her as a portion of her inheritance. His ſecond wife, Margery, ſurvived him, and held the manor till her death in the ſecond year of Edward the Second's reign. In the fifteenth year of Edward the Second, Sir John Polteney, to whom the eſtate had been conveyed, obtained a royal licenſe to fortify the manſions of Penſhurſt, Kent, Cheale or Chevele, Cambridgeſhire, and his reſidence in Candlewick Street, London. He was much in favor with Edward the Third, in whoſe reign he was appointed Lord Mayor of London no leſs than four times, and died about the year 1360, poſſeſſed, in addition to the domain of Penſhurſt, of eſtates at South Park Wood, Orbiſton Wood, Heverſmede, Cortonſlands, lands in Lyghe and Tappenaſh, and at other places in the vicinity, beſides the advowſon of the chapel at Lyghe. He has been noticed by hiſtorians for his piety, wiſdom, large poſſeſſions, charities, and munificence in buildings in the Metropolis. He left a widow and one ſon, Sir William de Polteney, who at the time of his father's death was only eight years old.

Among the "licenſes to crenellate," between the years 1388 and 1399, is one granted to Sir John Devereux, who had become allied to the owners of Penſhurſt by marriage, for the "manerium" at Penſhurſt, and in the beginning of the reign of Henry the Sixth, the Duke of Bedford, uncle to the young king, and Protector during the minority of his nephew, purchaſed the eſtate of Penſhurſt of the family of St. Clere, of Aldham St. Clere, in Ightham, Kent, and at his deceaſe the manor deſcended to his brother Humphrey, Duke of Glouceſter, who died without iſſue, and the eſtate in conſequence reverted to the Crown. Henry the Sixth granted it to Humphrey Stafford (who was allied by the ties of conſanguinity to the royal family), and created him Duke of Buckingham. The eſtate paſſed through various hands, and underwent ſeveral changes. Henry the Eighth having retained Penſhurſt in his poſſeſſion for ſome years and enlarged the park, Edward the Sixth, in the fourth year of his reign, granted the manor to Sir Ralph Fane, who as a partiſan of the Protector Somerſet, was afterwards beheaded on Tower Hill. Sir Ralph died without iſſue, and the eſtate once more reverted to the Crown, when the king granted it to Sir William Sidney, who commanded the right wing of the army at Flodden Field under the Earl of Surrey; and having been chamberlain and afterwards ſteward to King Edward before his acceſſion to the throne, became one of the gentlemen of the royal bed chamber. He died in the ſeventh year of Edward the Sixth, at the age of ſeventy, and was buried at Penſhurſt. His ſon and heir, Sir Henry Sidney, was in great favor at Court, and was made Knight of the Garter, a member of the Privy Council, and Lord Juſtice of Ireland. He married the Lady Mary, eldeſt daughter of John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, by whom he had iſſue three ſons, Philip, Robert, and Thomas, and one daughter, Mary, who married Henry, Earl of Pembroke, and whoſe name is mentioned in the "Arcadia." Sir Henry Sidney was alſo Preſident of the Marches in Wales, and died at Worceſter on the 5th of May, 1586, and by the command of Queen Elizabeth, his body was conveyed back to Penſhurſt, where he was interred, his heart being ſent to Ludlow, the ſeat of his government, and buried there. The next poſſeſſor of Penſhurſt was Sir Henry Sidney's eldeſt ſon, the celebrated Sir Philip Sidney, called "The Incomparable" by contemporaneous writers, who was born at Penſhurſt on the 24th of November, 1554, the exalted nobility of whoſe character has obtained for his name ſo univerſal a celebrity. During the war between Spain and the Netherlands, wherein England ſided with the latter, Queen Elizabeth appointed Sir Philip Sidney Governor of Fluſhing, and in an encounter with the Spaniards at Zutphen, a town of Guelderland, he was mortally wounded, and after ſevere ſuffering, which laſted ſeven days, he died at Arnheim. The anecdote of his ſelf-denial during the agony cauſed by his wound, in giving the water intended for the relief of the thirſt he experienced to a poor ſoldier, is of courſe well known. The body of Sir Philip was conveyed to England, where it lay in ſtate, and was finally depoſited beneath St. Paul's Cathedral; and ſo univerſal was the grief for his untimely death, that a general mourning, an obſervance till then unknown in England,

took place. He married Frances, the daughter of the Earl of Walſingham, by whom he left only one daughter, afterwards married to the Earl of Rutland, and his brother Robert, the next in ſucceſſion, became in conſequence the owner of Penſhurſt, and was by King James the Firſt created Baron Sidney of Penſhurſt; and ſubſequently, on the occaſion of the king's coronation, Earl of Leiceſter. He died in 1626, and was interred in Penſhurſt Church, and left iſſue—three ſons, the eldeſt two of whom died in their infancy, and Robert Viſcount Liſle, who ſucceeded his father as Earl of Leiceſter. Robert had fourteen children—ſix ſons and eight daughters. Philip was the heir, and Algernon, who for complicity in the "Rye Houſe plot" was beheaded on Tower Hill on the 7th December, 1683, was the ſecond ſon. His eldeſt daughter, Dorothy, afterwards Counteſs of Sunderland, was the famed "Sachariſſa" of Waller the poet. His wife, who was the Lady Dorothy Percy, daughter of Henry Earl of Northumberland, was entruſted with the care of the Duke of Glouceſter and the Princeſs Elizabeth after the death of Charles the Firſt. The above-named Philip, third Earl of Leiceſter, belonged to the Parliamentarian party during the Commonwealth, and died in 1696, aged upwards of 80. Three of his grandſons, *viz.*, Philip, John, and Jocelyn, were in ſucceſſion Earls of Leiceſter, of whom John was a favourite of King George the Second; but many changes ſubſequently occurred, and a conſiderable amount of litigation enſued, in conſequence of the failure of legitimate male iſſue. Jocelyn, the youngeſt of the three above-named brothers, married in 1717 Elizabeth, the daughter and heireſs of —— Thomas, of the county of Glamorgan, but died in 1743 without legitimate iſſue; and through failure of male deſcendants, the title of Earl of Leiceſter became extinct. His natural daughter, Anne, married Henry Streatfeild, Eſq., of Chiddingſtone, in Kent, and inherited the Glamorganſhire eſtates. The eſtate of Penſhurſt afterwards paſſed to the family of the Perrys,—William Perry, of Turville Park, Buckinghamſhire, having married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heireſs of Colonel Thomas Sidney, the third ſurviving ſon of Robert Earl of Leiceſter, next elder brother of Jocelyn above-named. He reſided at Penſhurſt, and in 1752 obtained the royal ſign manual, permitting the iſſue of himſelf and his wife to aſſume the name and armorial bearings of Sidney. He was alſo created Lord de Liſle, and endeavoured, but unſucceſsfully, to obtain alſo the title of Earl of Leiceſter; and died in 1757, leaving his widow to be poſſeſſor,* and a ſon and five daughters—the eldeſt of whom, Elizabeth, married Byſſhe Shelley, Eſq., whoſe deſcendants are the owners of ſuch of the Sidney eſtates that have eſcaped alienation.

Penſhurſt Place, from its many aſſociations, no leſs than from the beauty of the locale, has been the conſtant theme of poets and hiſtorians. The park ſtill covers a ſpace of more than 400 acres, though conſiderably reduced in extent ſince the title of Earl of Leiceſter in the Sidney family became extinct; and is moſt picturеſquely diversified by a ſeries of gentle undulations of ſurface, and an infinite variety of beautiful oaks, beeches, and cheſnut trees. Not far from a piece of water called Lancup is "Bear's Oak," ſaid to be the ſite of the celebrated tree known as "Sidney's Oak," and which is ſuppoſed to have been planted at Sir Philip's birth. Ben Jonſon, referring to it, thus writes:—

"Thou art not, Penſhurſt, built to envious ſhow
Of touch or marble; nor canſt boaſt a row
Of poliſh'd pillars, or a roof of gold:
Thou haſt no lantern, whereof tales are told,
Or ſtair, or courts; but ſtand'ſt an ancient pile,
And, theſe grudg'd at, art reverenced the while.
Thou joy'ſt in better marks: of ſoil, of air,
Of wood, of water: therein thou art fair;
Thou haſt thy walks for health as well as ſport:
Thy mount to which the Dryads do reſort,
Where Pan and Bacchus their high feaſts have made
Beneath the broad beach, and the cheſnut ſhade.
That taller tree, which of a nut was ſet
At his great birth, where all the Muſes met.
There in the writhed bark are cut the names
Of many a ſylvan taken with his flames;
And thence the ruddy ſatyrs oft provoke
The lighter Fauns, to reach thy Ladies' Oak."

* She had added to her possessions by the purchase of most of the estates that had been allotted to her elder sister, and was surprised by an unexpected claim made to the whole property by John Sidney, Esq., son to Earl Jocelyn's Countess, but born after the separation that had taken place between them. Mr. Sidney's claim to the property was decided, on a Writ of Right in the Court of Common Pleas in January, 1782.

PENSHURST PLACE, KENT.

Penſhurſt Place is a large, and, owing to the various dates at which it has been erected, irregularly-ſhaped pile of building.* The principal entrance is on the N. front, the gate-houſe in the centre of which is known as the King's Tower. In the buildings forming this front are the private apartments of the manſion, and the weſternmoſt portion is now called the Billiard-room Tower. Moſt of this front was erected in the reigns of Edward the Sixth and Elizabeth, but was greatly altered and modernized about 30 years ago. Paſſing through the King's Tower, and croſſing the quadrangle, the firſt building to which attention is directed is the great hall, erected by Sir John Devereux in the middle of the 14th century, the entrance to which is by a groined porch, over which is a ſmall apartment called "Sacchariſſa's Room."† In the porch is a door opening on a ſmall ſpiral ſtaircaſe, which leads to this room and to the gallery adjoining. The inner doorway of this porch has a ſeries of quatrefoil panels in the head and down the jambs, and the original oak door with its wicket ſtill remains. Details of the door are ſhewn at full on Plate 4. A paſſage leads from the porch to the court in the rear, and to the left of this paſſage is the uſual arrangement of three doorways, the firſt of which opened into the buttery; the ſecond led to the kitchen, all traces of which have diſappeared; and the third doorway opened into the pantry. At the farther end, on the right hand, is another ſtaircaſe, leading to the minſtrels' gallery and the ſuite of rooms adjacent to it. The paſſage is encloſed on the right by a ſcreen, which ſeparates it from the main body of the great hall. The general deſign of this ſcreen has the cuſtomary two large openings; it is later in date than the reſt of the hall, and has of late years been much altered, the battlements at the top being entirely modern, and ſome of the new portions being executed in plaſter. The original portions of the tracery are tolerably good, and the device of the "bear and ragged ſtaff," the badge of the Dudley family, is frequently introduced in the panels. Over the ſcreen is the minſtrels' gallery. As in all domeſtic buildings of the 14th century, the great hall at Penſhurſt is the primary and moſt important feature of the manſion, and is unuſually ſpacious, being 64 feet long by 38 feet 9 inches wide, and 48 feet high from the floor to the ridge of the roof. It is lighted by two 2-light windows on the N. and S. ſides, the tracery in the heads of which (ſhewn in detail on Plate 2) is of ſomewhat peculiar deſign, and partakes of the localiſm obſervable in ſeveral ſtructures in Kent. Between the windows, on the outſide are large buttreſſes, between which, over the windows, are ſegmental-headed arches, ſimilar to thoſe at the Gueſten Hall at Worceſter, and the Palace at Mayfield, Suſſex (ſee the illuſtrations of thoſe buildings, given in the preſent work), and elſewhere, the object of which was to ſtrengthen the buttreſſes and to afford additional thickneſs of wall at the foot of the rafters, for the wall plates of the roof. The tranſoms of the windows have been modernized. On the N. ſide of the hall, and at its eaſtern extremity, there was originally another window, converted ſubſequently into a doorway to what is known as "Rupert's building," which is of Elizabethan date. At the S. end of the hall was the dais, raiſed on one ſtep, and an octangular receſs or turret, the windows of which appear to be nearly co-eval with the other portions of the hall, although, on further inveſtigation, ſome indications in the plinth-mould, and on the roof, induce the ſuppoſition that it was an afterthought or alteration made ſoon after the erection of the reſt. In the interior of this receſs, the detail of the ſtaircaſe which leads to the ſtate apartments on the upper floor is not earlier in date than the Elizabethan period. The roof of the hall is a very fine example of 14th century type, and is divided longitudinally into four bays, to each of which there is an arched and moulded principal and collar, over which is an octagonal king poſt, with moulded capital and baſe and curved braces, ſupporting an upper collar; each pair of rafters is ſtrutted, and at the feet are upright puncheons reſting on a moulded wall plate, which, with the addition of other mouldings beneath, forms an effective cornice. Under each principal is a figure corbel, life ſize, carved in oak; each figure is different, and all are of groteſque character. In each of the gables of the roof at the E. and W. ends of the hall is a 4-light ſegmental-headed window, the deſign of which is ſimilar in treatment to thoſe on the N. and S. ſides, and very good. Details of theſe windows are exhibited on Plate 6. Over theſe are two ſmall windows of two lights each, ſo arranged that the king poſt and curved braces of the roof harmonize with the general arrangement of the deſign. In the hall are ſome well-deſigned old benches and tables, and in the centre of the floor are the original fire-dogs (details of theſe acceſſories will be illuſtrated in our pages), which ſtand within an octagonal ſtone hearth. Over this in the roof was the louvre, all traces of which have diſappeared.*

* It is uncertain whether it was originally moated, for although on the northern front there still exists a dry fosse, it has been supposed that a natural lake, which formerly existed in front of the building, threw up a large bank of hard shingle, on which the mansion was erected.

† Saccharissa, as before stated, was the name given by Waller the poet to Dorothy, daughter of Robert, Earl of Leicester. She afterwards became Countess of Sunderland, in William the Third's reign.

* In a bird's-eye view of Penshurst Place, given in the first volume of Hasted's *History of Kent*, a louvre is shewn, as then existing on the roof; but of manifestly later date than the hall, and with no pretensions to architectural beauty. This no doubt superseded the original louvre.

Several fragments of armour are affixed to the walls, but theſe are but the comparatively valueleſs remains of what muſt have been one of the fineſt collections of ancient armour in England, conſiſting as it originally did of the war equipments belonging to generations of the Sidney family. Many of the ſuits and helmets, it is ſaid, were richly adorned with ornamental devices, inlaid in gold and ſilver; but from motives of cupidity, or in ignorance as to their value, were diſpoſed of, and have entirely diſappeared. The invaluable papers, known as the "Sidney Correſpondence," diſplaying the literary attainments poſſeſſed by the Sidney family, no leſs than their military proweſs, are alſo no longer in exiſtence. At the E. end of the hall, and ſtanding tranſverſely to it is the ſuite of ſtate apartments, reached by the ſtaircaſe in the octangular receſs at the S. W. angle of the hall, before mentioned. Theſe apartments contain ſeveral original pictures of the Sidney family and other ſubjects, with ſome furniture of Elizabethan and later date. Under this range of apartments are groined cellars, which appear to be at leaſt a century older than the reſt of the building; it is probable alſo that the ſuperſtructure of this portion was erected at the ſame period. It has been conjectured that this was the original ſite of the chapel of the manſion. Beyond, and to the W., is the "Buckingham Building," of later date than the hall, and which derives its name from the Dukes of Buckingham, owners of Penſhurſt, in the reign of Henry the Sixth, Edward the Fourth, Henry the Seventh, and Henry the Eighth. The windows of this building are peculiar from the great depth of ſplay in the jamb on the outſide, while the jambs and mullions inſide, which are beautifully finiſhed, are nearly fluſh with the wall, reverſing in fact the uſual arrangement. Queen Elizabeth, in her viſits to Penſhurſt, was lodged in this portion of the manſion. The buildings on the W. ſide of the ſouthern, or lower court, contain private apartments, that at the S.W. angle being termed the "Record Tower;" and on the E. ſide of this court is a modern range of minor offices. Facing the hall, on the S. ſide of this court, is a building of Elizabethan date, known as the "Garden Tower," adjacent to which are remains of the original boundary walls.

It remains but to add that the preſent noble poſſeſſor of Penſhurſt Place is the ſon of Philip Charles Sidney, who in 1825 married the eldeſt daughter of his late Majeſty William the Fourth, and to whom, in 1835, was reſtored the ancient title of Baron de l'Iſle and Dudley of Penſhurſt. Lord de l'Iſle, from the numerous alliances with the gentleſt blood of the land, and in particular as one of the deſcendants from King Henry the Seventh, can boaſt of a deſcent more diſtinguiſhed and ſplendid than that of many Peers or Commoners of England.

Our illuſtrations are as follows:—

Plate 1.—N. elevation and plan of the hall, &c.
Plate 2.—Windows on N. and S. sides of ditto.
Plate 3.—Section and details of roof of ditto.
Plate 4.—Details of inner door of entrance porch of ditto.
Plate 5.—Windows over porch, and in room adjoining minstrels' gallery.
Plate 6.—Windows in gables at E. and W. ends of hall.
Plate 7.—Chimney stacks.
Plate 8.—Details of screen in hall, and general plan.

In the plan, the black portion is the 14th century work; the deepeſt tint repreſents the part erected in Queen Elizabeth's time and previous, and the lighter, alterations and additions made 30 years ſince; the untinted are recent portions, and the letters and figures thereon refer as follows:—

A Great Hall.
B Porch, with "Saccharissa's room" over.
C Buttery.
D Passage to kitchen.
E Pantry.
F Rupert's building.
G Vaulted chambers under state apartments.
H King's Tower.
I Billiard-room Tower.
K Buckingham building.
L Record Tower.
M Garden Tower.
N Brewhouse Tower.

The ſtate apartments on the firſt floor extend from K to L incluſive.

No. 1.—Ante-room.
„ 2.—Drawing room.
„ 3.—Hall.
„ 4.—Modern library.
„ 5.—Porter's room.
„ 6.—Stable buildings.
„ 7.—Drawing room.
„ 8.—Dining room.
„ 9.—Gateway.
„ 10 to 28 inclusive are larder, dairy, bakehouse, coach-houses, stables, &c., all of which are of modern erection.

The authors beg to return their beſt acknowledgments to George Devey, Eſq., Architect to Lord de l'Iſle, for his kindneſs in ſupplying them with valuable memoranda and information connected with Penſhurſt Place.

PLATE 9. Five examples of panelling, exhibiting varieties of the linen pattern, are here ſhewn. The panels were originally placed in one of the rooms adjacent to the hall, on the firſt floor of the manſion.

PLATE 10 contains examples of the tables and benches in the great hall; the feet ſupporting the table in their arrangement are cruciform, and as ſuch capable of ſuſtaining a conſiderable amount of weight. One of the fire dogs in the centre of the hall, with a plan of the octagonal ſtone hearth upon which it ſtands, is alſo ſhewn on this Plate. The date of theſe moveables is probably that of Elizabeth's reign.

HALF-TIMBERED HOUSE, LUDLOW.

CAMDEN, the hiſtorian, referring to Ludlow, mentions it as a town "majore elegantiâ quam vetuſtate;" but its original Britiſh name, Dinan Leys Tywyſog, or the Prince's Palace, induces the belief that at a very early period it may have been a place of ſome importance. Ludlow ſeems to have been originally included within the Welſh borders, the diſtrict known as the Marches of Wales, which extended from Cheſter to Briſtol, being ſuppoſed to have been ſettled by the Saxons to prevent the incurſions of the Britons. According to the French chronicle of the Fitz-Warine family, Henry the Firſt beſtowed the Caſtle of Dinan, in the vicinity of Ludlow, with all the country near the river Corve, on one Fulke, who took the title of Fouk, or Fulke de Dinan; but according to the Rev. R. W. Eyton, in his *Hiſtory of Salop*, this account of Fulke de Dinan is ſomewhat mythical, the real individual having been Joceas, or Joce de Dinan, or Dinant, ſo called from a place of that name in Brittany, and who lived in the reign of Stephen. The Lord Marchers of Wales, as they were termed, at the coronation of Queen Eleanor, wife of Henry the Third, aſſerted a right of providing ſilver ſpears to ſupport the canopy of purple ſilk, and their claim was allowed. It is ſomewhat difficult to determine who was the firſt Lord Preſident of the Marches that bonâ fide undertook the office; by ſome writers either John Alcock, Biſhop of Ely in 1478, or William Smith, Biſhop of Lincoln in Henry the Seventh's reign, has been named; the government of the diſtrict ſeems, however, to have been fully eſtabliſhed in Henry the Eighth's reign, when a local eſtabliſhment, conſiſting of a Lord Preſident, Councillors, and four Juſtices of the Peace, were appointed. In Elizabeth's time Sir Henry Sidney, father of the famed Sir Philip Sidney, was appointed to the preſidency, which he occupied till ſhortly before his death. This council continued in force till William the Third's reign, when the court was aboliſhed, and Lord Lieutenants of North and South Wales were appointed inſtead, the laſt Preſident being Charles Gerard, Earl of Macclesfield.

The general hiſtory of Ludlow is altogether ſo interwoven with that of its renowned Caſtle, and the ſucceſſive Lord Marchers of Wales, that it were unneceſſary to enter upon a more detailed account here. It only remains to deſcribe the picturesque dwelling ſhewn in the accompanying illuſtration, which is ſituate in the portion of the town nearly adjoining the Caſtle, and which is known by the name of Dinham, a corruption in all probability of the original Dinan or Dinant before referred to. Ludlow abounds with dwellings of this type, and the well-known Feathers Inn is of the ſame date; but this laſt has been of late years conſiderably altered and modernized. The houſe ſelected for illuſtration is, perhaps, the moſt perfect example in the town, and may be conſidered a ſample of the reſt. The dwelling is two ſtories in height, in addition to the ground floor, each ſtory as uſual projecting over that below. There are two gables, with carved barge boards, the finials in the centre of which have been modernized. Under the windows in the gables a ſeries of panels in the frame timbers runs along the entire front, arranged ſo as to reſemble quatrefoils; the timbers on each ſide of the firſt floor windows and beneath them are diſpoſed diagonally, and over the windows of the ground floor there is a continuous ſtring board, enriched with a ſcroll ornament. In each of the ſtories, in the centre and at the ends, are carved pendants. The doors of the houſe are modern. Altogether the deſign poſſeſſes conſiderable pictureſqueneſs and effectiveneſs of character.

HOUSES IN THE BUTCHER ROW, SHREWSBURY.

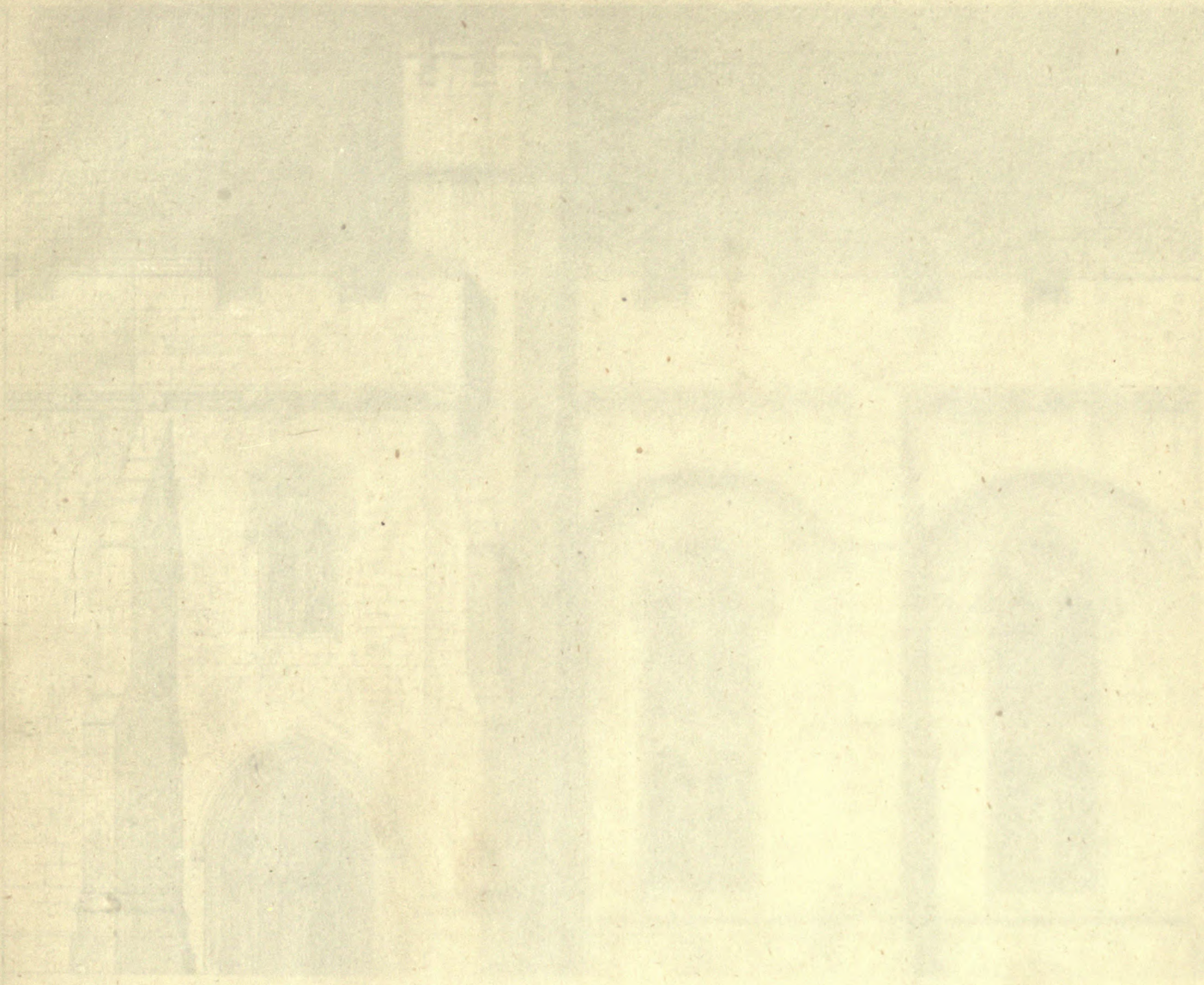
OF the cities and towns in England poſſeſſing examples of ancient domeſtic architecture of comparatively earlier date, Coventry can boaſt, perhaps, of the greater proportion; but both Cheſter and Shrewſbury abound in moſt intereſting and valuable remains of the Elizabethan and Jacobean periods. In Shrewſbury indeed but few relics exiſt anterior to Elizabeth's reign; but the ſubject given in the accompanying engraving forms an exception, being evidently of fifteenth century date. The eſpecial intereſt connected with the Butcher Row, Shrewſbury, conſiſts in the great variety of remaining veritable mediæval

ſhop fronts, the progreſſive proſperity and advancement of England having led to their demolition, and replacement by others of more modern type, although on the Continent they are ſtill to be met with frequently. In Coventry and ſome other towns, as at Shrewſbury, a ſtreet known as the Butcher Row is ſtill to be met with, the reaſon of this diſtinctive title apparently being that the houſes devoted to the purpoſes of buſineſs, on being rebuilt after a fire, or in conſequence of decay, were moſtly erected on the ſub-ſtructure of the original dwelling, and the ſhops, the fronts of which were entirely open and unglazed, became then ſituate on the upper floor above the ſtreet level, a continuous gallery or paſſage running in front of them, in the mode ſtill exiſting in the unique city of Cheſter; while in the market places or ſhambles the ſhops remained level with the road-way, and the ſtreets retained the names of the trades to which they were devoted, *viz.*, the Butcher Row, the Shambles, Fiſh Street, the Butter Market or Butter Croſs, &c. &c.

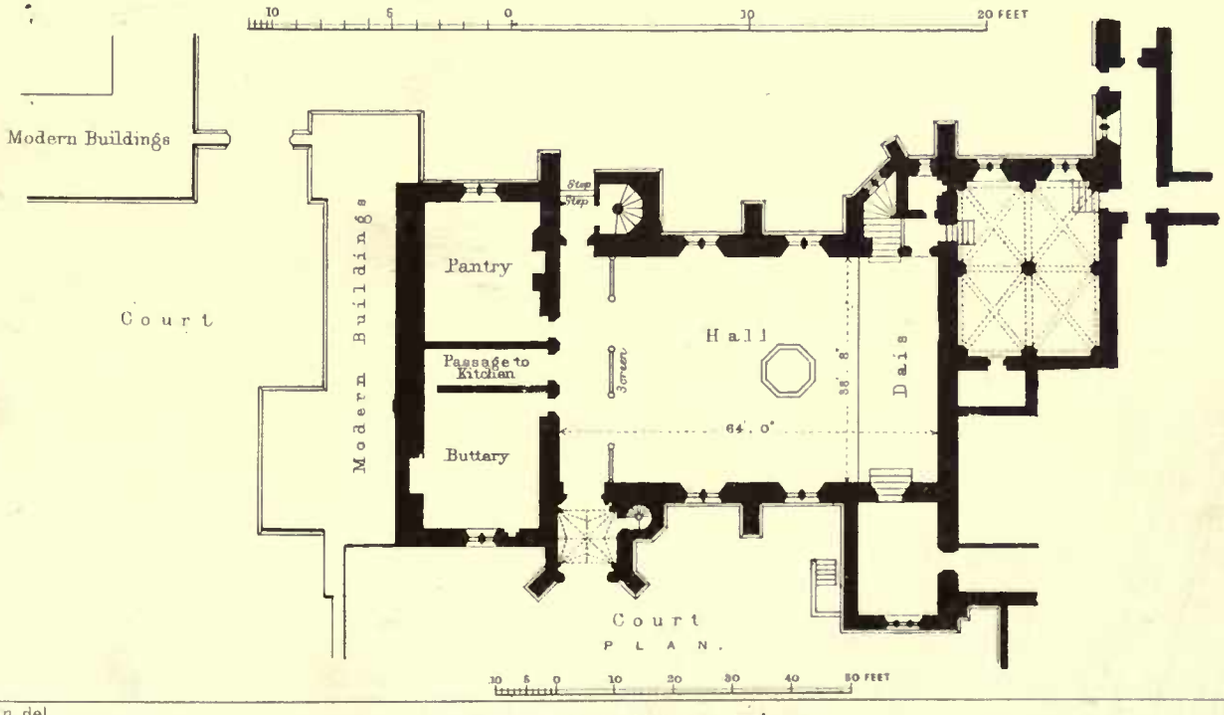
The houſe of which the elevation and details are here given, is a well known example, ſituate in a narrow and, except to the archæologiſt and artiſt, a very uninviting part of the pariſh of St. Alkmund in Shrewſbury. It ſtands at no great diſtance from the pariſh church; and in Owen and Blakeway's *Hiſtory of Shrewſbury*, the following paragraph, referring to the ſubject of ſome buildings nearly adjacent, and introducing mention of the houſes here illuſtrated occurs: "By an old deed, Thomas Lee grants to Roger de Wollaſtone a void ſpace between the cemetery of St. Julian's Church and the tenement formerly belonging to Roger de Welyngton, and which he the ſaid Roger gave to the fraternity of the Holy Croſs in the church of St. Alkmund, which void place extends on the S. to the king's highway, leading between the ſaid void place and St. Alkmund's cemetery, and extends backward to the Abbot of Lilleſhall's garden, held by Roger Glaſs (except a parcel of land, held by Sir Philip Lawley, vicar of St. Alkmund, from the ſaid Thomas, contiguous to the back ſide of the ſaid void place) at an annual rent of 3*s.* 4*d.* of ſilver. The 'highway' here ſpoken of muſt have led into Fiſh Street; and we learn from another deed of the year 1462 that the wardens of the Chantry of Holy Croſs in this church, had then a tenement in the corner near the ſaid church leading into Fiſh Street, (MSS., Gough in bibl. Bodl.) This, however, may have been the ancient and curious tenement at the corner of the Double Butcher Row, leading down into Fiſh Street, which is certainly as old as the fifteenth century, and reſembles an ancient guild-houſe." Referring to the erection of a vicarage on the above mentioned "void ſpace," the writer adds—"If the ancient vicarage was literally oppoſite the S. ſide of the church, it muſt have been extremely confined; yet that this was its real ſituation appears nearly certain from the deed quoted above. The higher orders were ſo much accuſtomed to be cooped up in fortreſſes, and all ranks to inhabit 'fenced cities,' that a clergyman of that age would conſider himſelf as very amply accommodated, in a ſpot which a cobbler of the preſent day would almoſt regard with contempt. Before the diſſolution, it appears that the vicars had obtained a habitation elſewhere, and that the houſe in the churchyard was converted into chambers for a chantry prieſt, who was alſo pariſh clerk."

The houſes illuſtrated in the accompanying engraving, have a frontage of about 55 feet towards the ſtreet. Above the ground floor, there are two ſtories, each ſtory projecting over that below, and the height of the entire range is conſiderable. The end houſe has a gable, which originally had probably a barge board, but all traces of this have now diſappeared.

In the courſe of time, the appearance of the houſes generally has undergone conſiderable alteration, from the combined influences of mutilation, neglect, and age, and various renovations in brick have been from time to time inſerted; enough, however, exiſts to ſhow a reſtoration of what was probably the original deſign, in which condition it is here ſhown. One of the oriels in the ſide elevation ſtill exiſt, in a comparatively perfect ſtate, ſuggeſting the reſto-ration of thoſe on the front towards the Butcher Row. The ſhops on the ground floor are all open, and the angle poſts on the ground and firſt floors are panelled and moulded. Over the doorways in the elevation are panels filled with tracery, the deſign of which varies in each. The architectural features of the houſes generally are good, and the whole is an exceedingly intereſting example of fifteenth century detail. The Plate exhibits the elevation and various details of the mouldings, panels, and angle poſts of the elevation.



Elevation of North Front

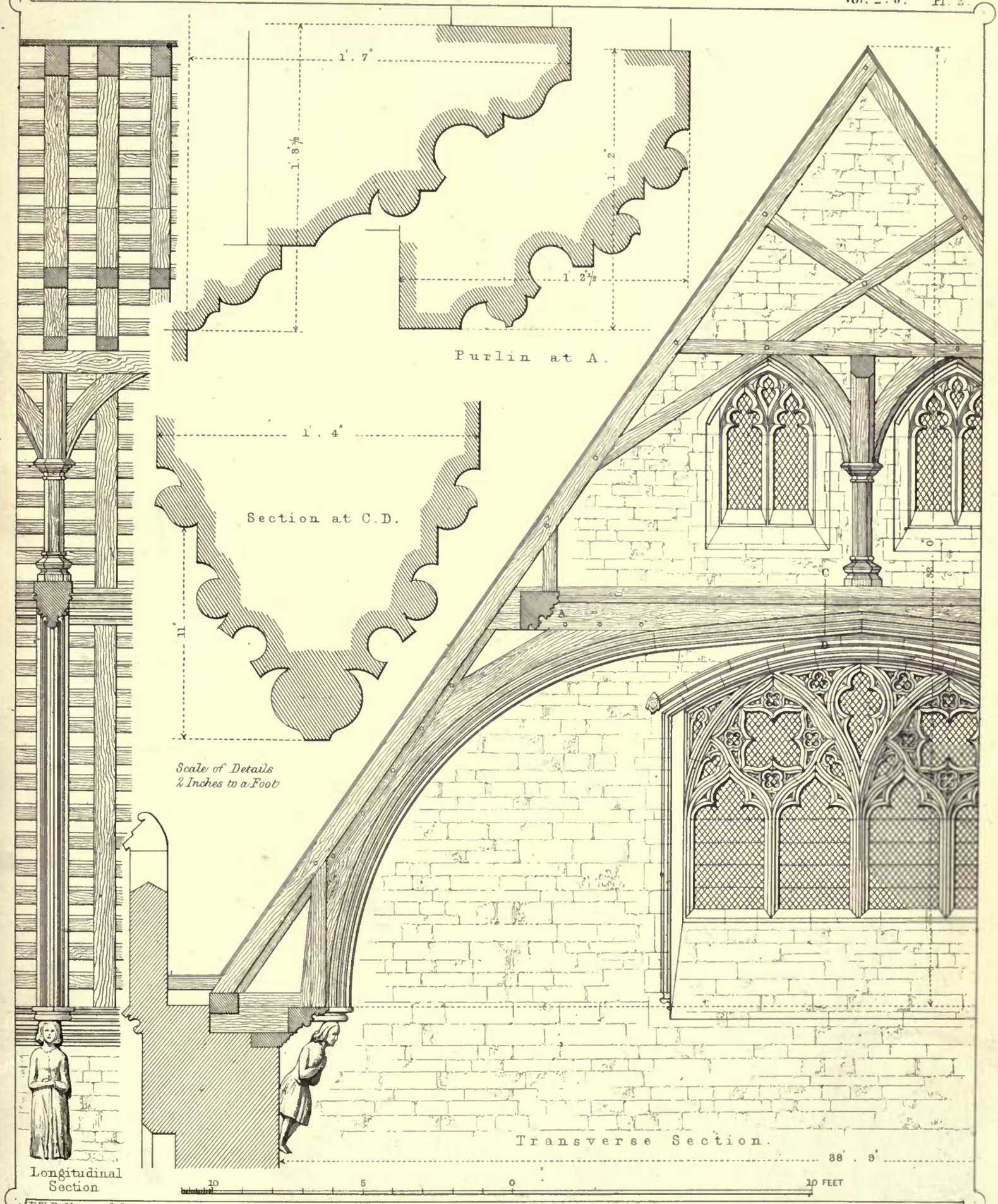


F.T.Dollman, del.

Penshurst Place, Kent.

PLAN AND ELEVATION OF GREAT HALL &c

London. J. Jobbins, 3. Warwick Ct Holborn. W.C.

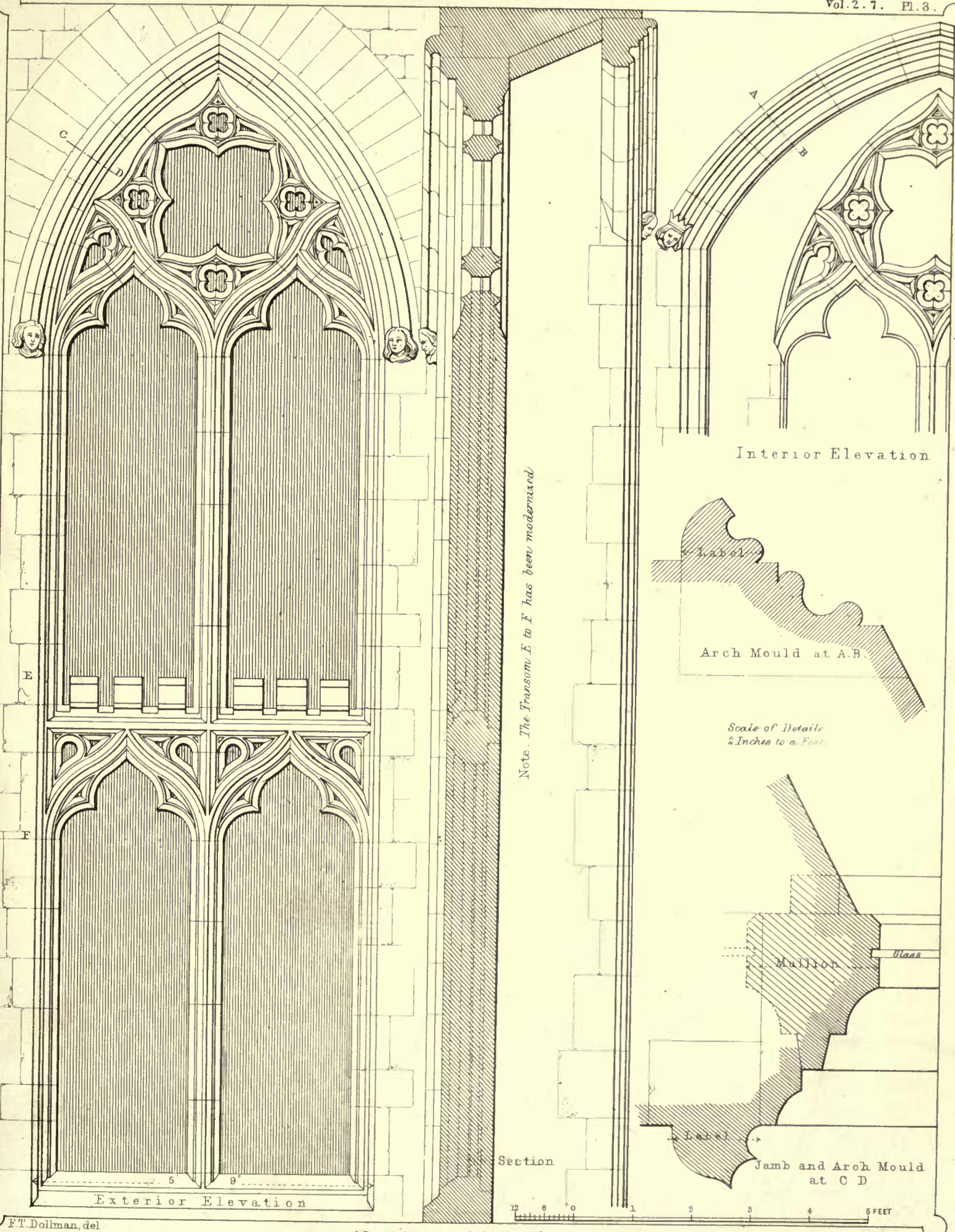


F.T.Dollman. del.

Penshurst Place, Kent.

ROOF OF GREAT HALL.

London. J. Jobbins, 3, Warwick Cr. Holborn. W.C.

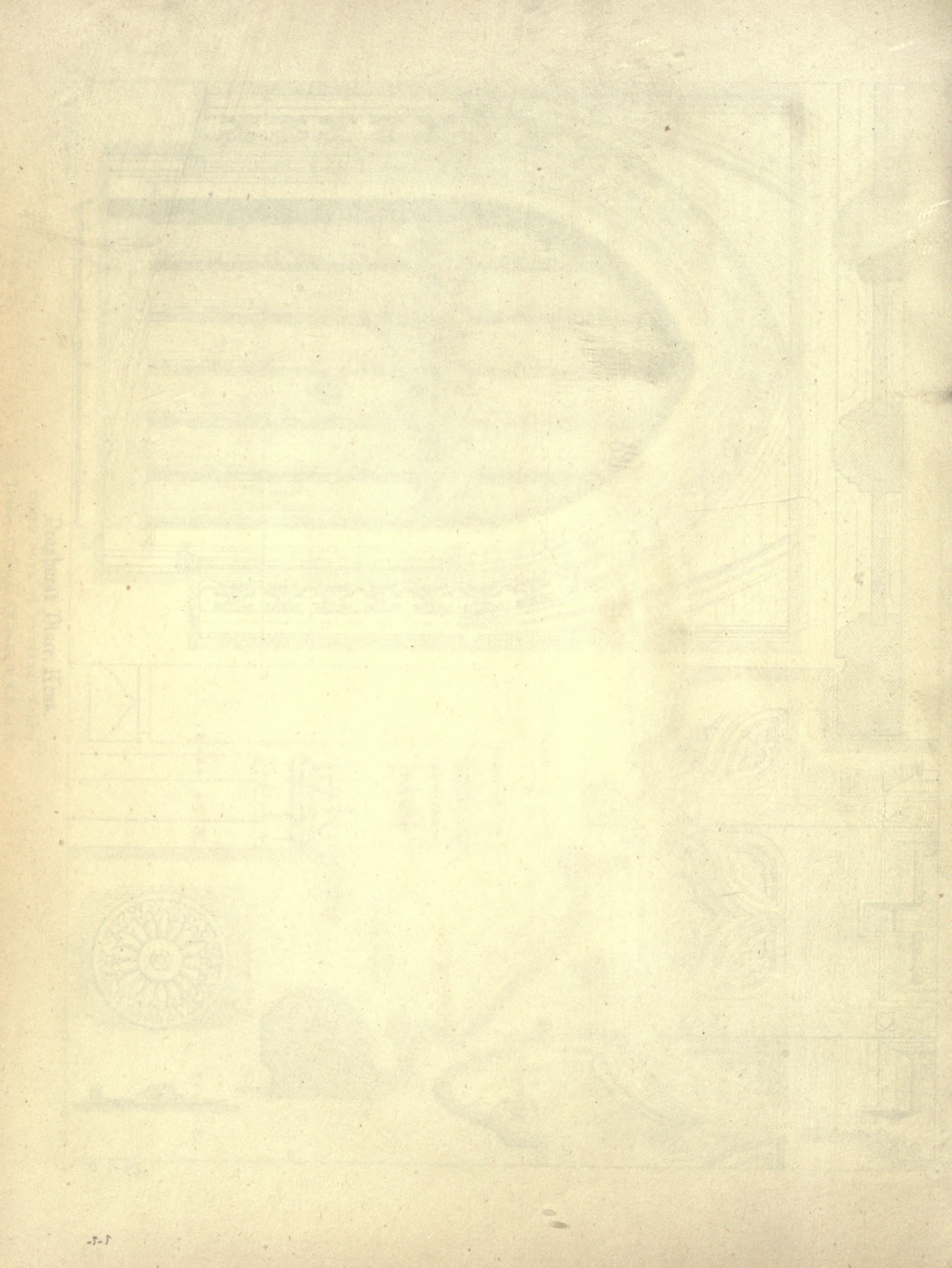


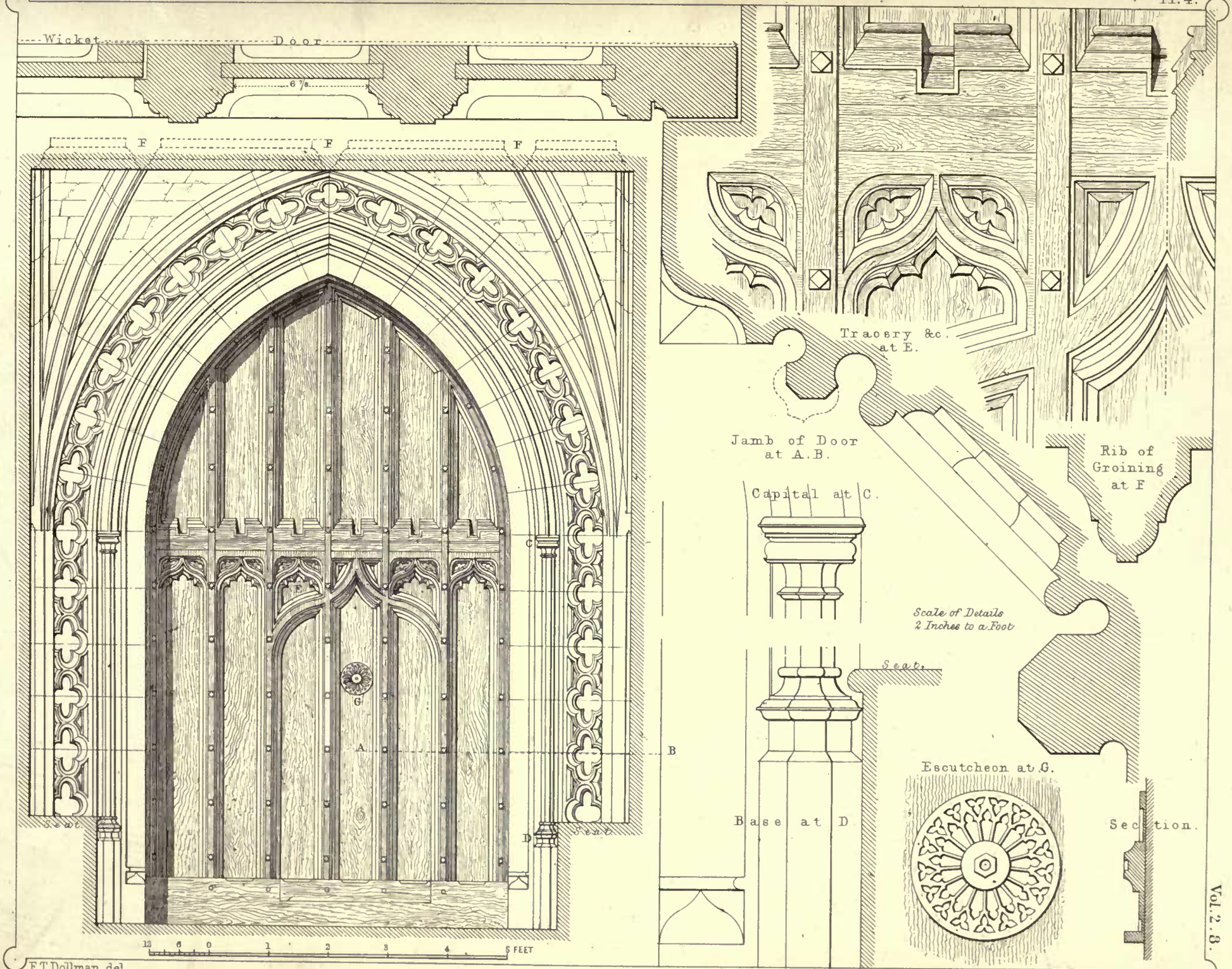
F.T. Dollman, del

Penshurst Place, Kent.

WINDOWS OF GREAT HALL.

London. J. Jobbins, 3, Warwick Ct. Holborn. W.C.



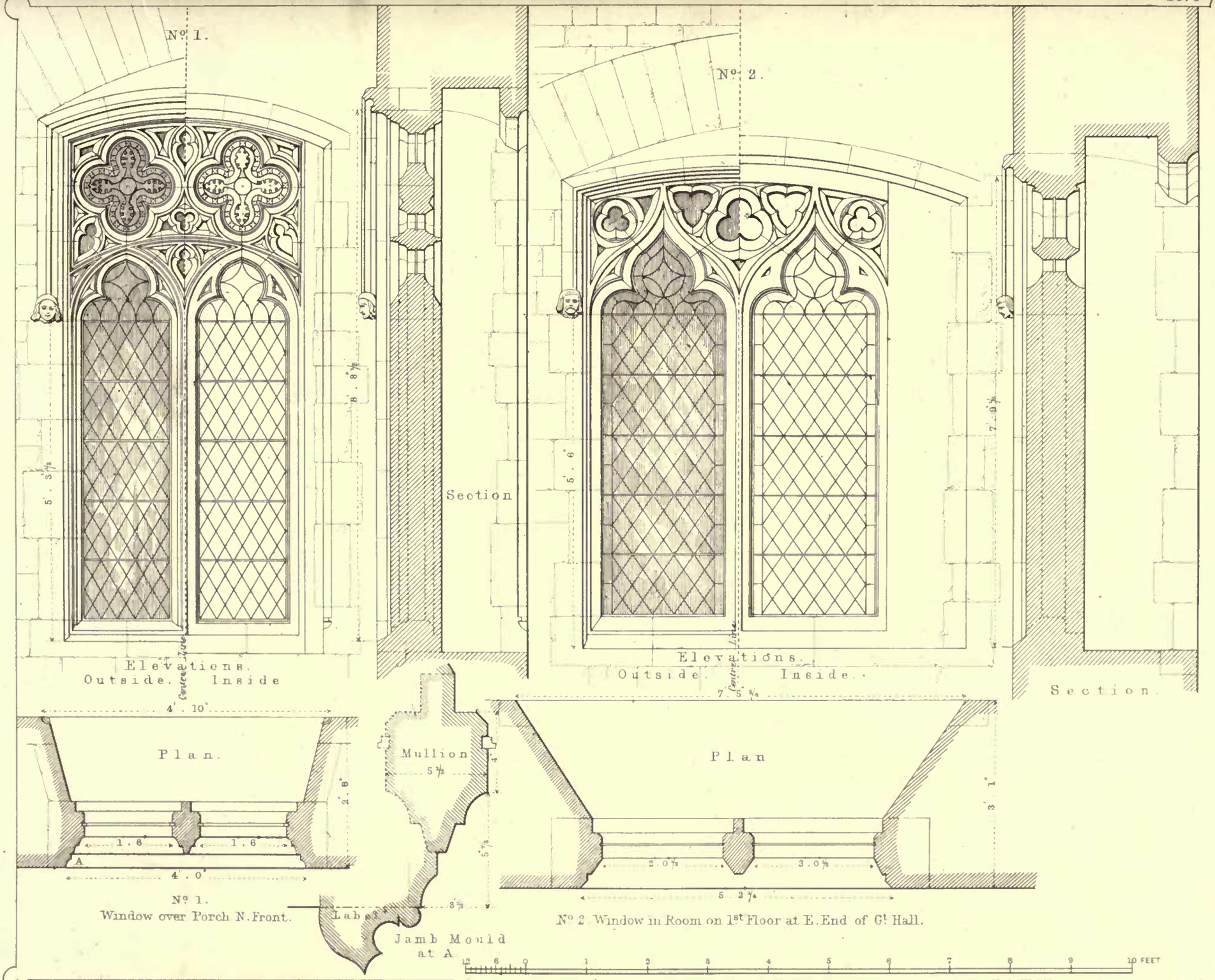


F.T.Dollman, del.

Penshurst Place, Kent.

INNER DOOR OF ENTRANCE PORCH.

London. J. Jobbins, 3 Warwick Ct Holborn W.C.



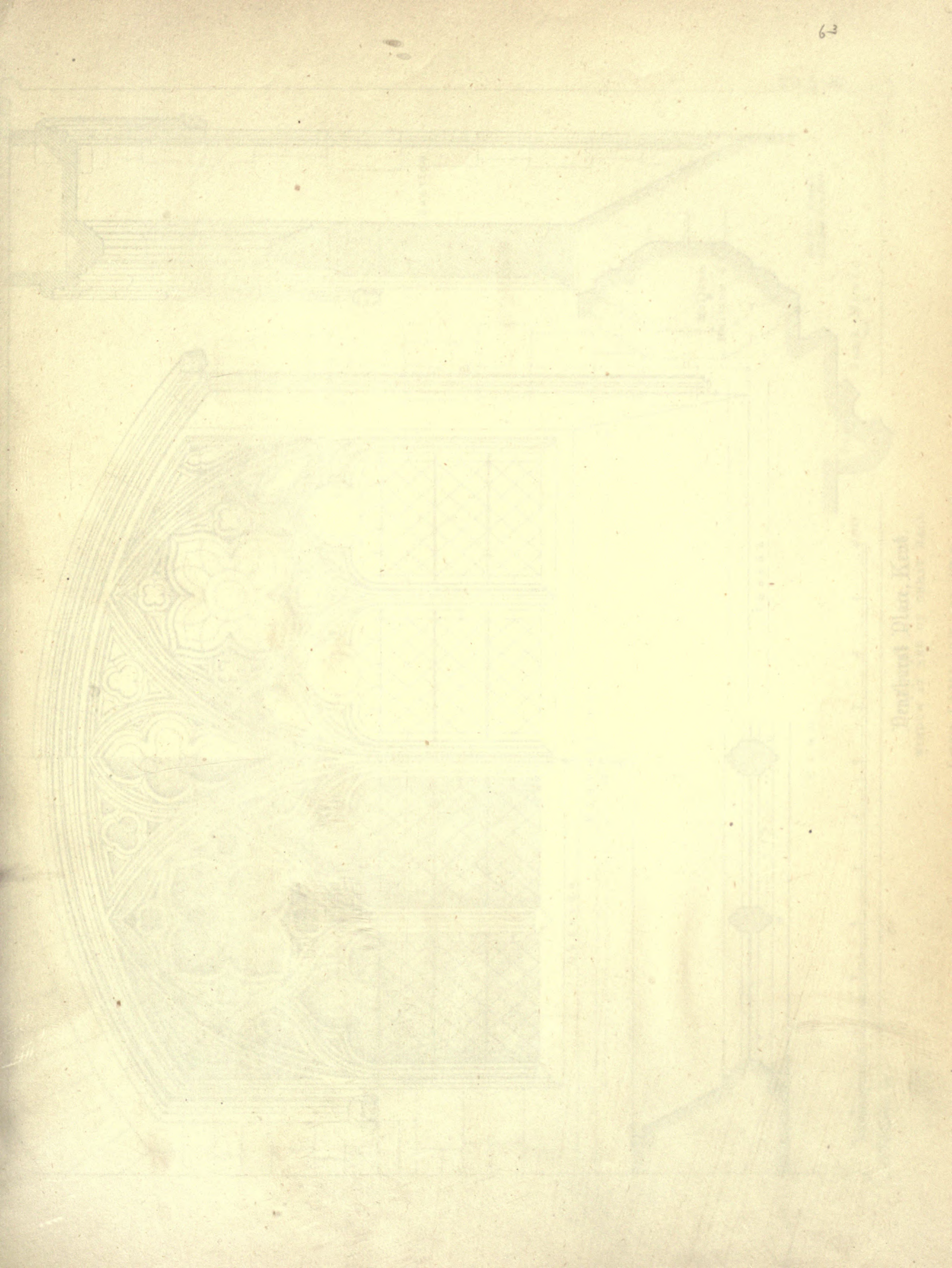
No 1.
Window over Porch N. Front.

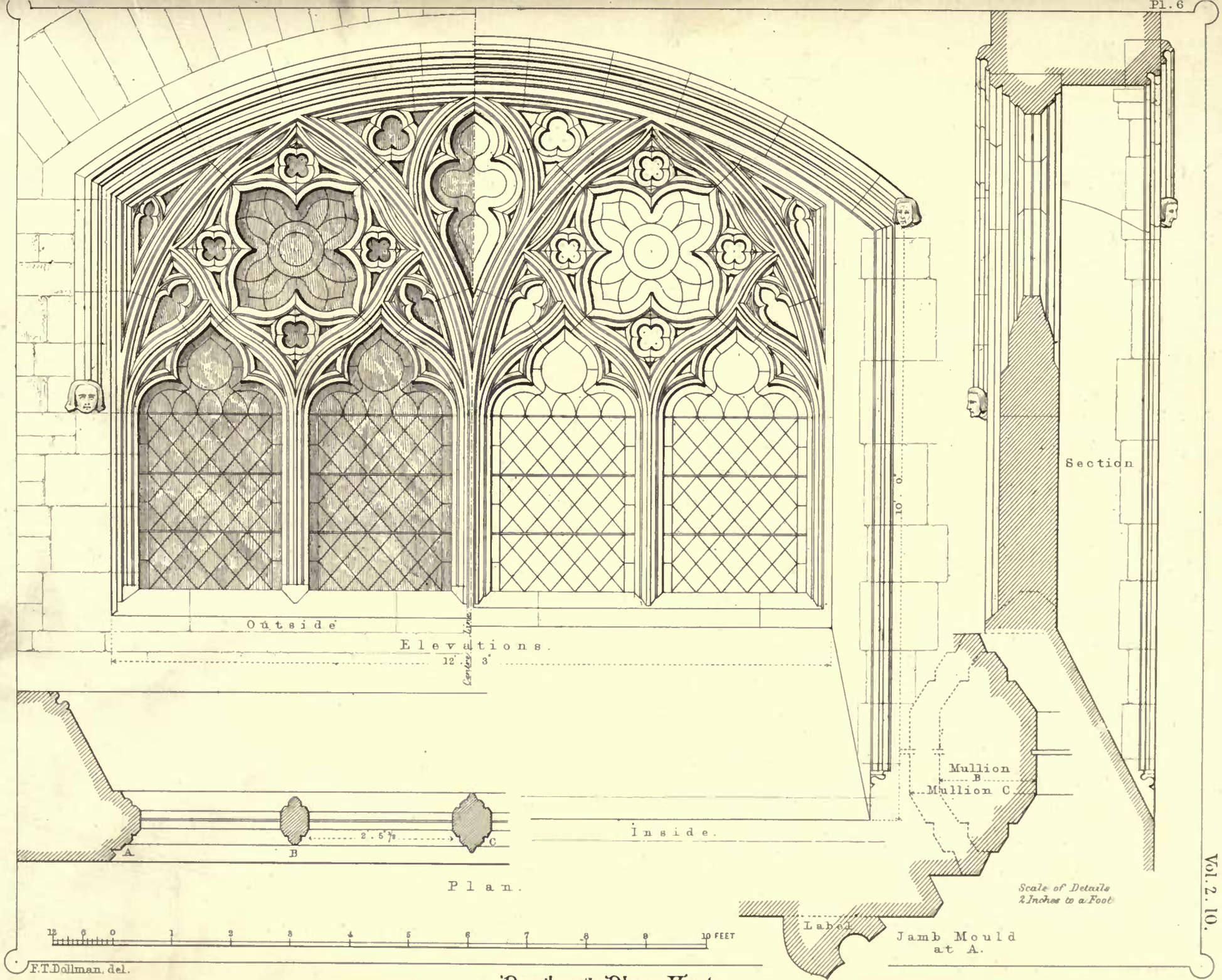
No 2 Window in Room on 1st Floor at E. End of Gt Hall.

F.T.Dollman, del.

Penshurst Place, Kent.

WINDOWS.

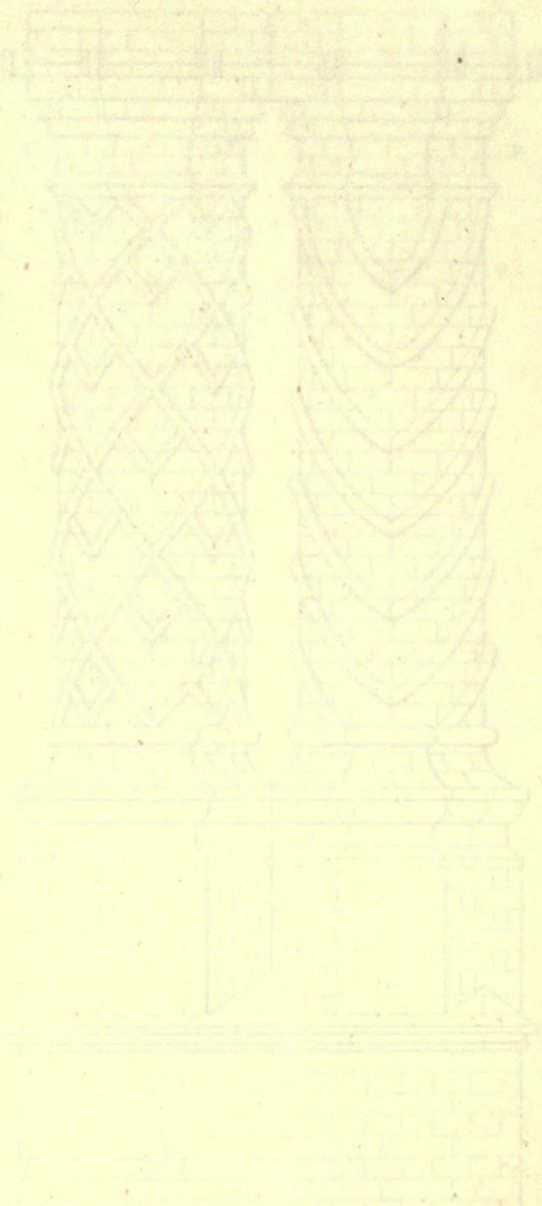


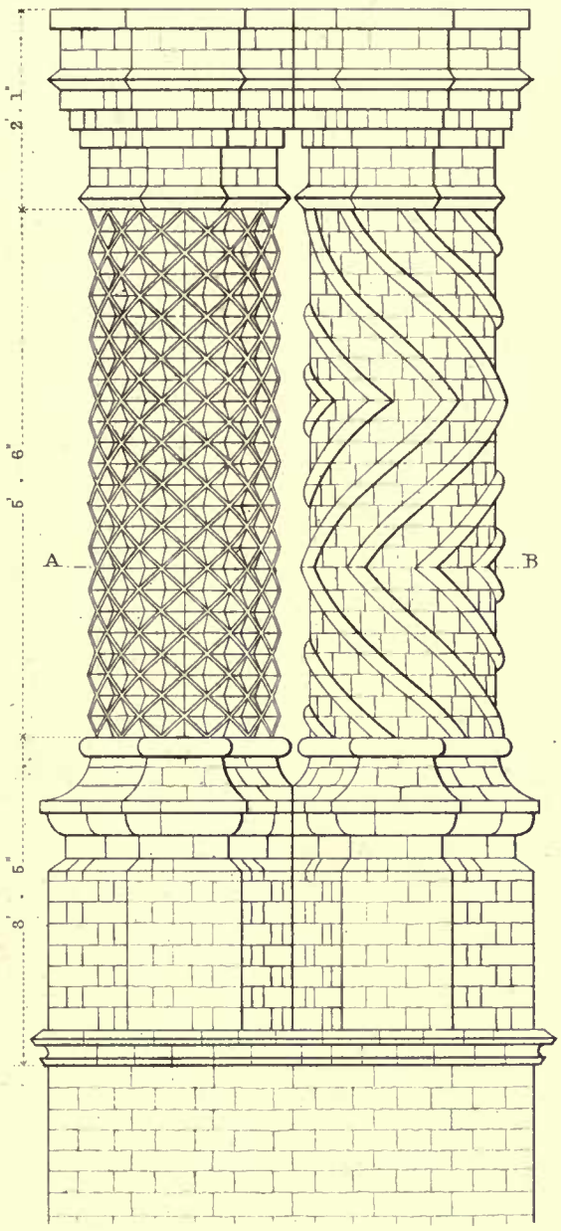


F.T.Dollman, del.

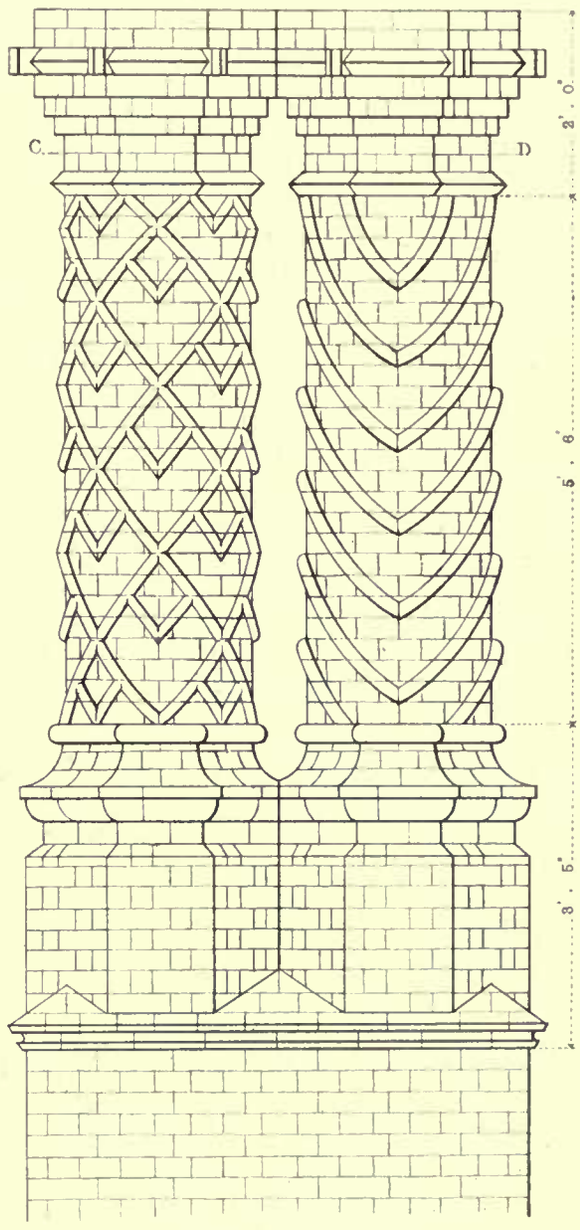
Penshurst Place, Kent.

WINDOW AT END OF GREAT HALL

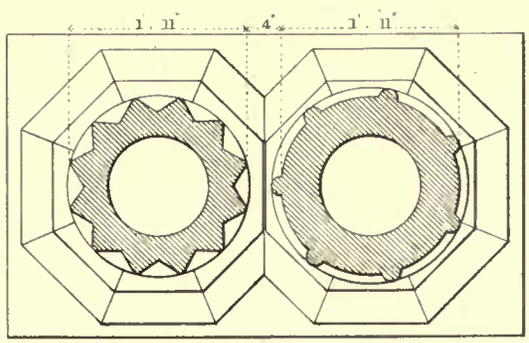




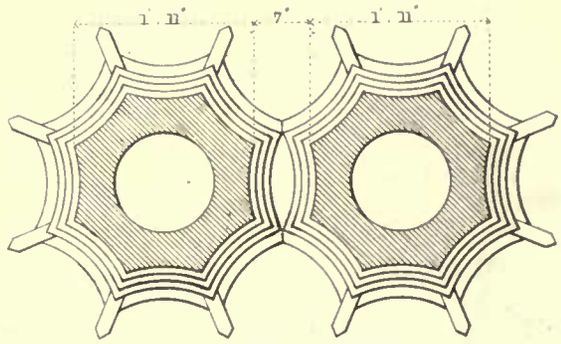
Elevation.
No 1.



Elevation.
No 2.



Plan shewing Bases.
On the Line A.B



Plan shewing Capitals.
On the Line C.D.

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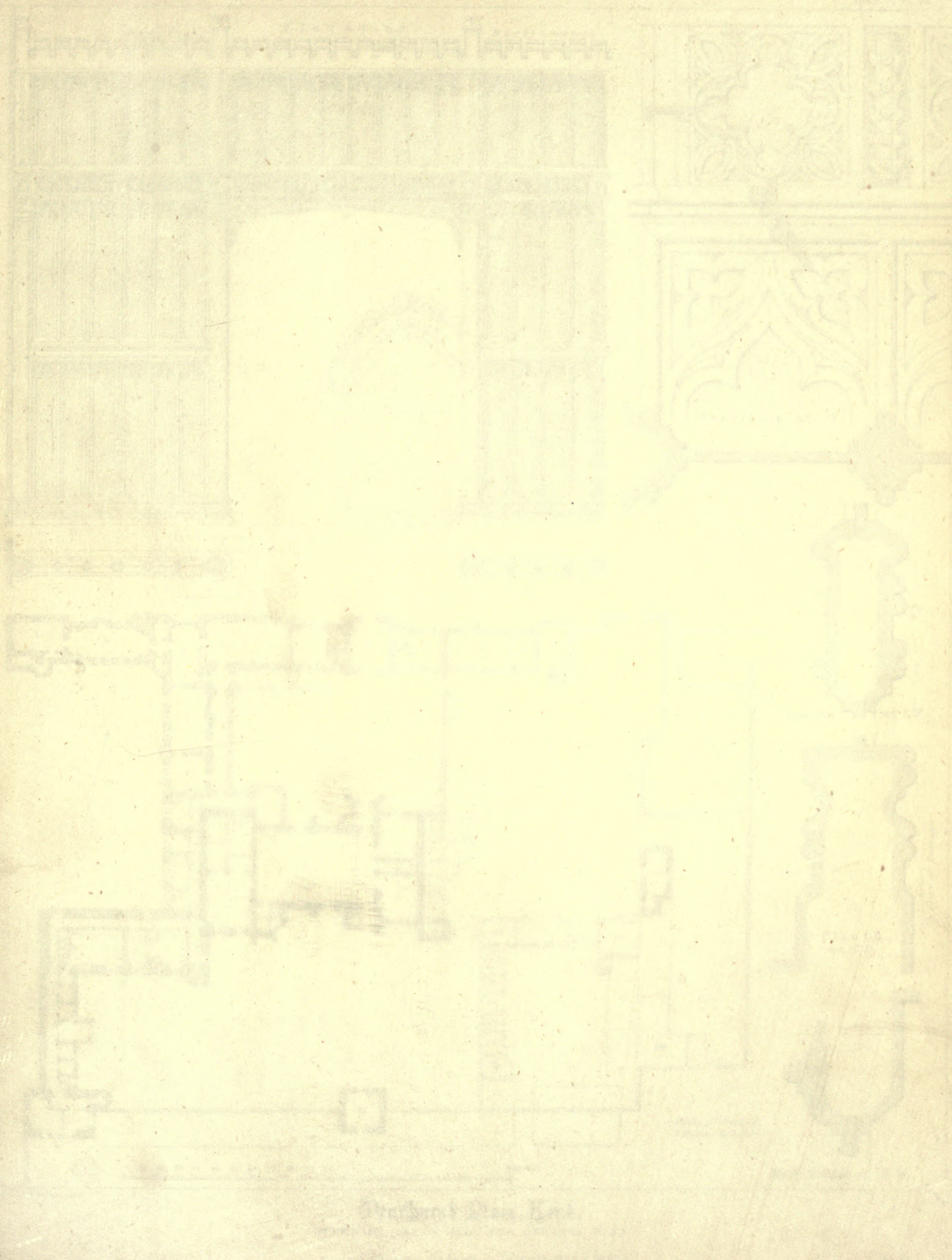
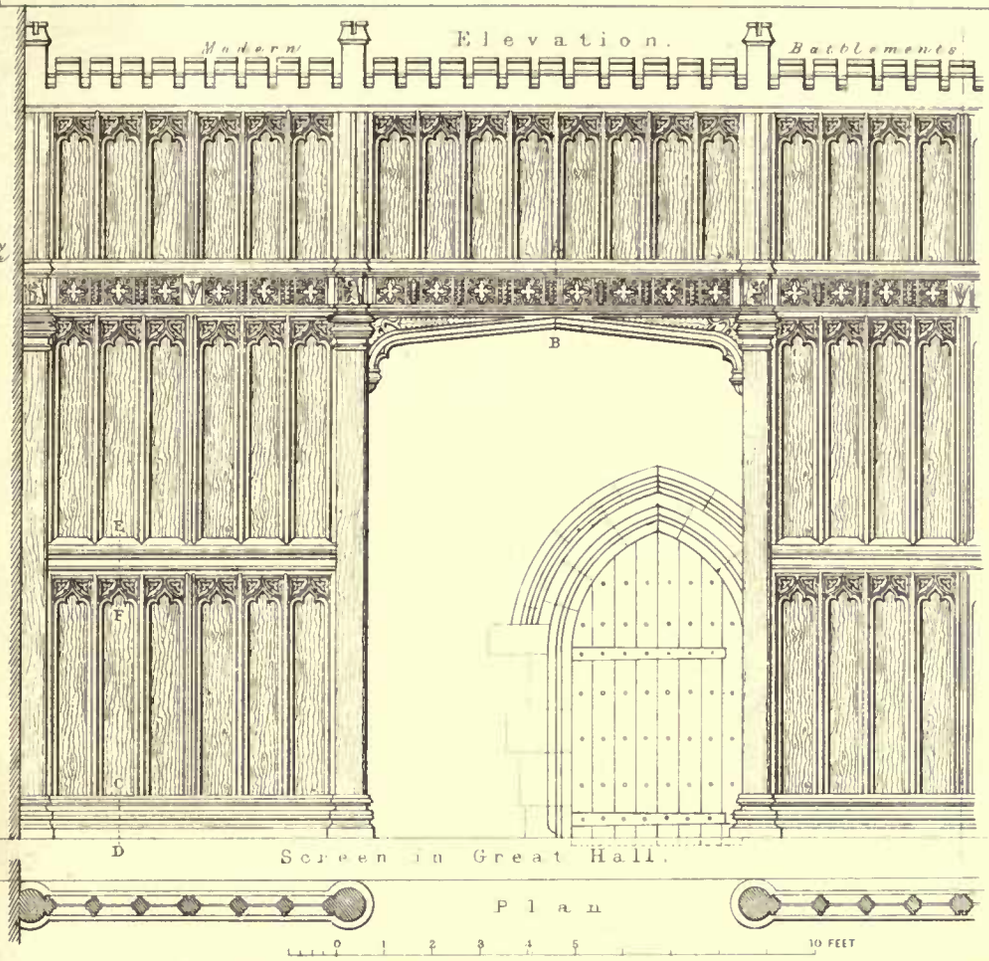
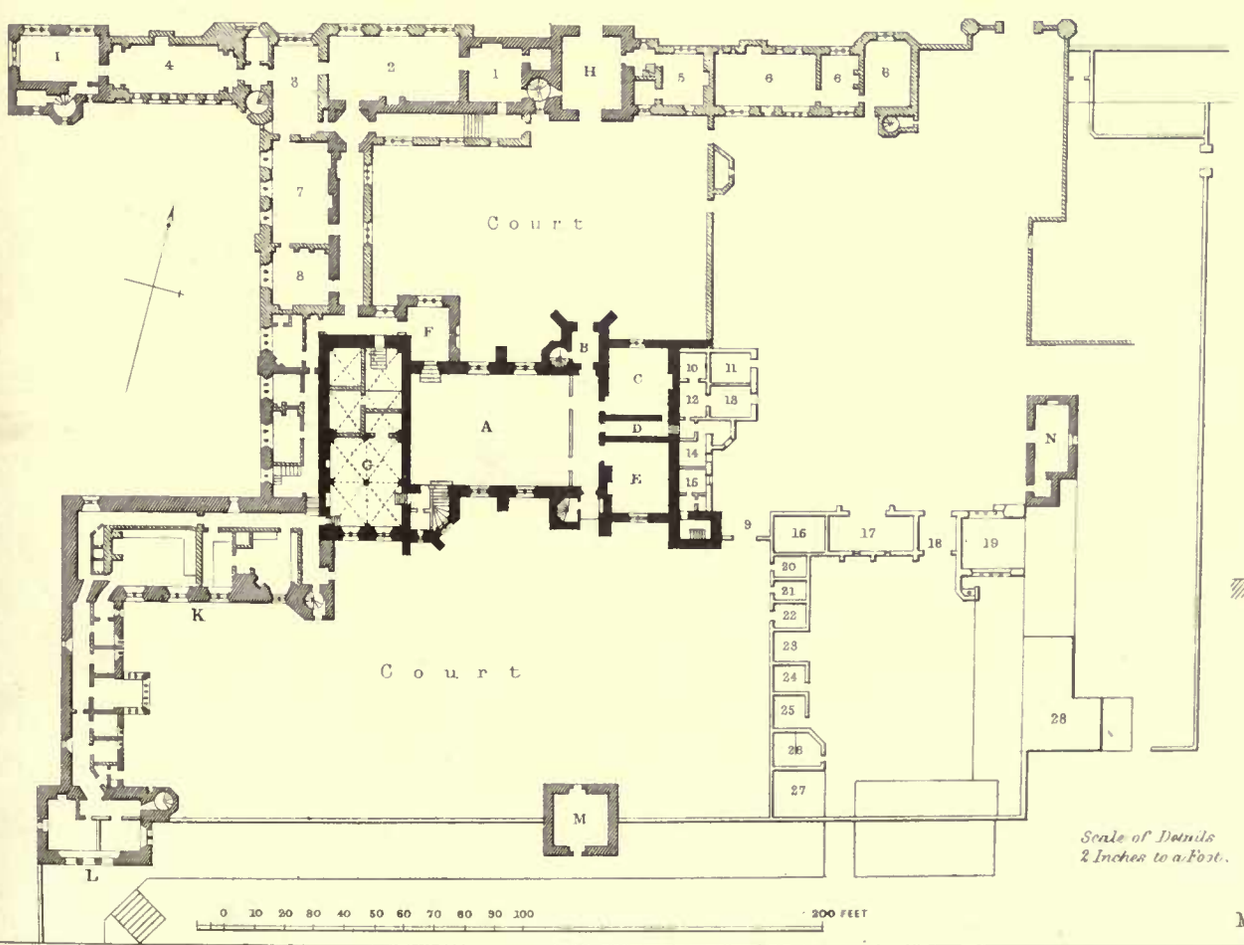
Penshurst Place, Kent.

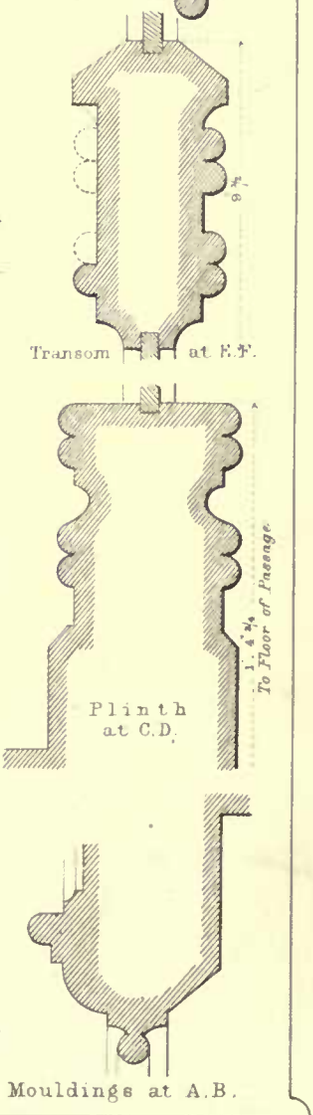
CHIMNEY SHAFTS.

London. J. Jobbins, 3, Warwick Ct Holborn. W.C.









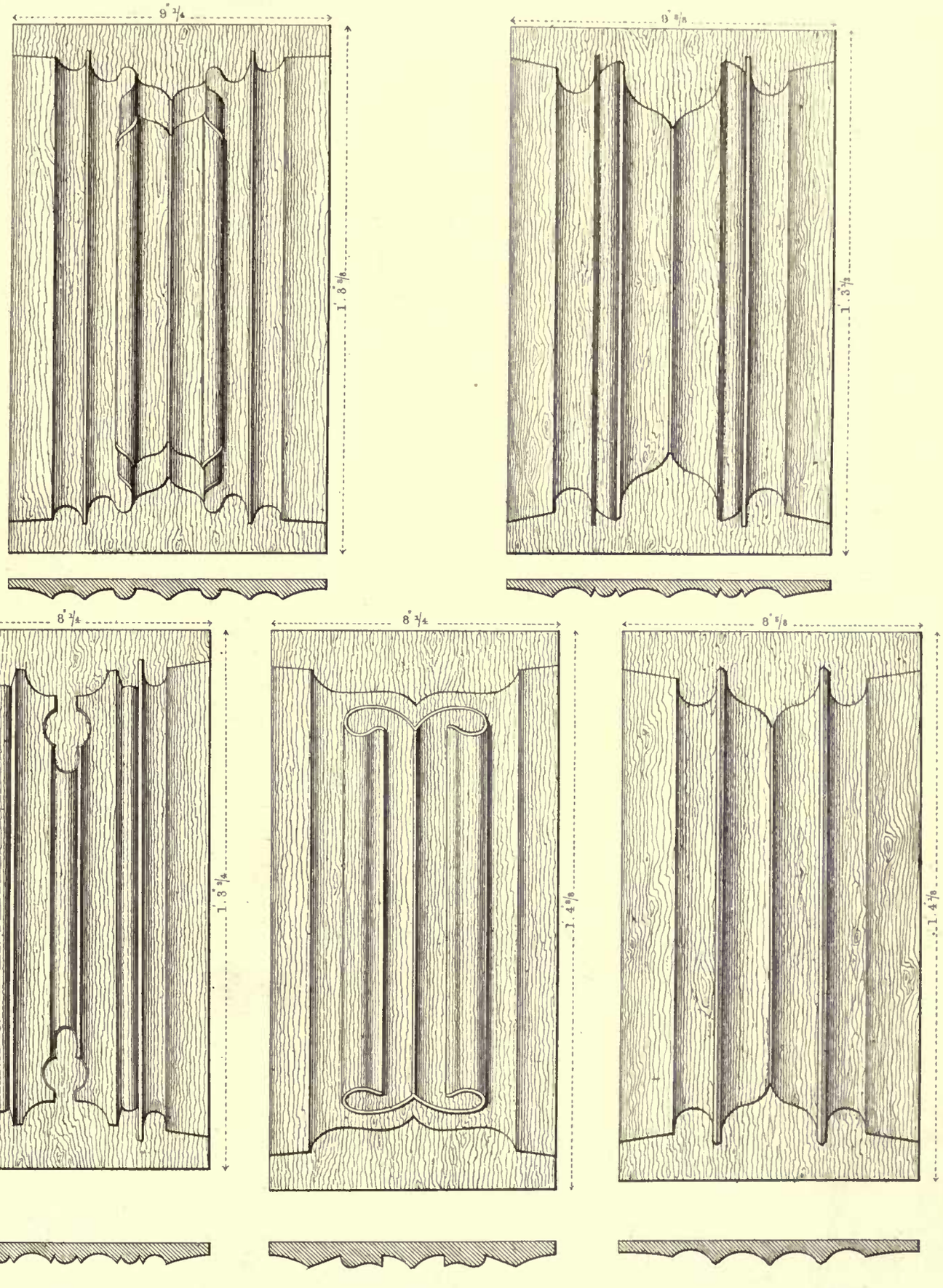
Scale of Details
2 Inches to a Foot.

F.T.Dollman, del

Penshurst Place, Kent.

SCREEN IN GREAT HALL AND GENERAL PLAN.

London: J. Jobbins, 3, Warwick Ct. Holborn, W.C.



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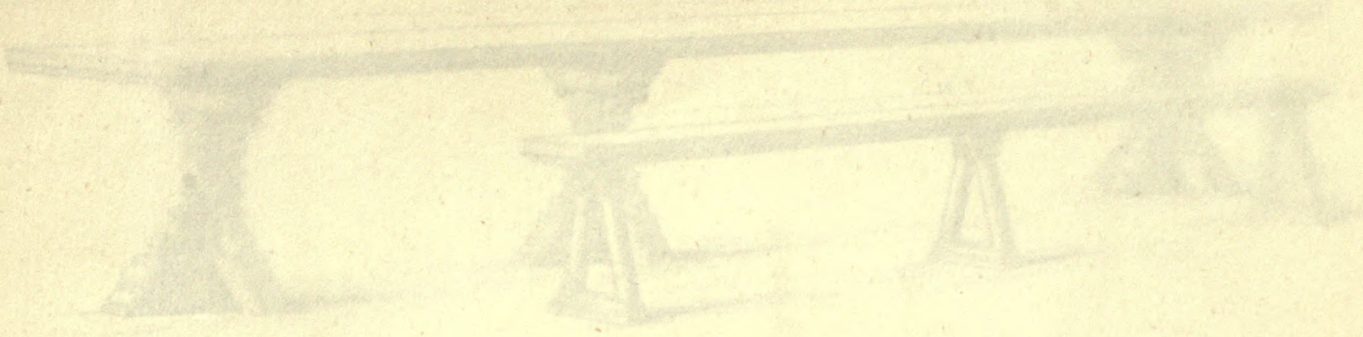
Penshurst Place, Kent.

OAK PANELS

London. J. Jobbins, 3, Warwick Ct. Holborn. W.C.



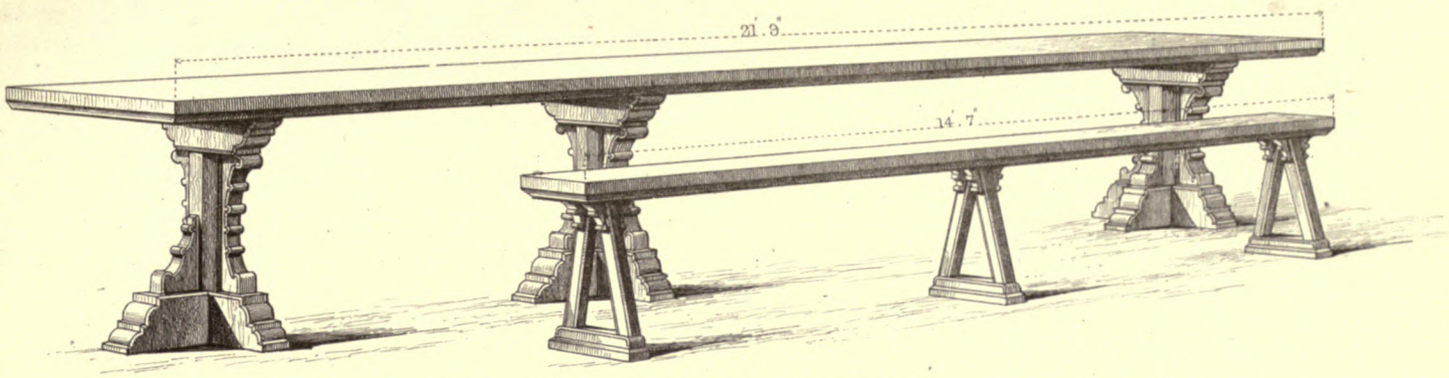
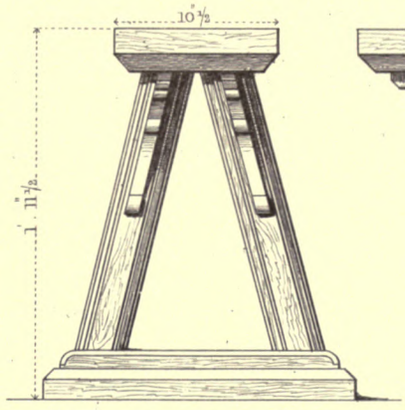
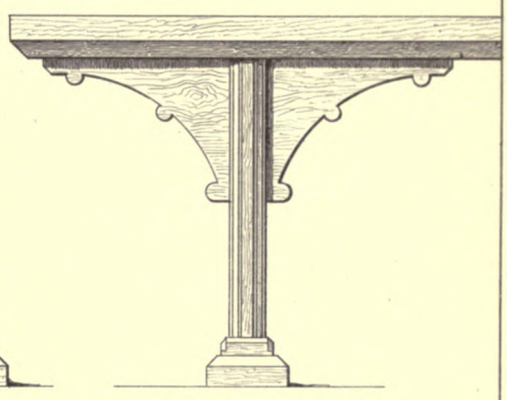


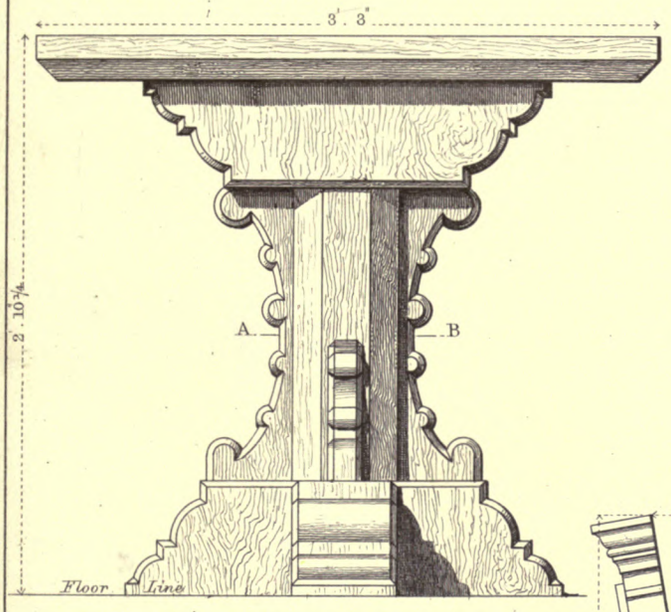
Table and Bench in Hall.



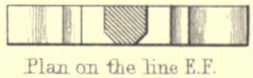
Elevation of End of Bench.



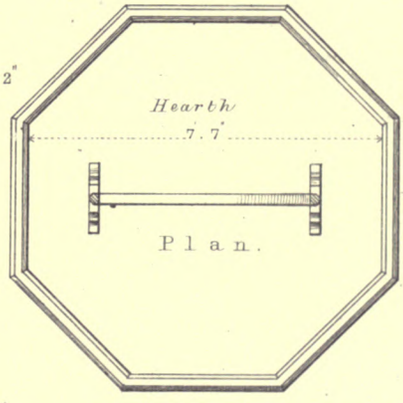
Side Elevation



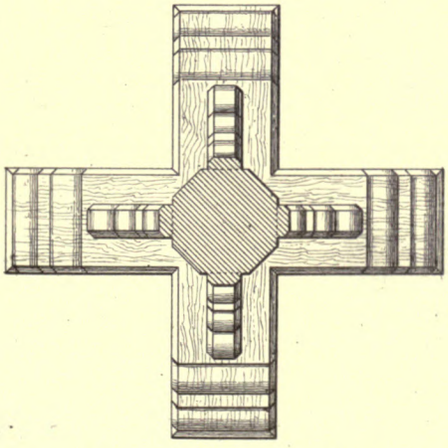
Elevation of End of Table



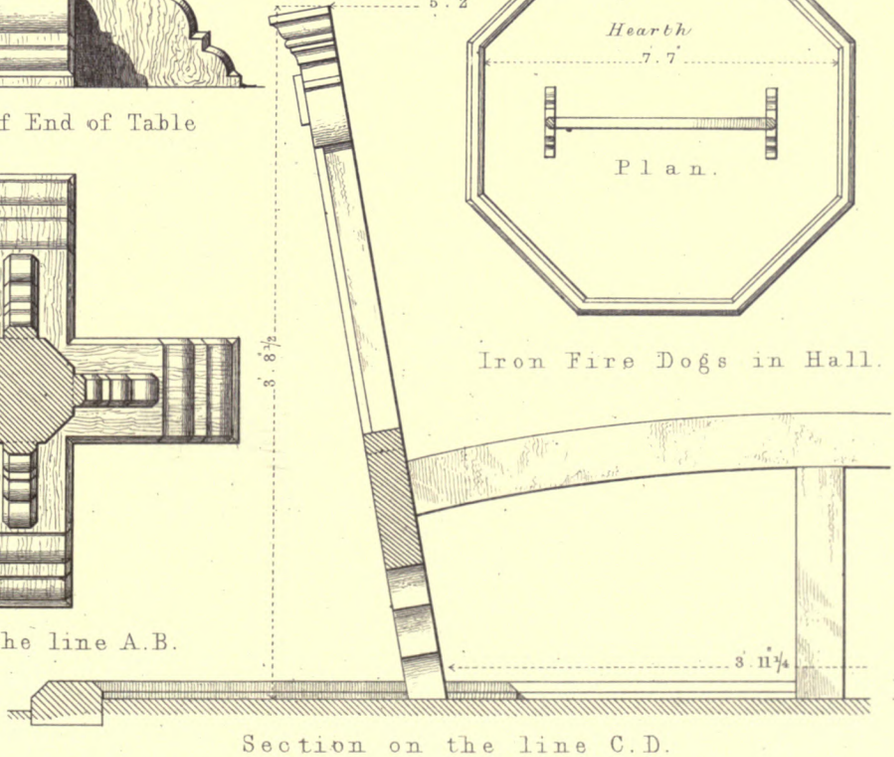
Plan on the line E.F.



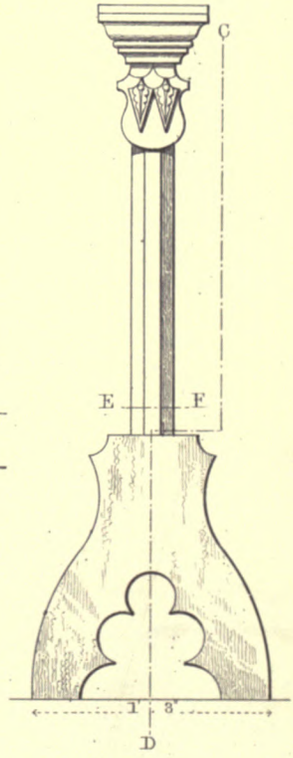
Iron Fire Dogs in Hall.

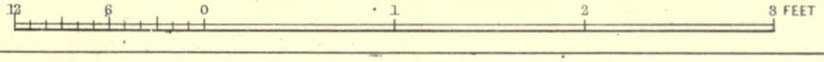


Plan on the line A.B.



Section on the line C.D.





F.T.Dollman, del.

Penshurst Place, Kent.

VARIOUS DETAILS

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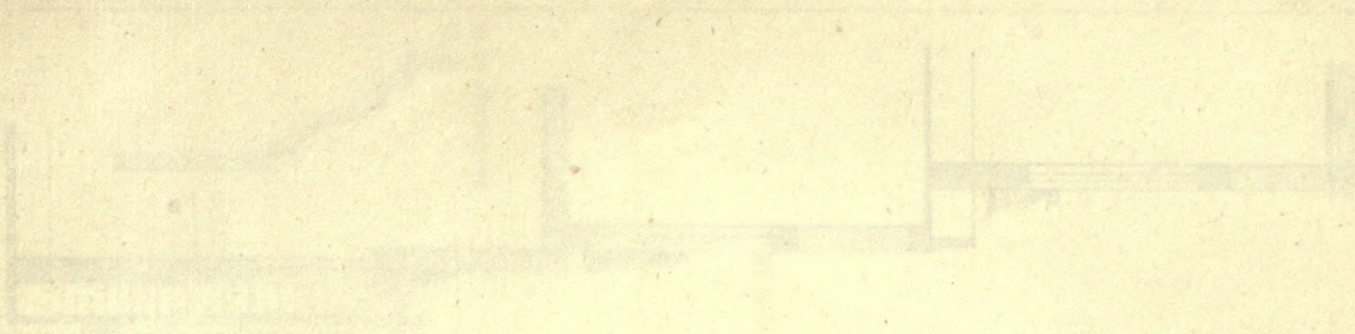
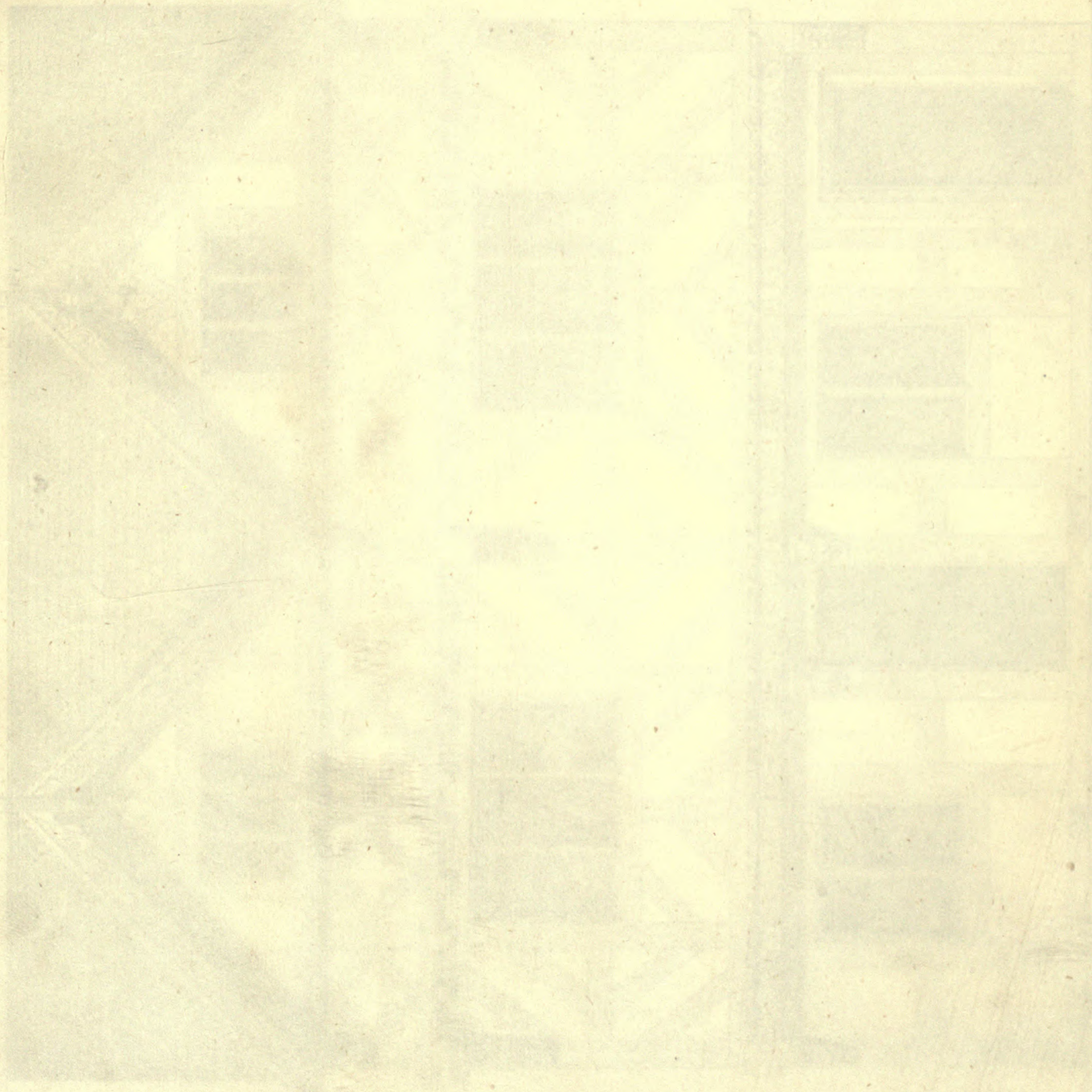
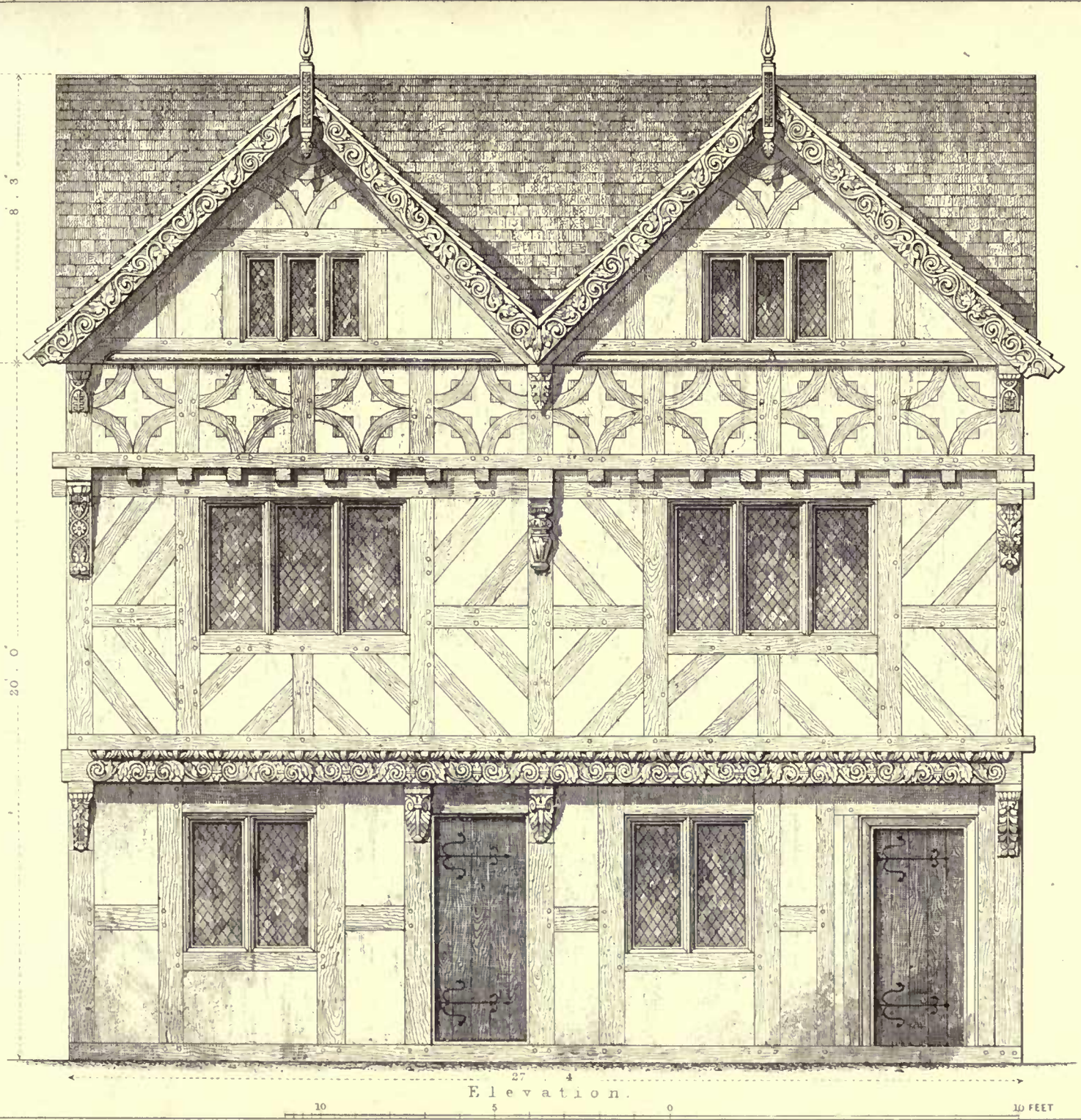
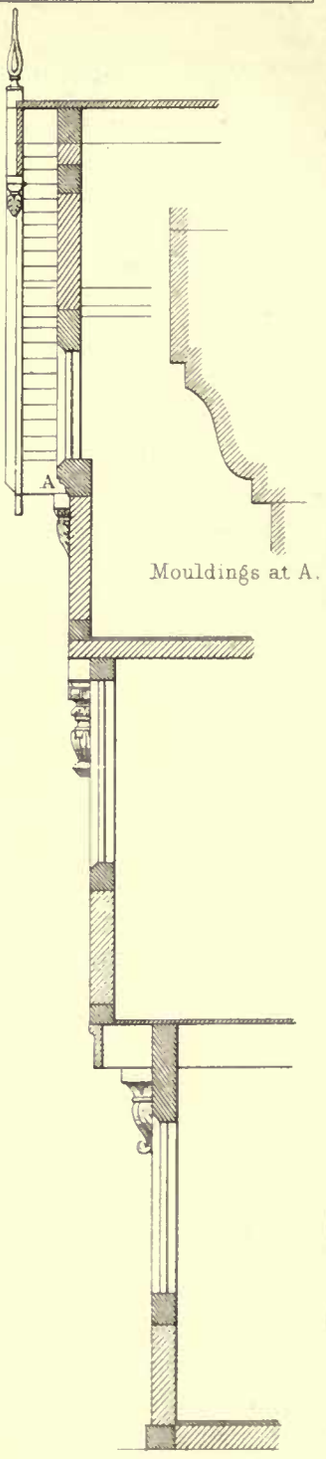






Elevation.

10 5 0 10 FEET



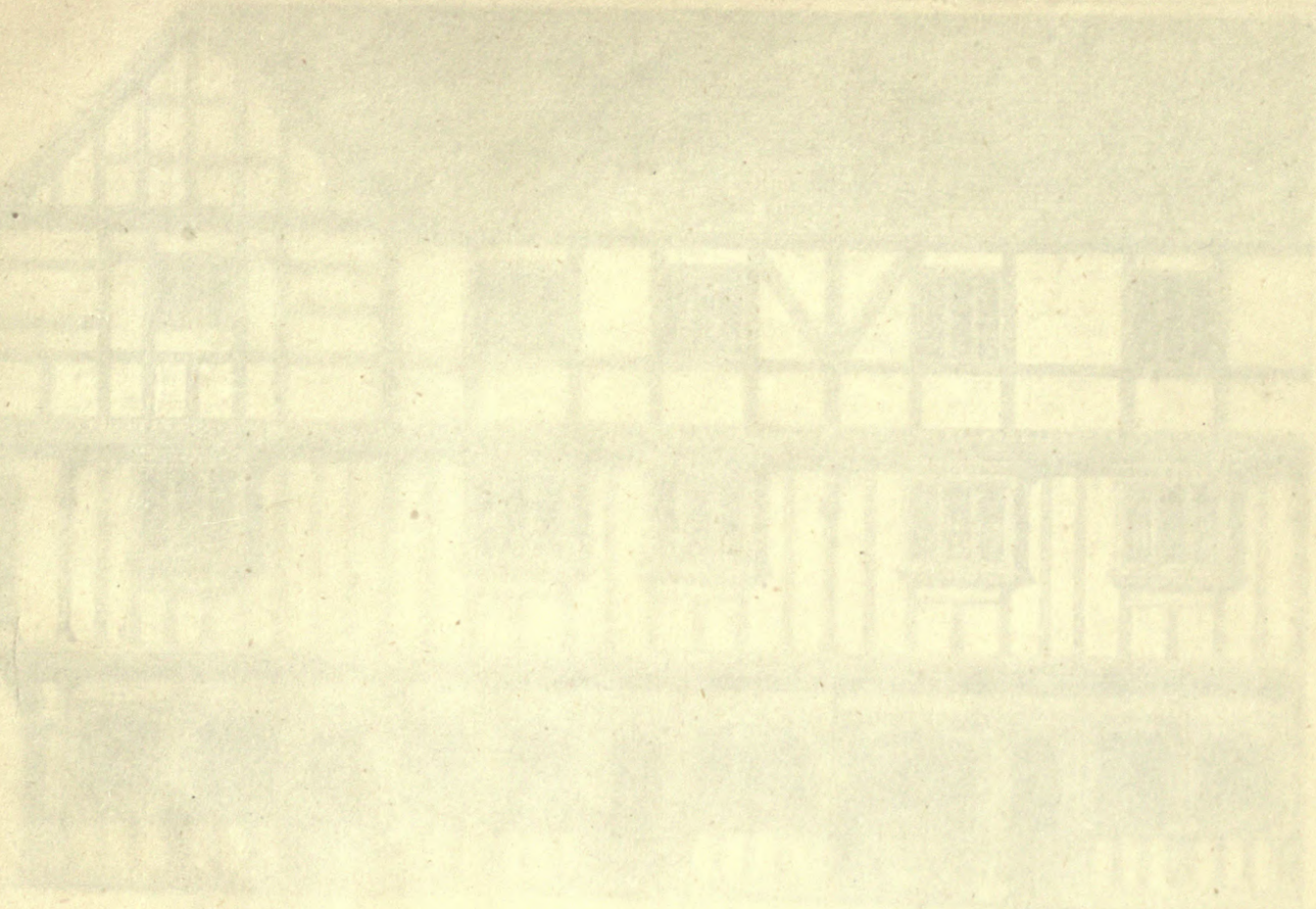
Mouldings at A.

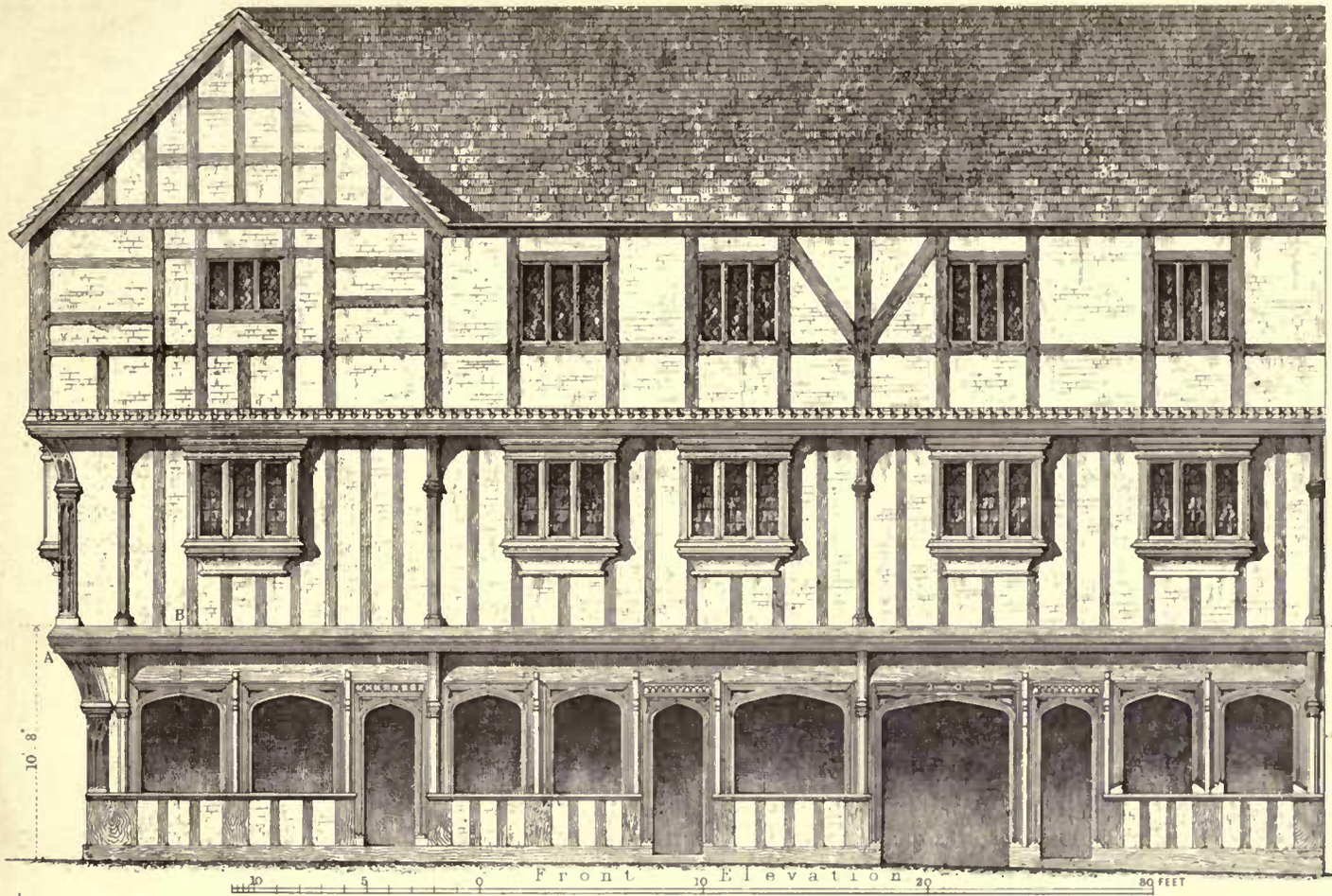
Section.

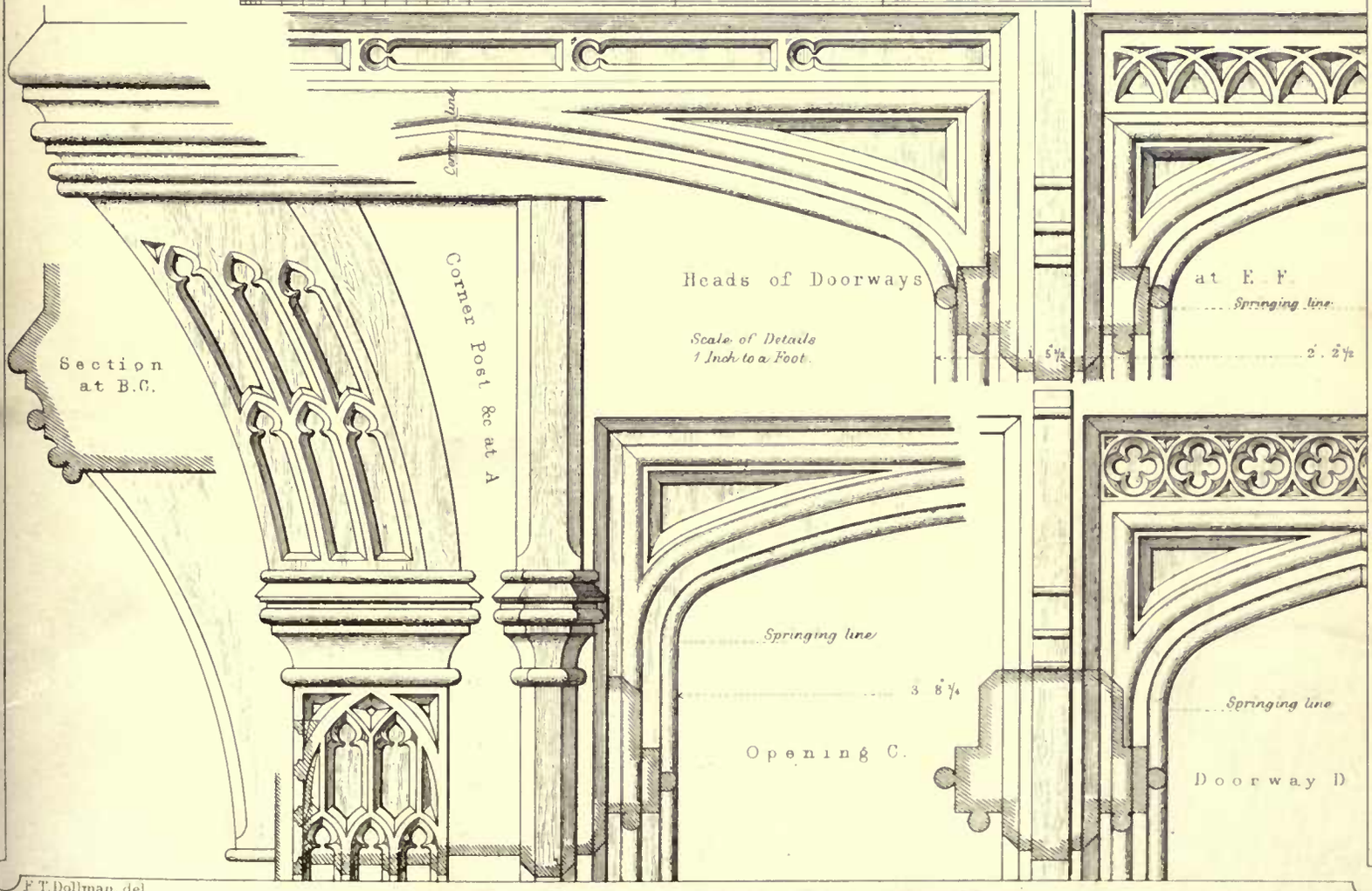
F.T.Dollman. del.

Half Timbered House, at Ludlow, Shropshire.

London. J. Jobbins, 3, Warwick Ct. Holborn, W.C.







F. T. Dollman, del.

Half Timbered House in the Butcher Row, Shrewsbury.

(RESTORED)

London. J. Jobbins, 3, Warwick Ct. Holborn. W.C.

THE HOSPITAL, EWELME, OXFORDSHIRE.

At about twelve miles S.E. of Oxford, and three miles N.E. of Wallingford, in Berkſhire, is the quiet and ſecluded village of Ewelme, the original Saxon name of which was Æwhyleme, and according to Domeſday book Lawelme. In the fifteenth century William de la Pole, Earl and afterwards Duke of Suffolk, married Alice, the granddaughter of the illuſtrious poet Geoffrey Chaucer,* by which union the territorial influence of the two families in Ewelme was in a great degree concentrated and increaſed, and the place acquired local importance to ſome extent.

In 1437, King Henry the Sixth granted to "the ſaid William, and Alice his wife, that they or either of them ſhould found an hoſpital at their Manor of Ewelme, in the county of Oxford, and ſettle a ſufficient endowment not exceeding the yearly value of 200 marks for the maintenance of two chaplains and thirteen poor men, to be incorporated, and to have a common ſeal." They ordained, moreover, "that the above number of perſons ſhould be ever maintained in it, one of the chaplains or prieſts to be called maſter of the alms-houſe, who ſhall govern it, and ſhall adminiſter the affairs thereof." Sir John Seynſberg, late parſon of Ewelme, was appointed the firſt maſter, being preferred to a clerk-graduate for ſervices rendered in the building of the church, which was erected about the ſame time by the Earl and Counteſs of Suffolk, John Boſtock being the firſt incumbent. The houſe, &c., was made over to the maſter, ſchoolmaſter, and the poor men for ever, and was entitled God's houſe, or the houſe of alms. And leſt the alms-houſe ſhould ever be injured as to its poſſeſſion by any lord or lady of the lordſhip of Ewelme, the chancellor and treaſurer of England for the time being were made protectors of it. Thoſe benefited by this inſtitution were expected to live charitably, meekly, and godly; to be free from drunkenneſs, and no ſecrets of the houſe to be revealed; and the poor men were enjoined to keep the cloiſter and the quadrangle clean, &c. Another object of the benevolent founder was the endowing the free ſchool adjoining the hoſpital at its weſtern extremity, now appropriated to the purpoſes of a national ſchool.

William de la Pole further provided in his will for the final eſtabliſhment of the hoſpital at Ewelme, the foundation of which is thus recorded:—"Anno 1448. Hoſpitate de Ewelme vocatum 'God's houſe' per Willielmum de la Pole comitem Suffoliciæ et Aliciam uxorem, pro duobus ſacerdotibus, uno ad pauperes inſtruendos, alio ludi magiſtro ad pauperes docendos, uterque x^{d}, miniſter xvi^{d} per ſeptimanam. Reliqui duodecim pauperes xiii^{d} per ſeptimanam. Tria maneiria, Ramrage in Hamptonia, Conock in Wiltonia, Marche in Buckinghamia." He afterwards became very unpopular, and was ultimately beheaded in 1449; and by an inquiſition taken after his death, it was found that among other poſſeſſions in the county which he held jointly with Alice his wife was the moiety of one hundred acres of wood with appurtenances, in Ewelme, the advowſon of the Church of Ewelme, and the advowſon of the eleemoſynary houſe or hoſpital there, all of which, with a great amount of other property, continued to be held by Alice, his widow, in her own right of inheritance. She lived to a great age, and died on the 20th May, 1475, and was buried in the pariſh church of Ewelme. The Suffolk eſtates in Ewelme were forfeited to the Crown on the attainder of the Earl of Lincoln, one of William de la Pole's deſcendants, in the reign of Henry the Eighth, when it became a royal manor. It continued afterwards the property of the Crown; and King James the Firſt, in the third year of his reign, annexed the rectory of Ewelme, with a canonry of Chriſt Church, to the Regius Profeſſorſhip of Divinity at Oxford, and in 1617 alſo annexed the maſterſhip of the hoſpital to the Regius Profeſſorſhip of Phyſic at Oxford, both of which appointments ſtill continue, as then inſtituted.

We proceed now to deſcribe the various portions of this intereſting foundation, commencing with

THE CHURCH,

which is dedicated in honour of St. Mary the Virgin, and conſiſts of a tower at the W. end, nave and aiſles, N. and S. porches, the latter an open timber one, a chancel with N. and S. aiſles, and a sacristy on the N. ſide of the chancel. The entire church was built by Alice, the wife of William de la Pole, after her huſband's death, and exhibits conſiderable uniformity in its deſign and architectural detail. The S. aiſle of the chancel, called St. John Baptiſt's Chapel, is the moſt noteworthy and ornamental portion of the building. The roof of this chapel is built of oak, richly panelled, and the walls are covered with the ſacred monogram ihc, and various texts of Scripture, in red and black. Under one of the arches, between the chancel and this aiſle, is the elaborately-ornamented monumental tomb of the foundreſs, ſurmounted by a ſtone canopy, panelled, along the cornice of which the figures of angels and eccleſiaſtics are ranged alternately; the canopy has alſo four pinnacles with ſmall figures in oak on the top. In the cornice is a range of

* Her father, Thomas Chaucer, had considerable possessions in this part of England, and, in right of his wife Maude, became lord of the Manors of Ewelme, in Oxfordshire, and Donnington, in Berkshire, in 1431.

quatrefoil panels, and the whole is ſurmounted by the Tudor leaf ornament. The effigy is of alabaſter, full ſize, and repreſents the foundreſs habited in a kirtle, fur-coat, mantle of eſtate, veil and wimple, with her head (over which is a canopy) reclining on a cuſhion, ſupported at the corners by winged angels. She wears a ducal coronet, and has a ring on the third finger of her right hand. On her right ſide is a roſary, and on her left arm the order of the Garter is diſplayed; her feet rest on the figure of a lion. Immediately weſtward is the tomb of Thomas Chaucer and Maud his wife, on which is a braſs repreſenting the huſband in full plate armour, and his wife in the coſtume of the fifteenth century. There are two good ſeat-ends, and ſome encauſtic tiles in this chapel. There is no conſtructional chancel arch, and the roofs of nave, aiſles, and chancel, and the rood-ſcreen and parcloſes are of ordinary Third pointed or Perpendicular type. The font is placed on the N. ſide of the nave, at the firſt pier from the west end; the font-cover is a well-known gorgeous example, and ſome years ſince was very carefully reſtored. The graveſtones of the Rectors of Ewelme are along the centre of the nave from W. to E., and thoſe of the various maſters of the hoſpital are on the floor of the S. aiſle,—which portion of the church is appropriated to the uſe of the brethren of the hoſpital.

Next in order is

THE HOSPITAL (OR ALMS-HOUSE),

which is immediately contiguous to the W. end of the church, and connected with it by a paſſage, from whence there are doorways on the N. and S. ſides into the churchyard. A flight of ſteps deſcends from this paſſage into the quadrangle, around which are the abodes of the brethren, each of which conſiſts of a ſitting-room on the ground floor, and a bed-room over; a covered way or ambulatory extends all round the quadrangle in front of the dwellings. The external walls are of ſtone, the internal walls, towards the quadrangle, are of brick and wood, or brick-nogged conſtruction, and the effect of the oak uprights, with the interſtitial herring-bone arrangement of the brickwork, ſimple as it is, is diſtinctive and very characteriſtic, though marred by moderniſms and whitewaſh. The gables in the centre of each ſide of the quadrangle have all had barge boards, two only of which remain; they are of different deſign, but both are very good. Over the W. ſide of the quadrangle, but, owing to the rapid fall of the ground, nearly on a level with the paſſage at the W. ſide of the church (ſee ſection, Plate 3) are the audit and muniment rooms, and a ſuite of apartments, appropriated to the head maſter, but not uſed; the rooms below which belong at preſent to one of the inmates of the hoſpital, but it is ſuppoſed were alſo intended for the head maſter.

On the N. and S. ſides of the hoſpital are kitchen and fruit gardens for the maſter and brethren.

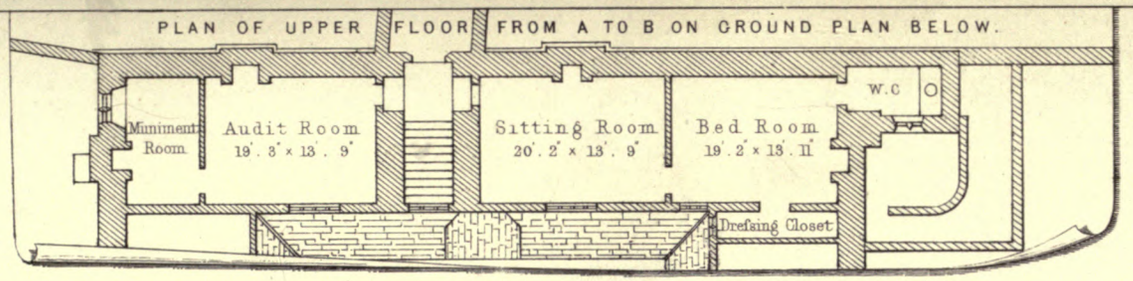
At the N.W. angle of the hoſpital buildings is an entrance porch, almoſt entirely of brick, poſſeſſing conſiderable pictureſqueneſs of character (the details of which will be found on Plate 5); this portion, and all the buildings weſtward, have apparently been built at a later date than the reſt of the hoſpital. A paſſage from this porch, alſo probably an addition, leads to the under maſter's houſe. Nearly the whole of this building has been modernized, and no features remain that are worthy of particular comment or remark.

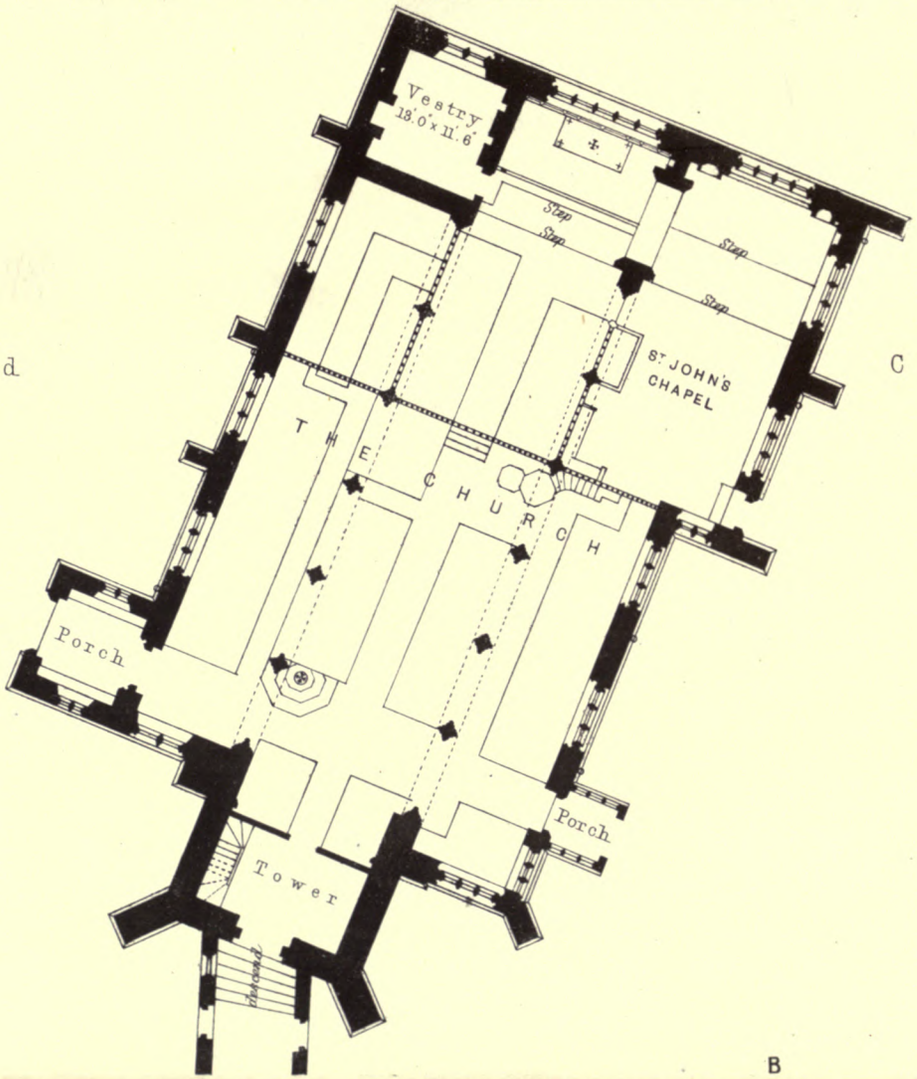
The GRAMMAR SCHOOL, occupying the weſternmoſt portion of the range of buildings, and now uſed as the National School, is built of brick, with ſtone jambs, mullions, &c. to the window. On the N. front is the entrance-porch, the wooden door of which was originally the W. door of the church. The building is two ſtories in height, the lower of which is the boys', the upper the girls' ſchool. The roof is a good open one, with four-centred arched truſſes, common rafters, moulded purlins, wind-braces, and moulded wall-plate. On the W. front, facing the road, the ſquare-headed two-light windows on both ſtories are all ſimilar in deſign; they have ſtraight-ſided arched heads, and cinquefoil tracery to the window-openings. The hood-mould terminations to the two centre windows on the ground floor conſiſts of angels bearing ſhields; thoſe of the other windows are rectangular.

A four-centred archway of plain deſign, in brickwork, forms the weſtern entrance to the hoſpital from the road; and S. of the ſchools is a range of wood houſes for the inmates, built about thirty years ſince. Altogether this forms a moſt intereſting example of mediæval domeſtic architecture, as well from the pictureſque features of the exterior, as from the ſpirit of comprehenſive benevolence diſplayed in the arrangement of the plan, which in one group of buildings compriſes proviſion for the public offices and miniſtrations of the church, the comfort of a home for the aged and needy, and the bleſſings of inſtruction for the young and the uninformed.

The Plates illuſtrating this example are as follows:—

Plates 1 and 2 show the entire plan of the church, the hospital, the under master's house, and the grammar school.
Plate 3 has the section of the hospital from W. to E., and a perspective view of the quadrangle.
Plate 4 gives elvations and sections of the grammar school, with details of same.
Plate 5 exhibits the entrance-porch, details of the gable barge boards in the quadrangle, and some other details.


PLAN OF UPPER FLOOR FROM A TO B ON GROUND PLAN BELOW.
Muniment Room
Audit Room
19. 3" x 13. 9"
Sitting Room
20. 2" x 13. 9"
Bed Room
19. 2" x 13. 11"
W.C
Dressing Closet


Vestry
13. 0" x 11. 6"
Step
Step
Step
Step
Step
ST JOHN'S CHAPEL
THE CHURCH
Porch
Porch
Tower
Church Yard
Church Yard
A
B

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represents th
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canopy) recl
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on the third
a roſary, and
played; her
weſtward is
wife, on wh
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century. T
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rood-ſcreen
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is a well-kn
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Next in

which is in
church, and
there are do
yard. A fli
quadrangle,
each of whi
and a bed-ro
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quadrangle,
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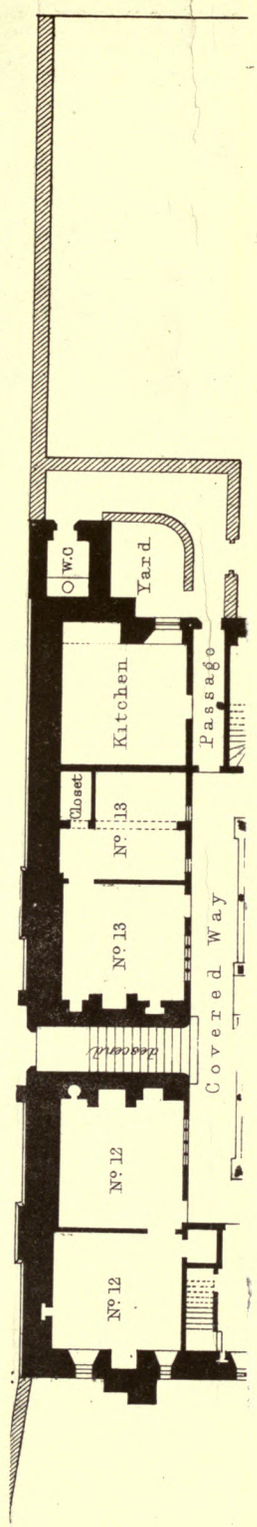
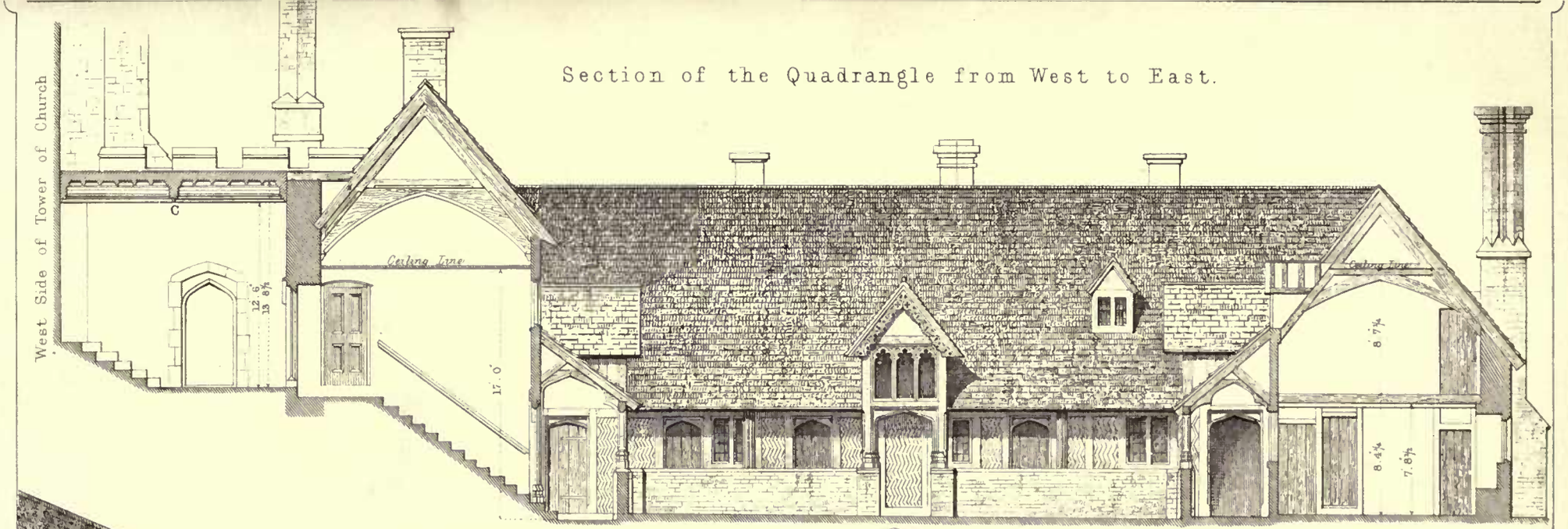
are very goo
owing to th
the paſſage
Plate 3) are
apartments,
the rooms



Section of the Quadrangle from West to East.



View of the Quadrangle, looking East

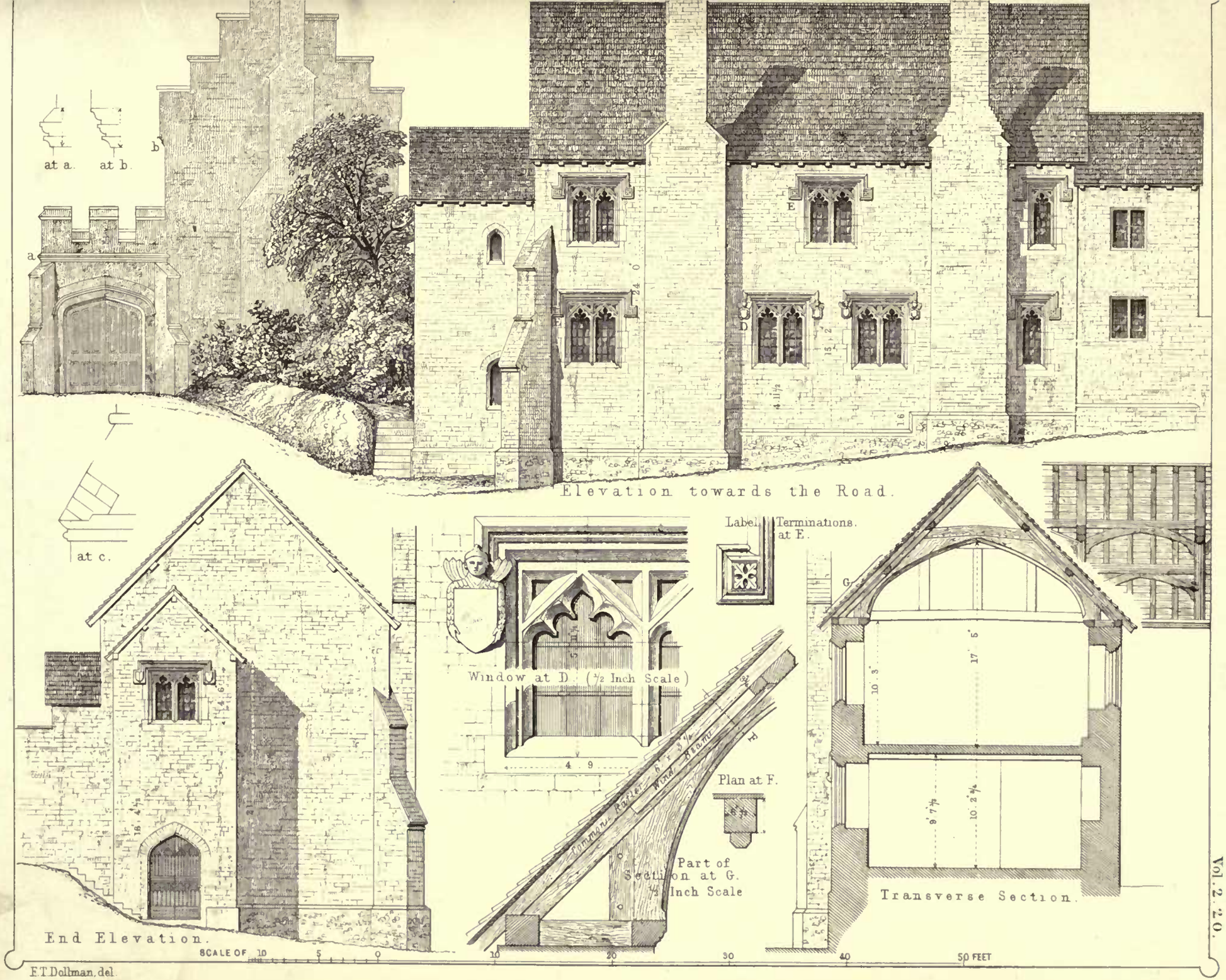
SCALE FOR SECTION

10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 FEET

F.T.Dollman, del.

The Hospital, Ewelme, Oxfordshire.
Section and View of the Quadrangle.

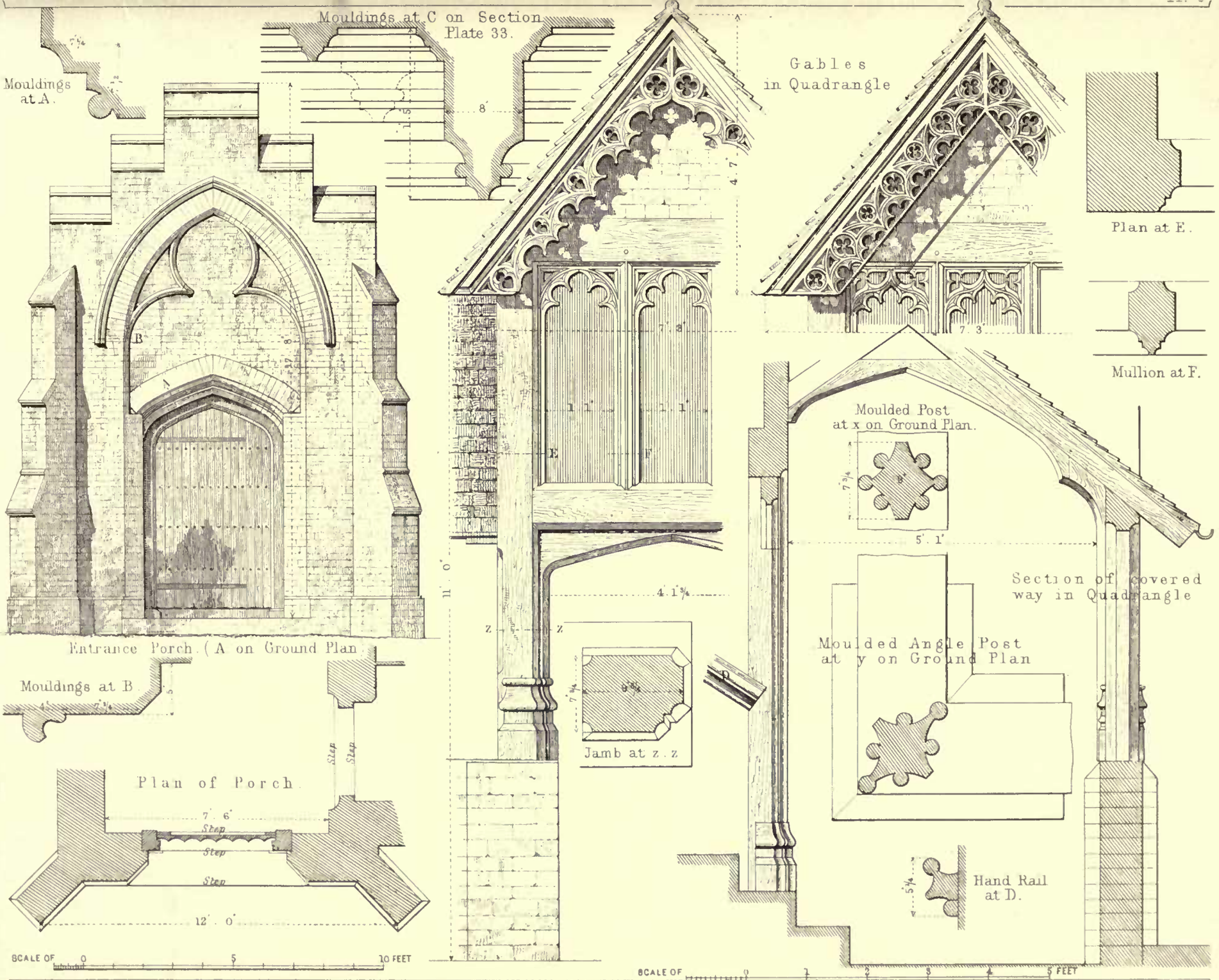
London, J. Jobbins, 3, Warwick Ct. Holborn, W.C.



The Grammar School, Ewelme, Oxfordshire.

Elevations, Section, and Details.

Vol. 2. 20.



F.T.Dollman, del.

The Hospital, Ewelme, Oxfordshire.
Various Details.

MAYBOLE CASTLE, AYRSHIRE.

MAYBOLE,* the capital of the diſtrict of Carrick, the ancient lordſhip of the Bruces in Ayrſhire, was created a burgh of barony by James the Fifth, in a charter granted to Gilbert Kennedy, fourth Earl of Caſſilis, the patron, and to the provoſt and prebendaries of the collegiate church of Maybole, to whom belonged the lands on which the town was erected. Among the hiſtorical incidents connected with the locality is one celebrated by Sir Walter Scott in his *Ayrſhire, or Auchindrane Tragedy*, which refers to the long-exiſting family feuds between the Earls of Caſſilis and the Laird of Bargany, both bearing the name of Kennedy; and in particular to the revenge taken by Muir, of Auchindrane, for the murder of his brother-in-law, the Laird of Bargany, by their mutual kinſman, the Earl of Caſſilis, which reſulted in the aſſaſſination of Sir Thomas Kennedy, of Cullayne, or Colzean, while the latter was on a journey to Edinburgh. The murder of Sir Thomas Kennedy would probably have remained a myſtery, no direct evidence of Auchindrane's complicity being apparent, had it not been that a meſſage from Sir Thomas Kennedy to Auchindrane, appointing unſuſpectingly the place of mutual rendezvous, when he was murdered, was proved to have been tranſmitted by a ſtudent of the name of Dalrymple, by which means a clue was obtained. Muir in conſequence reſolved on getting rid of Dalrymple; and after murdering him, and then carrying the body out to ſea, it was waſhed aſhore by the tide, and in conſequence Auchindrane was convicted and executed. The ruins of Auchindrane Caſtle ſtill remain between Ayr and Maybole.

In ancient times Maybole could boaſt of the reſidency of many old and noble families, no leſs than 28 it is ſaid having exiſted in the neighbourhood; and the Kennedys, of Caſſilis, who held the aſcendancy over a large diſtrict extending from Wigton to Ayr, were poſſeſſed of the houſe known as the "Caſtle" (from which the architectural features illuſtrated by us have been taken), and which was the largeſt and moſt important of them all. It was the reſidence of the Lady Jane Hamilton, daughter of the Earl of Haddington, after her marriage with John, ſixth Earl of Caſſilis. Her huſband was a ſtern Covenanter, whoſe auſterities had but little in common with the more ſuſceptible temperament of his counteſs; and it is related that after having been married for ſome years, her former lover, Sir John Faa (more popularly known as "Johnnie Faa"), viſited her in the diſguiſe of a gipſy, and induced her to elope with him. He was accompanied by a band of followers, alſo diſguiſed as gipſies; but during their flight, and before they could reach the border, the entire ſuite, with Sir John at their head, were ſeized by the earl, and put to death, and the caſtle at Maybole became the place of the counteſs's impriſonment. The well-known legendary ballad commencing—

> The gipſies they came to Lord Caſillis' yett,
> And o' but they ſang bonnie:
> They ſang ſae ſweet and ſae complete,
> That down came our bonnie ladie.
>
> She cam' tripping down the ſtair,
> Wi' a' her maids before her:
> As ſoon as they ſaw her well-favoured face
> They cooſt their glamourie ower her—

refers to theſe incidents.

Maybole Caſtle has of late years undergone conſiderable amount of repair and enlargment, under the ſuperintendence of D. Couſin, Eſq., of Edinburgh, and is the property of the Marquis of Ailſa.

We have but to add a few words reſpecting the old collegiate church of Maybole, which was dedicated in honour of St. Cuthbert, and in the reign of Alexander the Second it was, together with its lands and tithes, granted by Duncan, of Carrick, to the Ciſtercian Nunnery of North Berwick, which was founded about the year 1216. This grant was afterwards repealed by Niel, the ſon of Duncan, but the church continued the property of the nunnery until the Reformation. In 1454, Sir Gilbert Kennedy, of Dunure, founded, in the church of Maybole, a chaplaincy, dedicated in honour of St. Ninian, and granted as an endowment "to God and St. Ninian" the lands of Largenten and Brochloch, for the ſupport of the chaplain. On the lands of Auchindrane, ſome three miles diſtant from Maybole, there exiſted till the end of the 17th century a chapel, ſubordinate to the pariſh church of Maybole.*

* The etymology of Maybole has been variously rendered. Chalmers, in his *Caledonia*, says that the name Maybole is merely an abbreviation of Maybotle,—the prefix May being derived either from a man's name, or else the Anglo-Saxon maey or may, ſignifying a kinsman or cousin; while botle in Anglo-Saxon is a house, dwelling-place, farm, or village, as appears in the termination of several Scottish names, *e.g.*, Newbotle, Elbotle, Merebotle, Maybotle, signifying the abode of a kinsman or cousin. Others, equally problematically, have considered the name as merely a corruption of Maypole. Sometimes, perhaps less fancifully, it has been called Maiboil and Minnybole, either of which designates heath ground upon a marsh or meadow, Minny being the British term for moss or miry place, and botil a place of residence.

* Among the noteworthy inhabitants of Maybole, may be mentioned the well-known Dr. Mac Knight, the author of the *Harmony of the Gospels* and *Truths of the Gospel Histories* and other works, who was minister of Maybole in 1753.

Our Plate of detail from Maybole Caſtle exhibits an oriel window in the topmoſt ſtory, poſſeſſing conſiderable quaintneſs in the deſign, with detail of the chimney ſtacks of the caſtle, all of which exhibit many peculiar features. Local tradition has aſſigned to the heads ornamenting various parts of the oriel, the portraits of "Johnnie Faa" and his companion.

NEWARK CASTLE, ON CLYDE.

THE ancient barony of Newark belonged originally to the Denniſtouns, an ancient family in Renfrewſhire, and at the early part of the 15th century it was transferred by marriage to the family of Maxwell. Many and ſanguinary were the feuds, ſo characteriſtic of the period, in which the Maxwells, "the lairds of Newark" were engaged; in one of them 2,000 of the adherents of the family were defeated at Lockerby. In the year 1668 the magiſtrates of Glaſgow purchaſed of Sir Peter Maxwell a piece of ground about 22 acres in extent, and having ſubſequently obtained from the Crown a charter of confirmation, proceeded to form a harbour and port for ſhipping, with certain privileges to which the name of New Port Glaſgow was given, the prefix "New" being afterwards omitted. The ſcheme proſpered, and in 1695 the town and adjacent lands were diſunited from the adjacent pariſh of Kilmalcolm, and was eſtabliſhed as a ſeparate diſtrict. At the commencement of the 18th century, the caſtle and eſtate paſſed from the Maxwell family, and the building has ſince by degrees ſubſided into its preſent diſmantled condition.

Newark Caſtle ſtands on the verge of the Clyde, within half a mile of Port Glaſgow. The N. elevation (ſee Plate 1) which fronts the river exhibits all the characteriſtic features of a Scottiſh manſion in the early part of the 17th century, wherein much of the French chateau character, ſo obſervable in Scottiſh buildings of this era, is to be traced. The chief features of this front conſiſt of a large centre circular ſtair turret, corbelled from the face of the wall, and with a conical roof.

On each ſide of the turret on the firſt floor is a pedimented window, with a large dormer window over, and on the ground floor are four ſmall ſingle-light windows, with plain un-moulded architraves. At the angles of the building are the cuſtomary Scottiſh corbelled tourelles with conical roofs. The chimney ſtacks are of conſiderable height, and form a feature in the elevation, and the whole deſign is characterized by its continental expreſſion. In date, this front of the caſtle is nearly coeval with Wintoun Houſe, Heriot's Hoſpital, Edinburgh, and the lateſt erected portions of Linlithgow Palace. The windows, which are large, with plain architraves, are ſurmounted by a pediment in the tympanum of which are the initials P. M., for Patrick Maxwell, who was an active participator in the ſanguinary events of the period, and it is ſaid he built the greater part of the exiſting manſion. In ſeveral of the windows the armorial bearings of the family are introduced. Over the entrance door alſo the family arms occur, with an inſcription, one of the characteriſtics of ancient Scottiſh manſions, "The bliſſinge of God be herein, anno 1597." On the S. ſide are the remains of the more ancient houſe, probably of the 15th century, altered when the reſt of the caſtle was erected, and at the N.E. angle there ſtill remains the ancient dove-cot, apparently coeval with the older portions.

DORMER WINDOWS.

Four examples of Scottiſh dormer windows are given in this Plate:—

No. 1. From Stirling Caſtle is principally diſtinguiſhable by the initials of the ill-fated Mary Queen of Scots in the tympanum of the pediment over the window. It is the only remaining dormer in the caſtle which exhibits features of the original deſign, and has comparatively eſcaped alteration.

No. 2 is from Newark Caſtle, on Clyde.

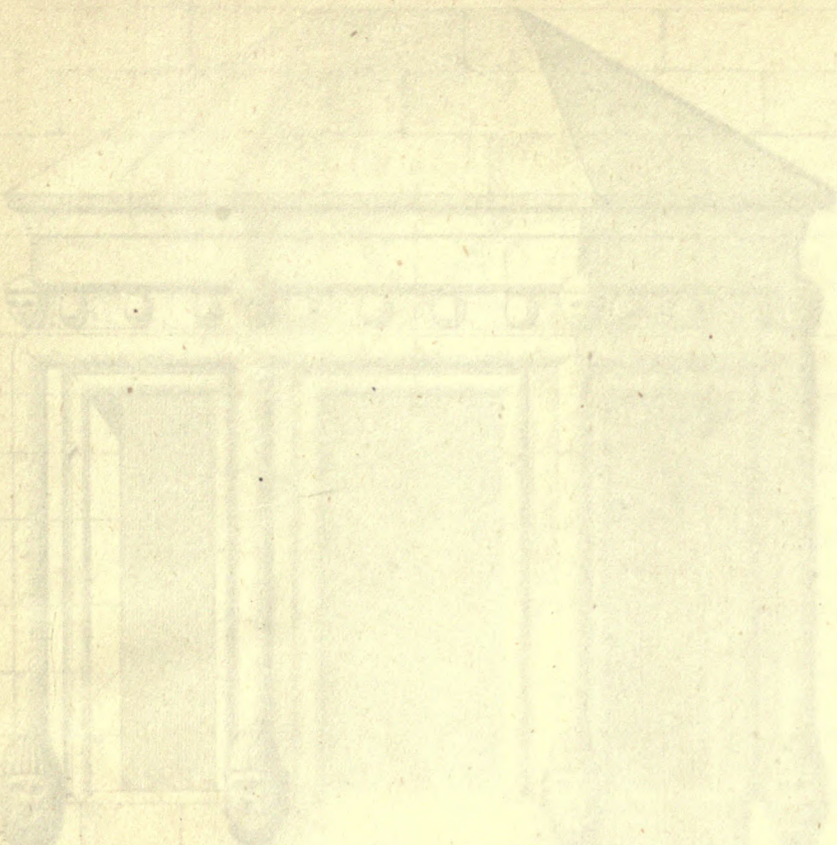
No. 3 is from Haggs Caſtle, near Glaſgow, an hiſtorical deſcription of which has already been given. The details of this dormer, as throughout the building, is exceedingly curious, an evidently intended imitation of 13th century features and ornament, being eſpecially noticeable.

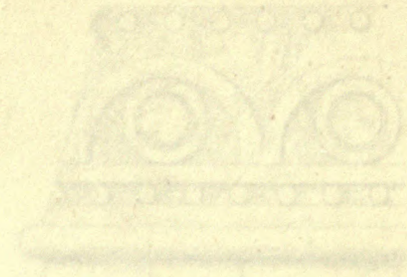
No. 4 is from Maybole Caſtle, alſo before deſcribed, the deſign and ornament of which is exceedingly peculiar, differing wholly from the other examples.

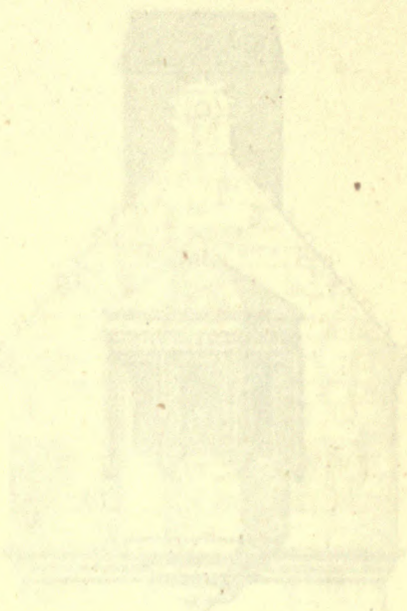
WINDOW, NEWARK; AND TURRET, ELGIN.

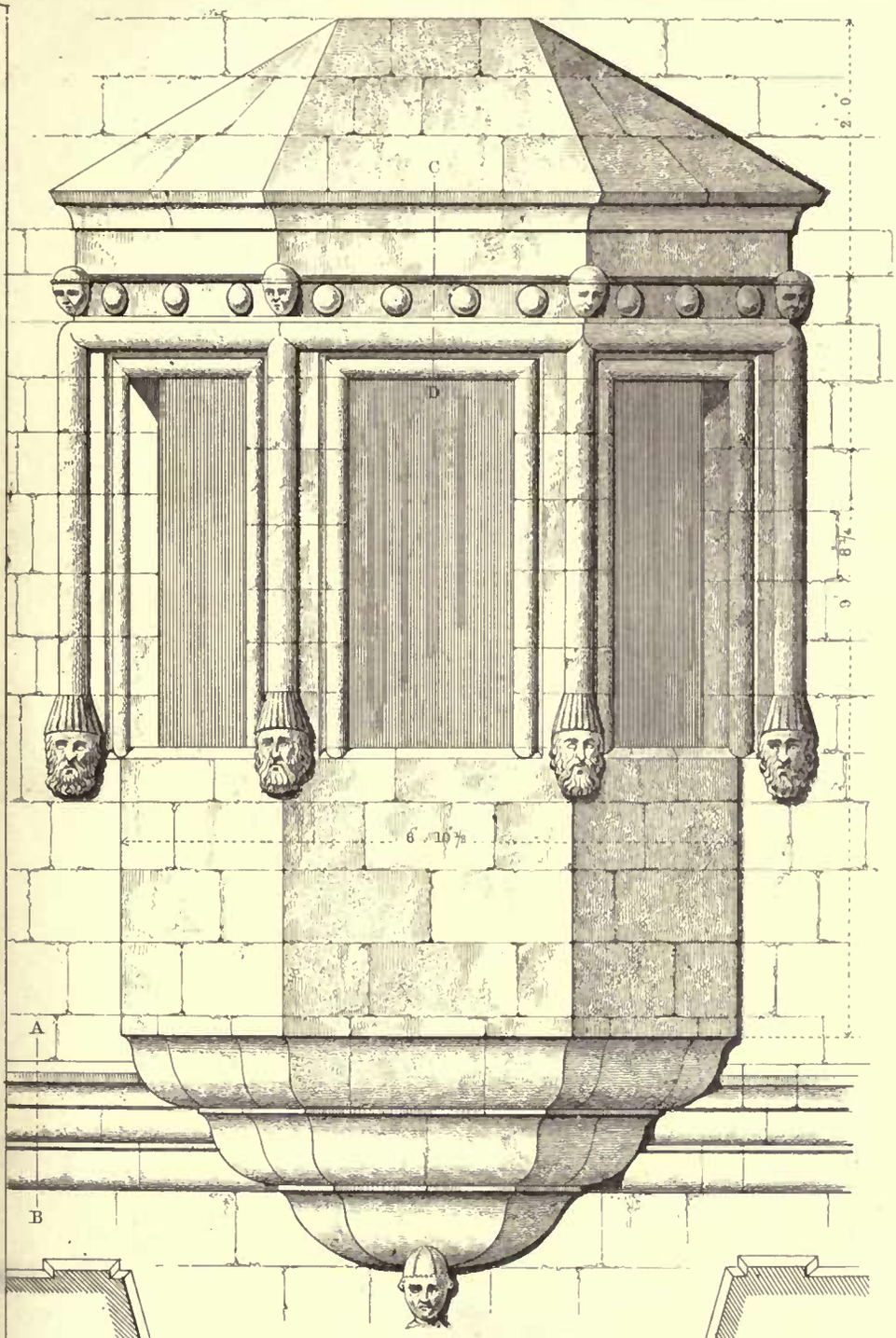
Figure 1 ſhews one of the windows at Newark Caſtle, on Clyde, wherein all the openings are grouped together in one of the panels, the armorial bearings (now much mutilated) of the Maxwell family are introduced.

Figure 2 is one of the circular turrets, ſo conſtantly to be met with in ancient Scottiſh architecture. It ſtands in the principal ſtreet of Elgin. The deſign is ſo ſimple, that reference to the engraving without further deſcription is all that is neceſſary. It is introduced here as an example of an ordinary Scottiſh circular ſtair turret.

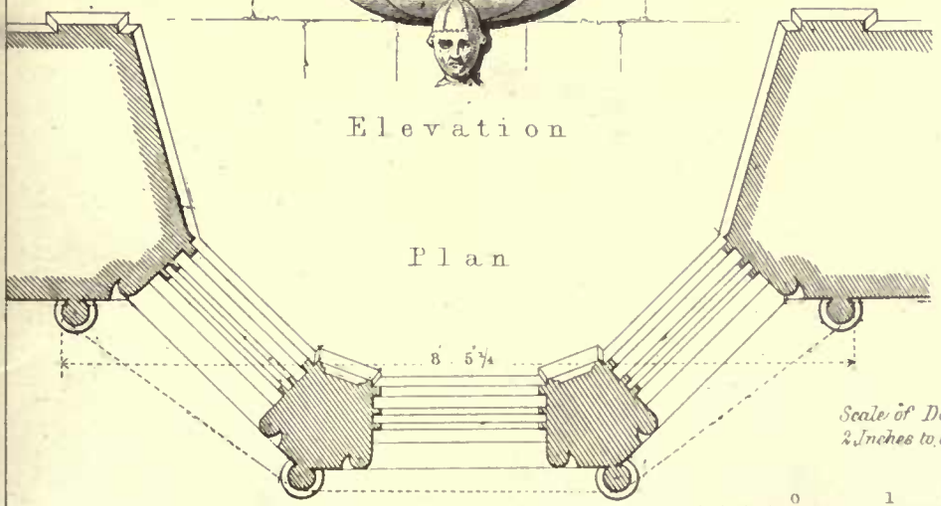




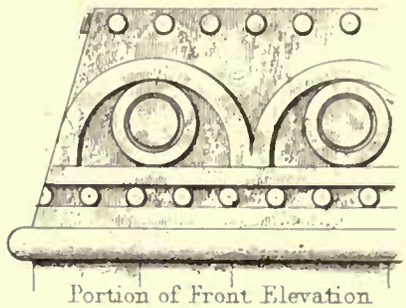




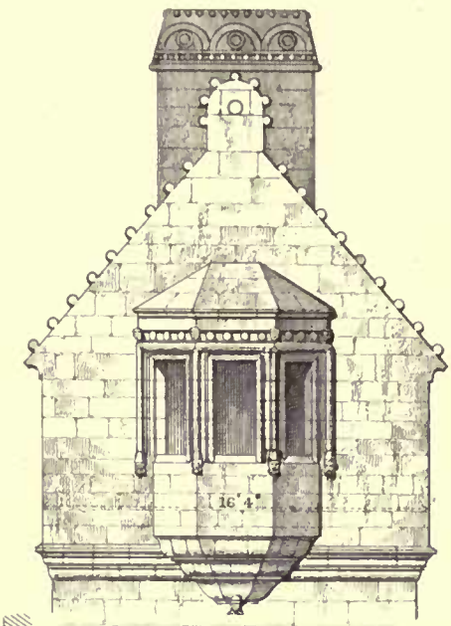
Elevation



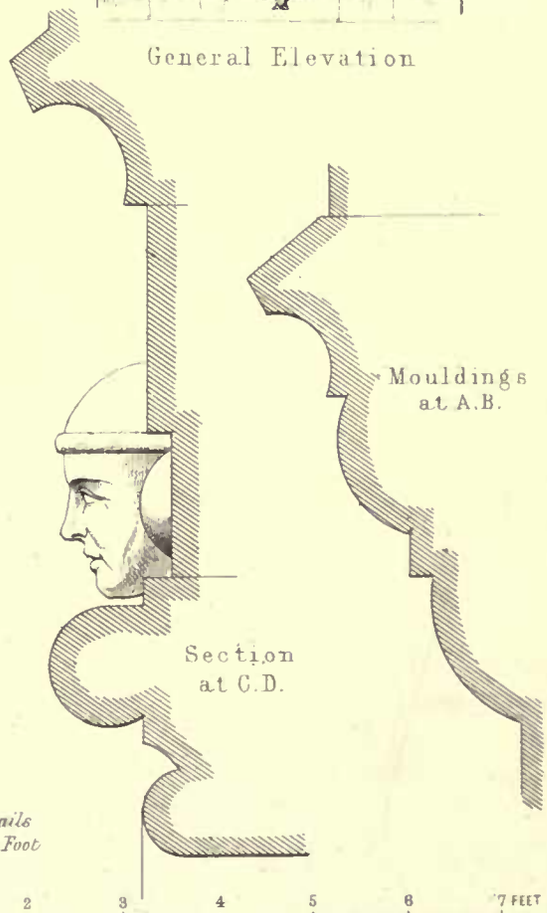
Plan



Portion of Front Elevation



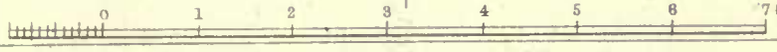
General Elevation



Mouldings at A.B.

Section at C.D.

Scale of Details 2 Inches to a Foot

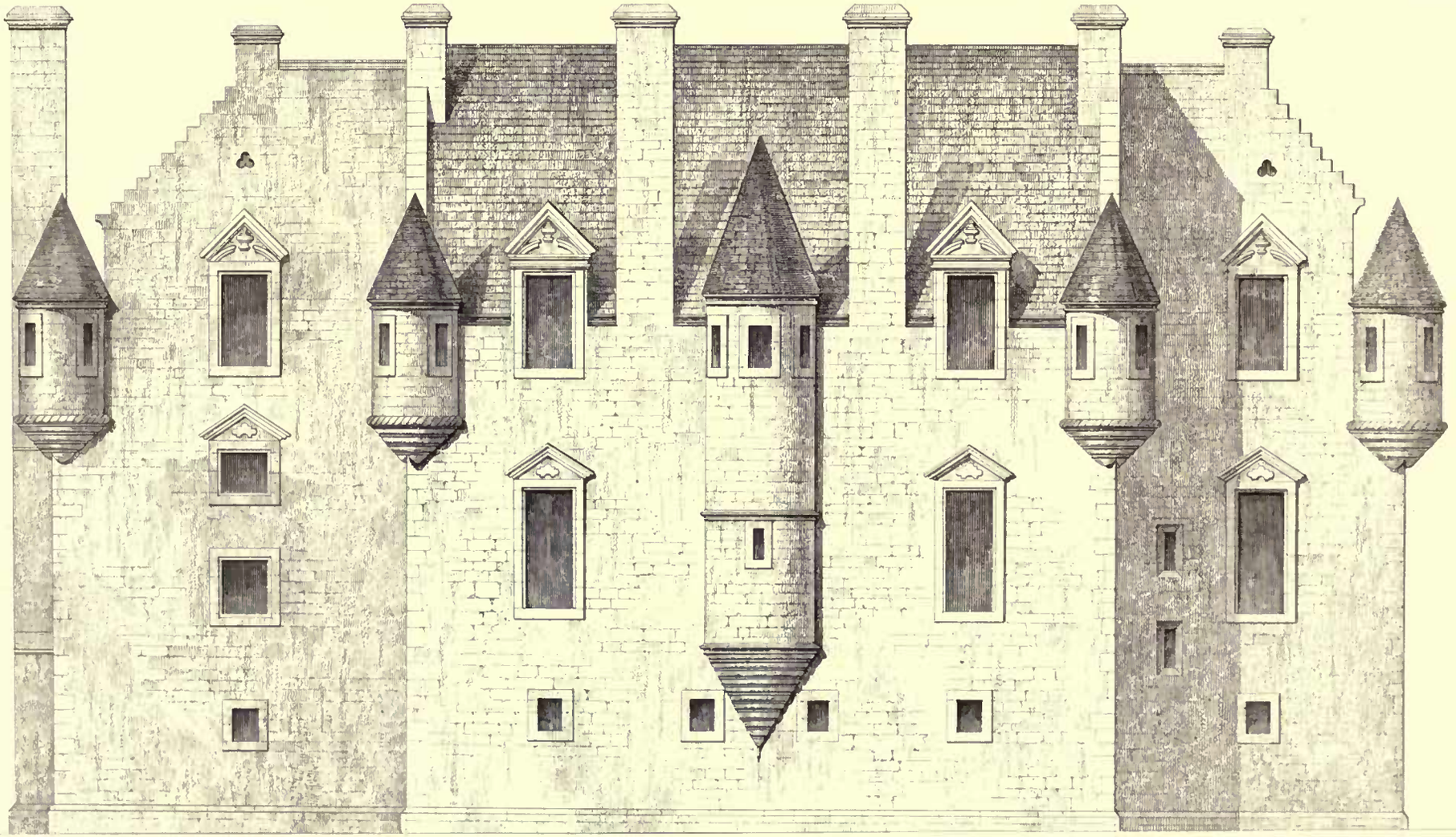


F.T.Dollman, del.

Maybole Castle, Ayr-shire.

ORIEL WINDOW

London. J. Jobbins, 3. Warwick Ct Holborn. W.C.

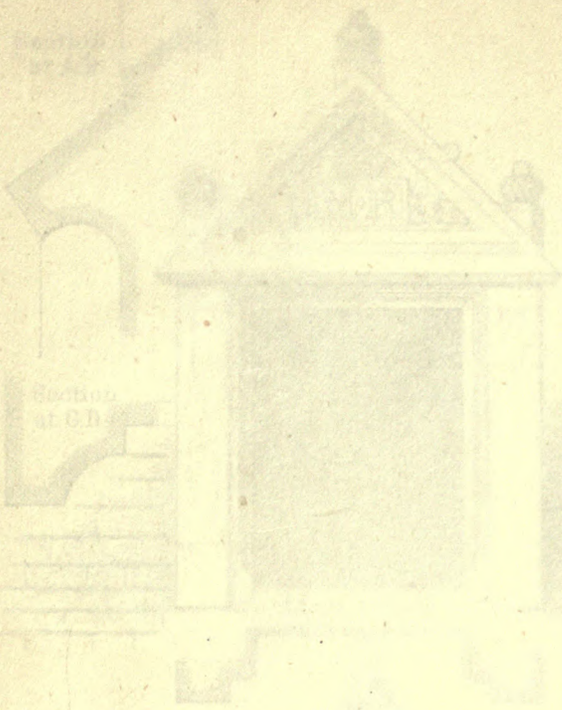


F.T.Dollman, del.

Newark Castle.

FRONT, TOWARDS THE CLYDE.

London. J. Tobbins, 3, Warwick Ct. Holborn, W.C.



Section at A.B.

Scale of Details
2 Inches to a Foot

Jamb at I.K.

M·R

Nº 1.

Nº 2.

Section at C.D

Elevation

3 . 10

3 . 3½

Section at E.F.

Nº 3.

Nº 4.

Elevation

Section at L.M.

Jamb at G.H.

Elevation

12 6 0 1 2 3 4 5 FEET

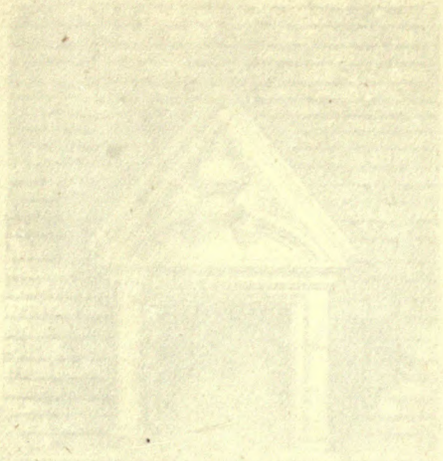
F.T.Dollman, del.

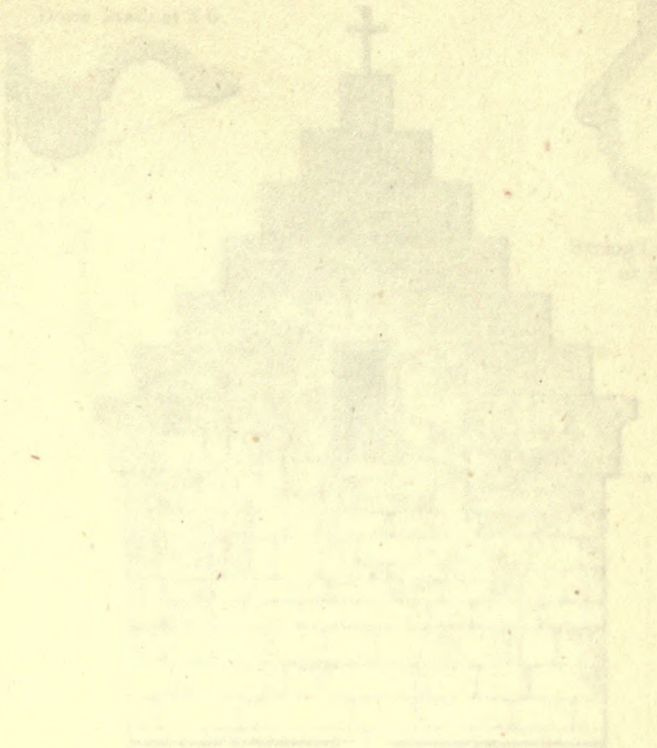
Dormer Windows.

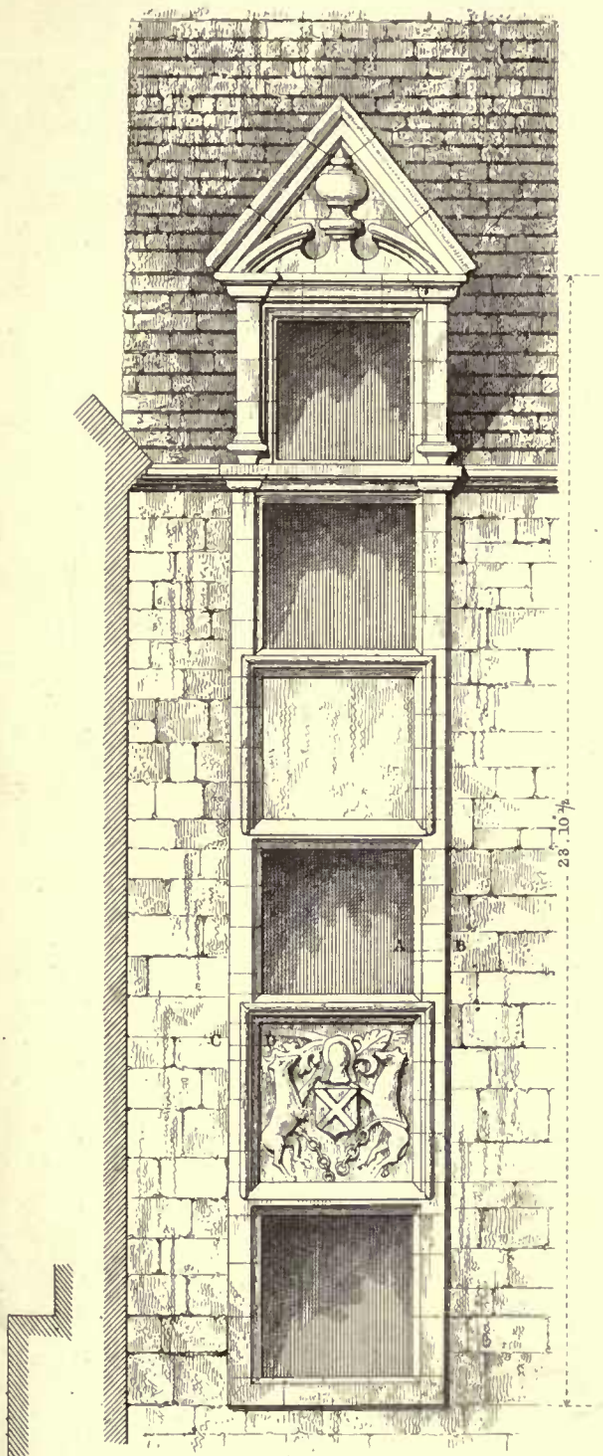
Nº 1. STIRLING CASTLE.
Nº 2. NEWARK CASTLE. (On the Clyde)

Nº 3. HAGG'S CASTLE near GLASGOW
Nº 4. MAYBOLE CASTLE, AYR-SHIRE

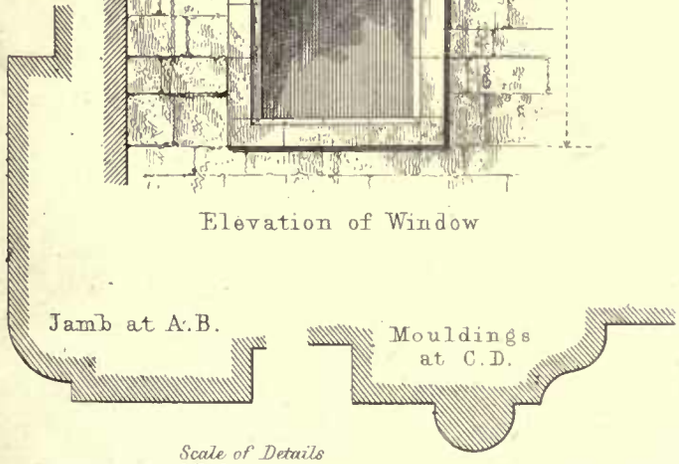
London. J. Jobbins, 3, Warwick Ct. Holborn, W.C.





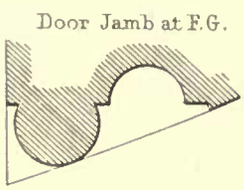


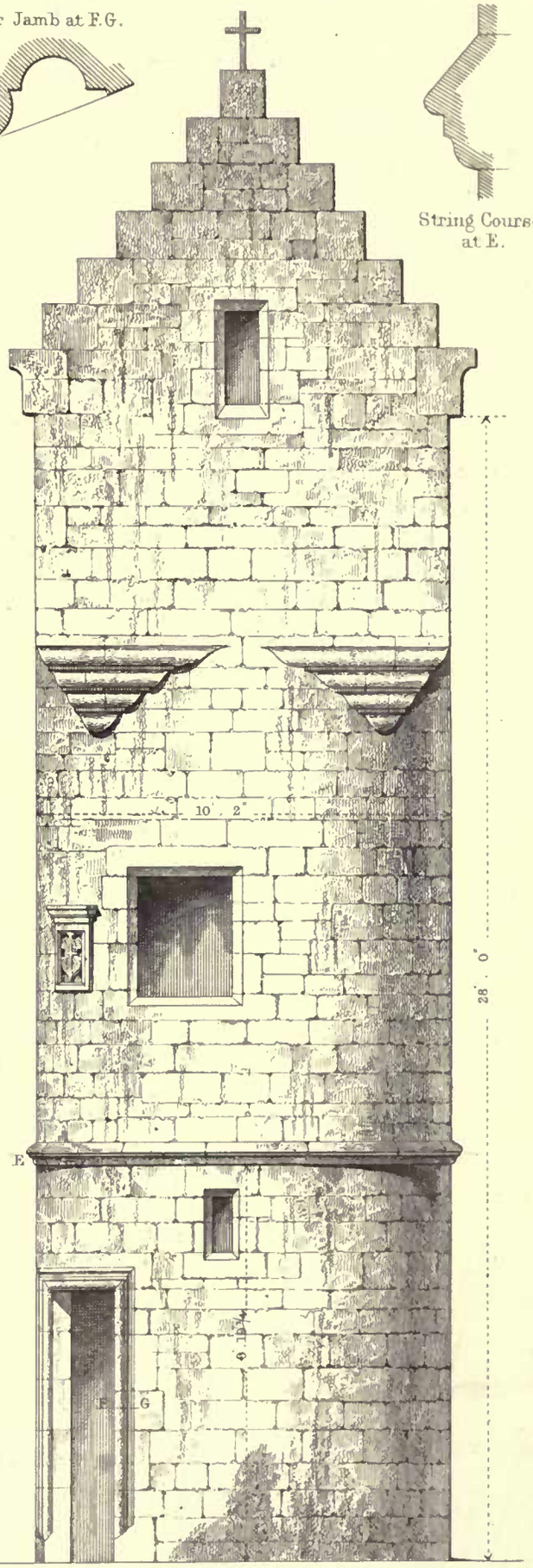
Elevation of Window



Scale of Details
2 Inches to a Foot

0 1' 2' 3 4 5 10 FEET





Elevation of Turret

F.T.Dollman, del.

Turret, Elgin, and Windows, Newark Castle (on Clyde)

London, J. Jobbins, 3, Warwick Ct. Holborn, W.C.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, CHICHESTER.

In the year 1158 a nunnery, dedicated in honor of St. Mary, was founded by William, fifth Dean of Chicheſter, but from lack of funds, and other cauſes, the functions of the convent ceaſed before 1229, in which year King Henry the Third, by letters patent, ſanctioned an alteration in the appropriation of its revenues. It was then firſt recognized as the Hoſpital of the Bleſſed Virgin Mary, and permiſſion was granted to annex the church of St. Peter-in-foro; and the eſtabliſhment was to conſiſt of a warden, chaplain, and thirteen poor and decayed perſons, thereby conſtituting it an almſhouſe rather than a hoſpital. There are documents ſtill in exiſtence, dated 1229, which refer to the demolition of the church of St. Peter; and by a grant to the Hoſpital of exemption from the ſtatute of mortmain, by Edward the Firſt, A. D. 1285, and other memoranda, it appears that new buildings were then in contemplation.

The ſmall amount of money at command in 1434 muſt have been conſidered inadequate for the ſupport of the inmates, for in that year, the thirteenth of Henry the Sixth's reign, the maſter was ſummoned to ſhow cauſe why the Hoſpital ſhould not be ſeiſed into the king's hands.

Some alterations in the conſtitution of the eſtabliſhment were made in 1528 by the then Dean, William Fleſmonger, who was Warden from 1520 to 1526, and Dean from 1526 to 1543. The revenues in 1535, according to an entry in the king's (Henry the Eighth) books, are valued at 35*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* and the expenſes 31*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* A payment of 4*l.* 6*s.* was then made to the Dean and Chapter for prayers for the ſouls of John Cope, Nicholas Colmer, J. de Corbet Martin, a citizen of Chicheſter, Stephen Colman, Simon Clemping, and Geoffrey the Dean, all of whom had probably been benefactors at various times to the Hoſpital.

The Hoſpital was again placed on a new footing in 1562 by a grant of Queen Elizabeth, who founded it as a corporate body, conſiſting of a warden, "ſtudious in theology," and five poor perſons; and the revenues, which from time to time had been augmented to 52*l.*, were to be divided into two equal portions, one for the warden, the other for the poor. It continued to be thus adminiſtered; and in 1686 we find it, as before, conſiſting of two brethren and three ſiſters; ſince which time the changes in the management of the Hoſpital have been inconſiderable. At the preſent day, there are ſtill a warden, or cuſtos, and five inmates, two men and three women, on the foundation, to each of whom is allotted an apartment, and who receive 4*s.* a week, two chaldrons of coals per year, with half a hundred-weight of large faggots, a portion of the fines on the renewal of leaſes of property belonging to the Hoſpital, and medical advice. In addition to the five inmates above named, there are three others, females, not belonging to the corporation, who have alſo their apartment, and receive each 3*s.* 6*d.* per week from the rent of the garden, and the intereſt of 1,000*l.* bequeathed by Charles Baker, Eſq., of Sennicotts, near Chicheſter, 5*s.* 3*d.* per quarter in money, a half-gallon loaf per week from the Cathedral, one chaldron of coals yearly, and ten faggots. The fuel was formerly ſupplied from a wood in the pariſh of Eartham, belonging to the Hoſpital, but, owing to the inconvenience cauſed by chopping the wood in the hall, an allowance of coals and faggots has been ſubſtituted.

The entrance to the Hoſpital is through an archway and paſſage at the weſt end, leading to an open court, and thence to the hall of the building. This has evidently been the original entrance, and moſt of the adjacent buildings appear to have formed portions of the Hoſpital. It now conſiſts of a ſpacious hall, divided into a ſpecies of nave and aiſles by wooden pillars or uprights, which are of conſtructional uſe in ſupporting the maſſive roof, which in one ſpan extends over the entire building. The interior is now divided longitudinally into four bays (the weſt wall having been rebuilt a few years ago), and ſeems to have originally extended two bays farther weſtward. It has been ſuggeſted that the preſent hall and chapel beyond are the deſecrated remains of a complete church, but inveſtigation will, it is believed, diſprove this ſuppoſition. The entire hall is clearly of domeſtic, and not eccleſiaſtical character, and in this reſpect forms a remarkable contraſt with the deſign of the chapel.* The ſubdiviſion of the interior into cabins for the inmates, with the ſcreen ſeparating the hall from the chapel, is no unuſual arrangement. Like the monaſtic infirmaries, the opportunity was afforded to the inmates, who were aged and diſabled, of being in cloſe proximity to the Offices of the Church, a wiſe proviſion for thoſe whoſe infirmities prevented their going from home to be preſent at public religious ſervices; the ſame plan has been adopted at the Bede Houſes at Stamford and Higham Ferrers, and St. John's Hoſpital, Northampton (all of which are illuſtrated in the preſent work), and in ſeveral others of a ſimilar character in England. The preſent cabins are undoubtedly inſertions of a later date than the reſt of the building, the period of their erection, 1680, ſtill exiſting on one of the chimney ſtacks inſide the hall; but

* The nave of the church, coeval with the chapel which exists at present, may however have originally stood on this site; and the present hall, which is of later date than the chapel, may have been built on the foundations of the church, but this is merely conjectured.

the conjecture is here hazarded, that there were probably ſimilar encloſures exiſting before that time. Some of the windows in the outer walls, though much mutilated and altered, retain traces of earlier work of a domeſtic character, and—although it is on record that the original places of abode for the inmates were on the ſite of ſome of the houſes in the vicinity of the Hoſpital, at that time included within its precincts, the ground and tenements erected on which have been ſubſequently ſold or diſpoſed of from time to time —the reaſonable inference is that at ſuch periods, and following the example of other ſimilar inſtitutions, the inmates were houſed within the walls of the hall, which was arranged for their reception, even if it were not in the firſt inſtance built for the purpoſe.

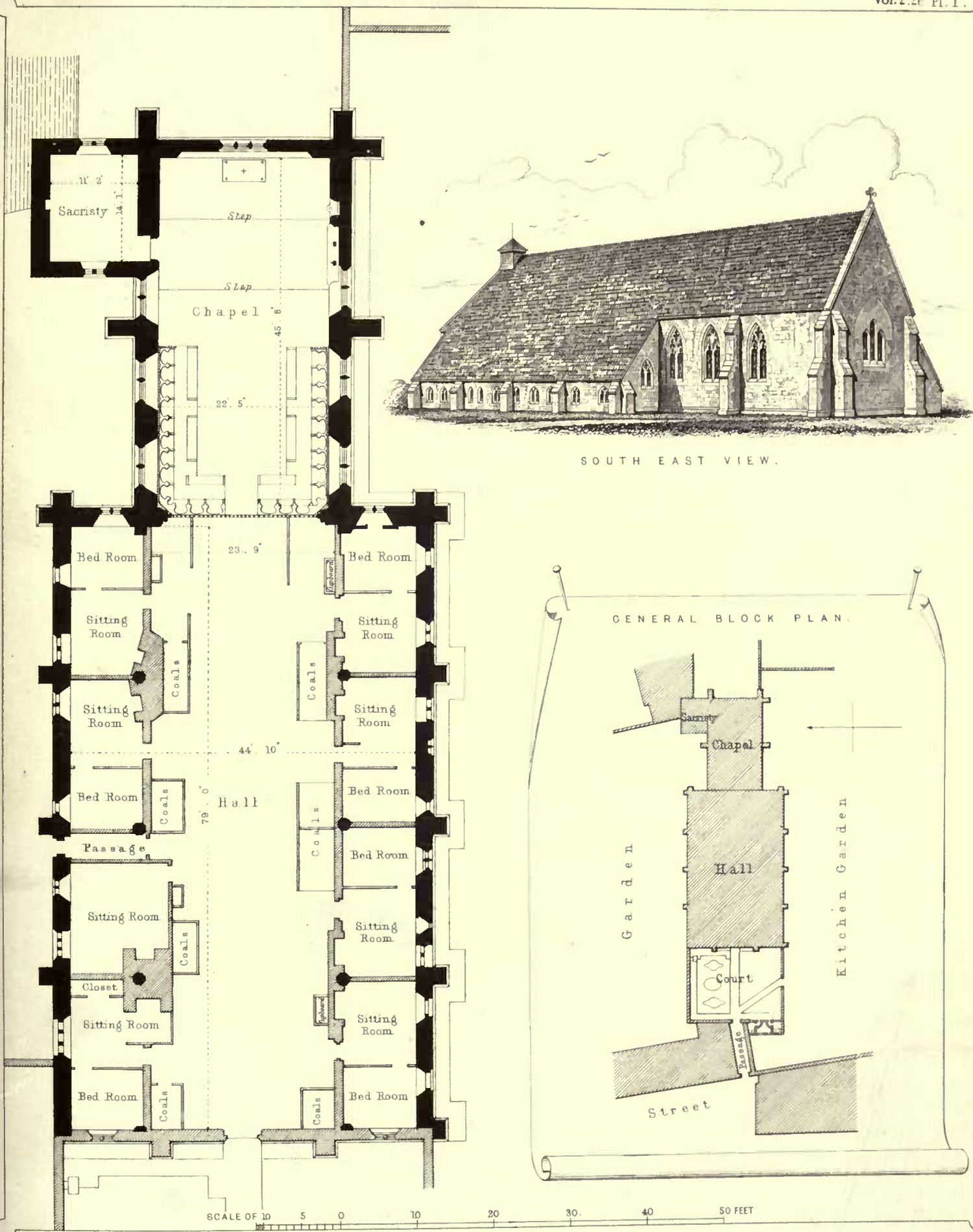
The chapel, including the eaſt wall of the hall, is a moſt intereſting example of Early Middle Pointed (or Geometrical Decorated) date. The north and ſouth windows vary in deſign, and will be found illuſtrated in Plate 2. The ſcreen and all the woodwork is of the ſame period, and, from the comparative rarity of ſuch examples, is well worthy of examination. The upper part of the ſcreen has, however, undergone Jacobean alterations of a queſtionable kind, apparently at the ſame time (1680) as the erection of the cabins in the hall, and the whole has been much disfigured by repeated coats of paint. The eaſt wall has a Firſt Pointed triplet, comparatively ſmall and devoid of ornament, but the inner arch is of conſiderable ſize, with ſhafts, moulded capitals and baſes, and traces of the arch are alſo viſible on the outſide, ſuggeſting the probability that a much larger window was contemplated, or previouſly exiſted there. The piſcina and ſedilia are exceedingly intereſting; the piſcina is canopied, with trefoil-headed tracery in the arch, and the bowl is ſupported by good and characteriſtic foliage, and the cuſping of the tracery in the arches of the ſedilia is peculiar and well worthy of notice.

Plate 1 contains a plan of the building, a general block-plan of the ſite, and a perſpective vignette from the ſouth-eaſt, wherein the extreme lowneſs of the walls of the hall, and the great extent of the roof, are noticeable, as preſenting ſomewhat diſproportionate features in the deſign. The exiſting chimney-ſhafts, which are modern, have been omitted.

Plate 2 has two tranſverſe ſections of the building: one half through the hall and cabins looking eaſtward, and ſhowing the ſcreen and eaſt wall of the chapel beyond; the other half through the chapel looking weſtward, again ſhowing the ſcreen and arch, the elevation of the eaſt windows of the hall, and the modern weſt window; one bay of the longitudinal ſection of hall and chapel is alſo exhibited, with elevations of the chapel windows, and various details.

Plate 3 contains details of the ſcreen, and woodwork of the chapel. The tracery of the ſcreen is deſerving of notice, as ſomewhat peculiar. The details of mouldings are all very good ſpecimens of the period.

Antient Domestick Architecture.



SOUTH EAST VIEW.

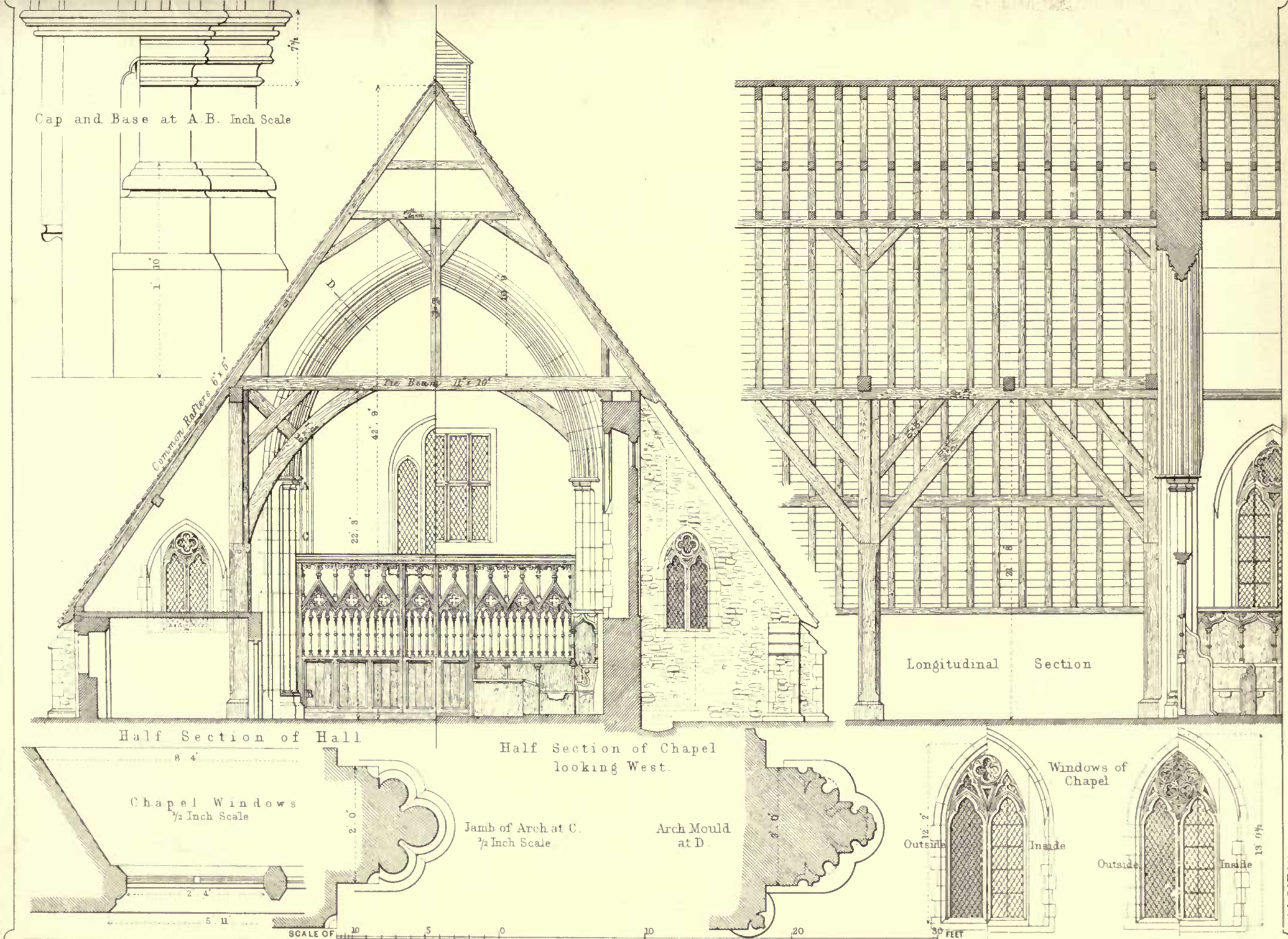
F.T.Dollman, del.

St Mary's Hospital, Chichester.
Plans &c.

London. J. Jobbins, 3, Warwick Ct. Holborn. W.C.

St Mary's Hospital, Chichester

Scale of Feet



F T Dollman, del.

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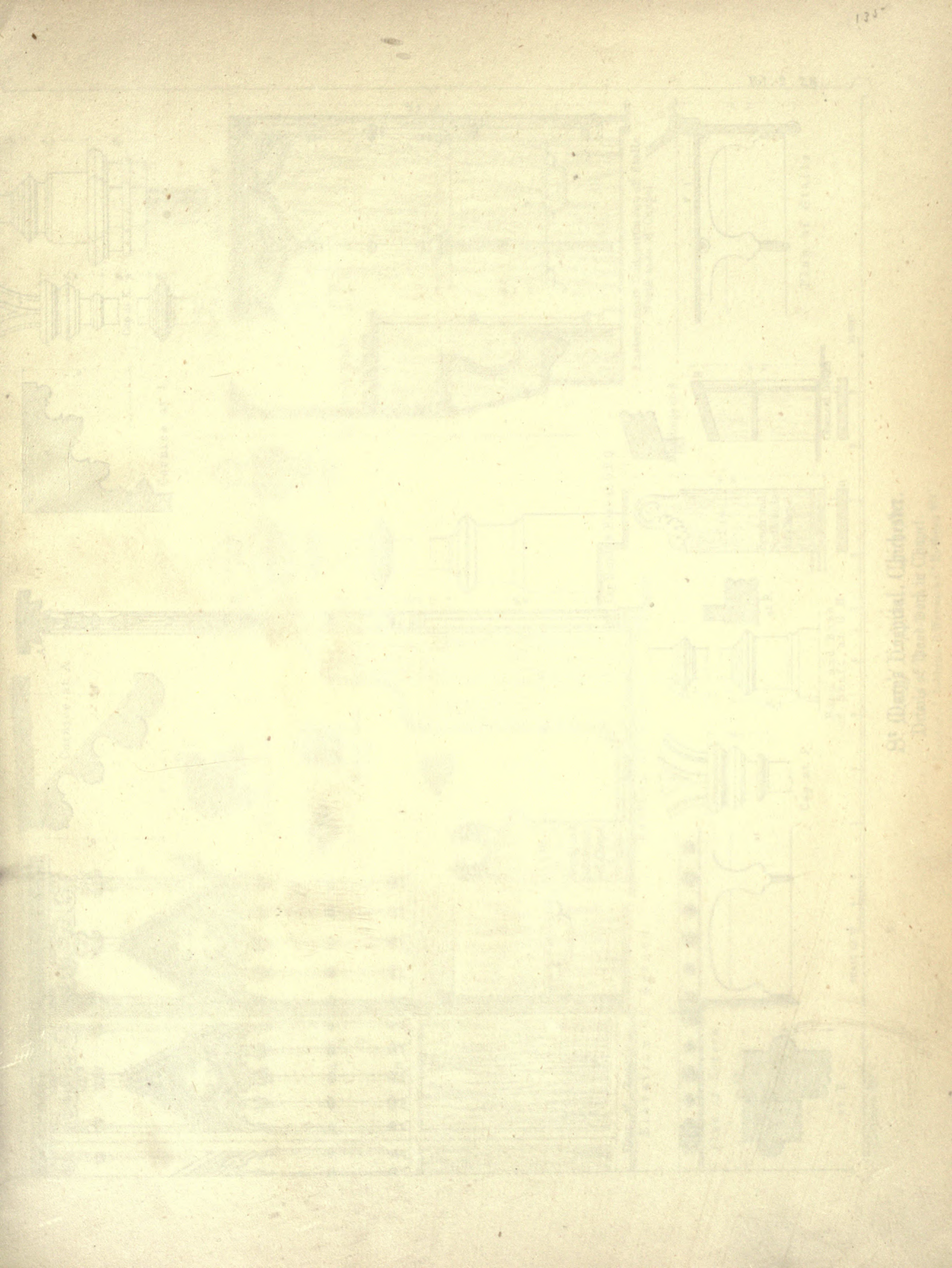
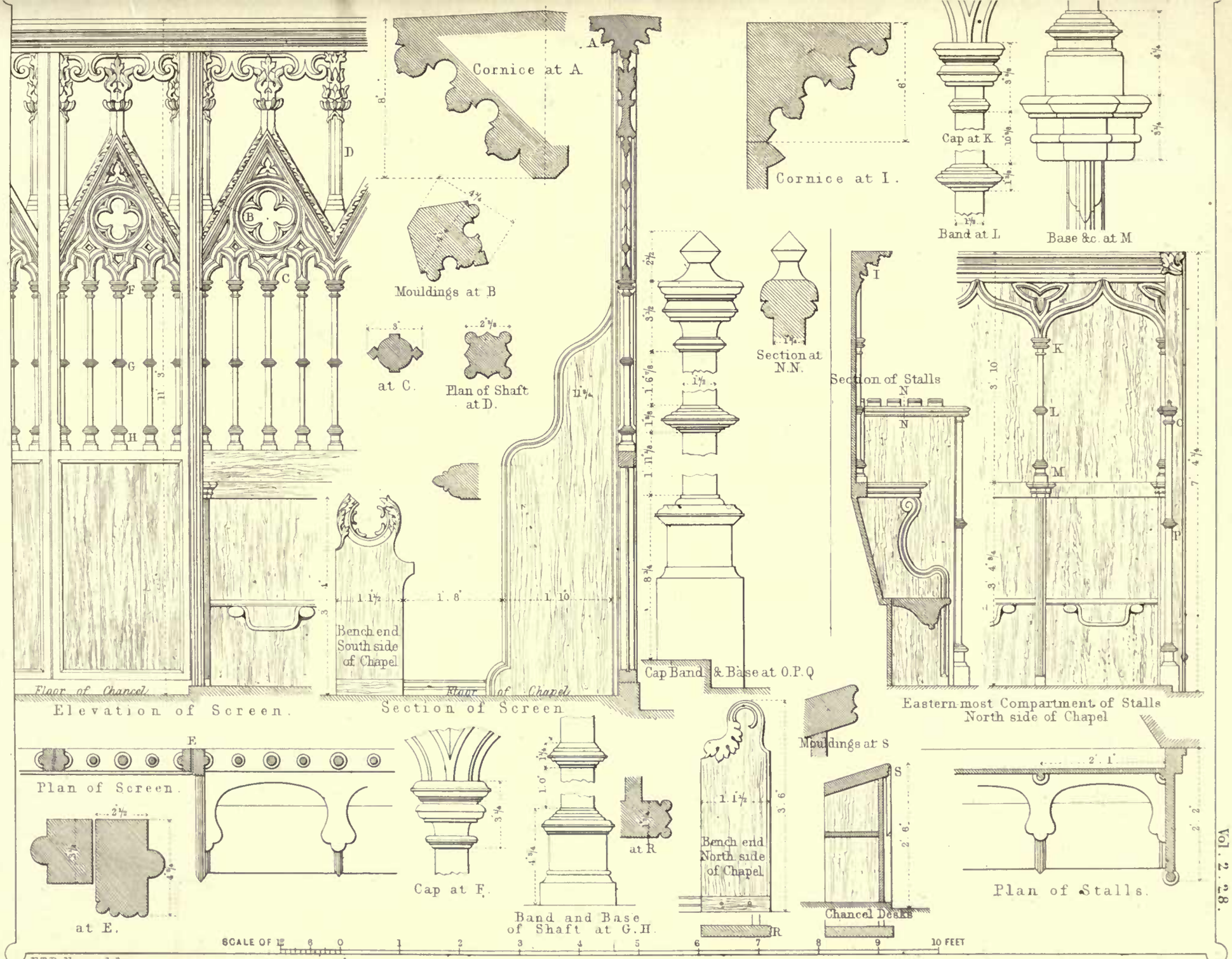
St Mary's Hospital, Chichester.

Sections and Details.





St Mary's Hospital, Chichester.

Details of Wood-work in Chapel.

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HOLCOMBE COURT, DEVON.

Holcombe, or Holcombe Rogus,* is in the hundred of Bampton, and in the deanery of Tiverton, from which town it is about nine miles diſtant, and is ſituate at the N.E. extremity of Devonſhire, on the borders of Somerſetſhire. In the reign of William the Conqueror the manor was poſſeſſed by Rogo, under Baldwin, the ſheriff. In Henry the Firſt's reign it belonged to Rogon Fitz Simon, a deſcendant of the above-named Rogo, and for eight generations the property remained in the ſame family, the ſurname being ſucceſſively altered to Fitzrogan, Fitzrogus, and Roges. By intermarriage with the heireſs of the family, who alſo brought it the Manor of Chiſeldon, John Bluet, of Greenham, in the pariſh of Aſhbrittle, Somerſet, became the lord of the Manor of Holcombe, in whoſe family the property has continued nearly to the preſent day,† and in the church dedicated in honour of All Saints are ſome monuments of the Bluett family. Robert Bluett was Biſhop of Lincoln in William Rufus's time, and is said to have been "wiſe, liberal, and perſonable; he largely endowed the church, and, according to ſome, founded the Abbey of Eviſham. During the troubled times of Charles the Firſt's reign Colonel Francis Bluett, of Holcombe, eſpouſed the Royaliſt cauſe, and fell at the ſiege of Lyme Regis on the 10th of May, 1644. The lord of Holcombe Manor formerly poſſeſſed the power of life and death. Polwhele, in his *Hiſtory of Devon*, thus deſcribes the Manor Houſe: "Holcombe Court is a very antique building of limeſtone, with which the pariſh abounds. There is ſomething very ſtriking in the entrance, which is through a porch under a tower into a large hall. This is a noble eſtate; full fourteen hundred a year round the manſion houſe."

Holcombe Houſe is ſaid to have been built by Sir Roger Bluett, who married Jane, the daughter of Sergeant Rowe, and the date of its erection is the middle of the ſixteenth century. The entrance, at ſome diſtance from the houſe, is cloſe to the public road, and conſiſts of a ſemi-circular headed archway, whence there is a drive up to the porch, the entrance to which is four-centred, and over it is an oriel, three ſtories in height. Under the firſt floor windows is a panel containing the armorial bearings of the Bluett family, which, according to Prince in his *Worthies of Devon*, are "Or, a chevron between three eaglets vert armed gules, creſt a ſquirrel ſeizant chained or, holding an acorn vert;" adjoining the porch is a ſtair turret, lighted by four two-light windows; and to the right of the entrance is the hall, a ſpacious apartment, meaſuring 44 feet 6 inches by 23 feet, and two ſtories in height; to the E. of this is the dining room. The windows of the hall are ſquare-headed in ſix lights and tranſomed, with buttreſſes between the windows In this front are two gables, in each of which is a four-light ſquare-headed window, flanked and ſurmounted by three two-light ſmall windows. The W. front is of a plainer character, the ſouthernmoſt portion having a four-light and two-light ſquare-headed and tranſomed window on the firſt floor, and two three-light windows on the ground floor, with a projecting chimney ſtack between. The reſt of the W. front has plain ſquare-headed windows.

The W. wing of the building was taken down in 1845, and the building generally modernized; but the effect from the S.W. angle more eſpecially, where the view ſhewn on Plate 2 is taken, is exceedingly picturesque. The houſe appears to be quite the end of Henry the Eighth's reign, or perhaps a little later; and is intereſting, as exhibiting mediæval features and detail in the lateſt ſtages of their exiſtence.

Plate 1 contains the elevation of the porch and oriel, with a portion of the hall on the S. front, and various details.

Plate 2 is a view taken from the S.W. angle, where the ground ſlopes rapidly downward from the houſe.

Plate 3 exhibits the plaſter ceiling to one of the ground floor rooms, and various ſections of jambs to doors and fireplaces. The ceiling is of Elizabethan date, and is later than the reſt of the houſe.

* The name Holcombe is probably derived from *holt*, an old term ſignifying wood, the place having formerly been in a thickly wooded district; and *combe*, a deep descent or valley. Rogus is probably derived from the surnamo of the original lords of the manor. In Domesday Book the name is alternately Holecumbe, Holcscome, and Holecome. There was formerly a market here, and a fair held for two days at the feſtival of All Souls, granted in 1343 to Richard Chiſeldon, but theso have long since become obsolete.

† In 1857 we find the estate changed hands, it being sold by Peter Bluett to the Rev. Mr. Rayer, of Tiverton.

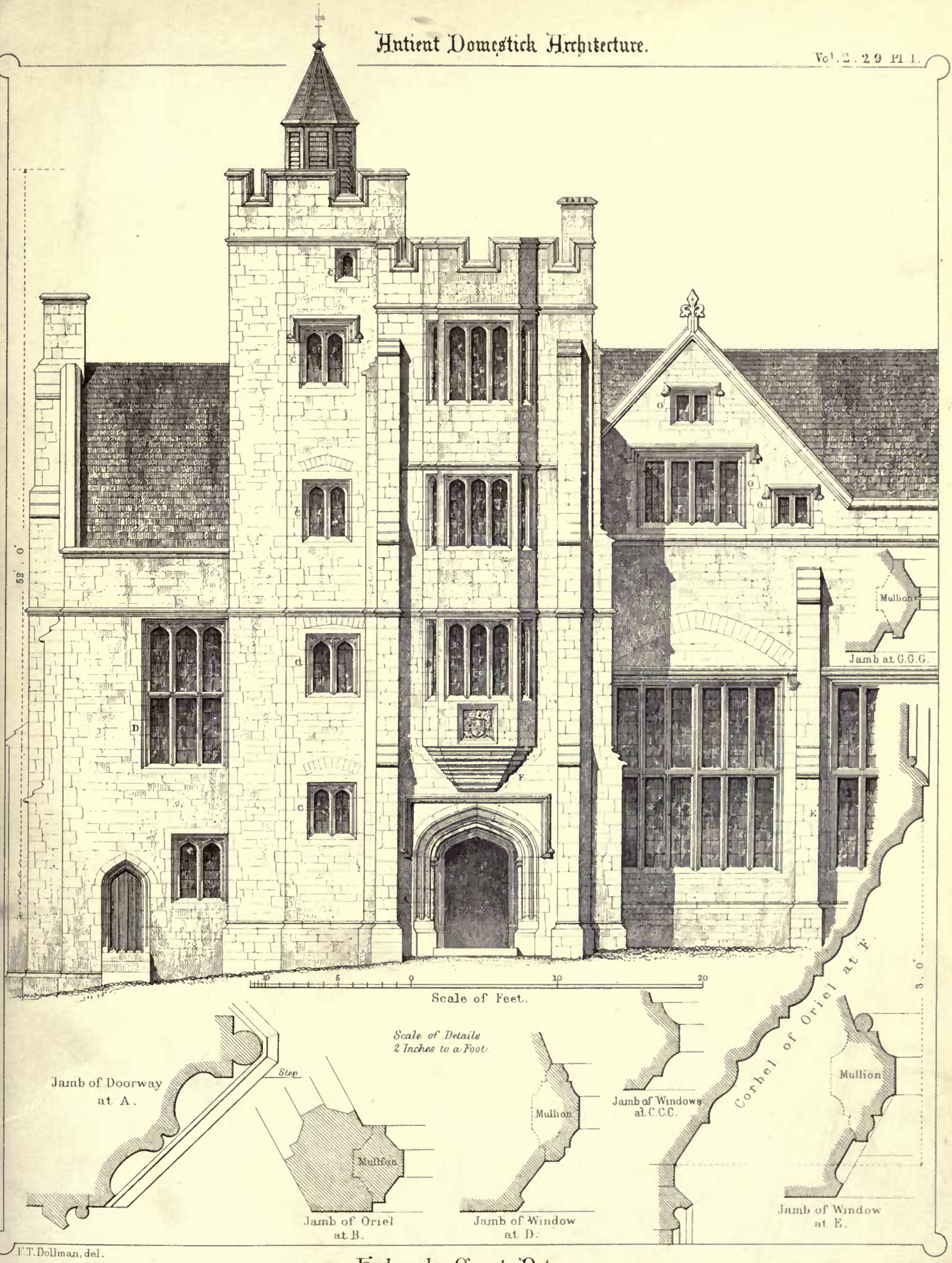
GATEWAY, BRAZEN NOSE COLLEGE, STAMFORD, LINCOLNSHIRE.

The mediæval fragments ſtill exiſting in Stamford, no leſs than the records of its earlier hiſtory, ſerve to indicate that it was formerly a place of ſome note and importance. In addition to the numerous religious foundations, traces of which ſtill exiſt, it could boaſt of ſtructures devoted to the purpoſes of inſtruction of ſufficient extent and importance to deſerve the title of a univerſity. Reſpecting the origin of

this inſtitution, it is ſaid that Joffrid, Abbot of Croyland, ſo early as 1109 deputed three monks from his monaſtery to lay the foundation of a univerſity at Stamford. Camden, in his *Britannia*, fixes the date of its eſtabliſhment not ſo early, but ſtates that there was a univerſity at Stamford in Edward the Third's reign. Anthony Wood, however, mentions the date to be as early as 1292, the twentieth year of Edward the Firſt's reign, and ſays: "The univerſity appears to have originated through a Mr. Robert Lutterel, who, ſtudying for a time at Oxford, became afterwards rector of Irnham, in this county. For in the 20th Edward the Firſt he made over the manor which he held in St. Peter's Pariſh in Stamford to the prior and convent of Sempringham, devoting it equally to the increaſe of the ſaid convent, and to the ſupport of ſuch as ſhould here ſtudy divinity and philoſophy; and alſo for the maintenance either of a regular or ſecular clerk, who ſhould celebrate maſs within the chapel of the Bleſſed Virgin in the ſaid manor. From the gift therefore of the ſaid Mr. Robert Lutterel (which was confirmed on the 29th November, 1308, by John de Alderby, Biſhop of Lincoln) began theſe ſchools at Stamford, which the Oxonians frequenting the place finding to become famous they removed to it, not at all driven there by any diſturbances in their own univerſity, but chiefly allured by the newneſs of the place and other inducements." Peck, the local hiſtorian of Stamford, maintains very elaborately the greater antiquity of Brazen Noſe College at Stamford, affirming, among other matters, that the inſtitutions which led to the eſtabliſhment of the univerſity at Stamford were in exiſtence before Robert Lutterel founded Sempringham Hall. He alſo ſtates that the Carmelites appear to have had a monaſtery at Stamford as early as the reign of Henry the Third, and gave lectures and inſtruction in divinity and philoſophy; other religious bodies followed their example, and in conſequence Stamford ſoon acquired repute as a place of liberal inſtruction. A vehement quarrel aroſe at Oxford in Edward the Third's reign between the northern and ſouthern ſtudents in that univerſity, whereupon the former, being worſted, removed to Stamford; but were afterwards by royal proclamation compelled to return, after a ſojourn of only a few months, to Oxford, where a ſtatute was paſſed that no Oxford man ſhould take his degree at Stamford; in conſequence of this, the univerſity at Stamford ſoon after came to an end.* There were four colleges at Stamford:—1ſt. Brazen Noſe, whence it is ſuppoſed that the college at Oxford, bearing the ſame title, took its name;* 2nd. Sempringham Hall, founded by Robert Lutterel, A.D. 1292; 3rd. Peterborough Hall, oppoſite the S. entrance of All Saints Church, deſtroyed about 1765; and 4th. Black Hall which ſtood N.W. of All Saints Church, and which was pulled down ſoon after Peterborough Hall. Wood, the hiſtorian, deſcribing Brazen Noſe College at Stamford, ſays: "There ſtood in St. Paul's pariſh, by the gate of that name, a very antient ſtructure, yet called Brazen Noſe College; it hath ſtill remaining a large gate, and in that a wicket or leſſer door, to which is affixed a brazen head, which carries with it an iron ring, hanging at a hole in the noſe—having a ſhow of great antiquity. The place was furniſhed with a refectory or hall, and at this day, in all writings and receipts, preſerveth its old name of Brazen Noſe College." Peck, the hiſtorian of Stamford, ſays: "Brazen Noſe College was pulled down by Mr. Burman in 1688 by order of the corporation, proprietors of the fabric, and another large building erected with the materials; which, though not deſigned for that purpoſe at firſt, is ſince made uſe of for a charity ſchool. The gate of Brazen Noſe College ſtood formerly more backward than it does now; but when pulled down with the college, the corporation, knowing the value of that piece of antiquity, ordered it to be ſet up again, though not in the very ſame place where it ſtood before, yet as near as might be. The faſhion of it, I think, looks a good deal older than Edward the Third's time. I have talked with one Alexander Morris (now living, 1725), one of the workmen who pulled down the refectory or hall above mentioned, who tells me it was a ſtrange wide place, with a fire hearth in the middle; a deſcription exactly agreeing with that of our univerſity halls." The gateway above mentioned, now much dilapidated, ſtanding in an ivy covered wall, is all that remains of the univerſity; the capitals of the columns are much mutilated; the baſes which are below the ſtreet pavement are probably of the character indicated by dotted lines in our Plate, which ſhews the Plan, Elevation, Jamb, and Archmould, detail of capitals, and ancient door handle. The original door no longer exiſts.

* One of those who were returned by the jury for keeping up university exercises, after they had been enjoined to the contrary by the king, was Philip, the obsonator or manciple of Brazen Nose at Stamford.

* The "King's Hall and College of Brazen Nose," so called in the charter, was founded at Oxford in the first year of Henry the Eighth's reign, by the joint benefactions of William Smith, Bishop of Lincoln, and Sir Richard Sutton, Knight, of Prestbury, in Cheshire. The curious appellation of Brazen Nose has been supposed to be derived from a "brassinium," or brewhouse, attached to Little University Hall (one of the buildings demolished to make way for the college); but more probably perhaps from the students who had removed thither from Stamford, where the iron ring of the knocker was fixed in a nose of brass (see the illustration). As early as 1278, however, the name Brazen Nose in one undivided word occurs in an inquisition of that period.



F.T. Dollman, del.

Holcombe Court, Devon.

SOUTH ELEVATION AND DETAILS.

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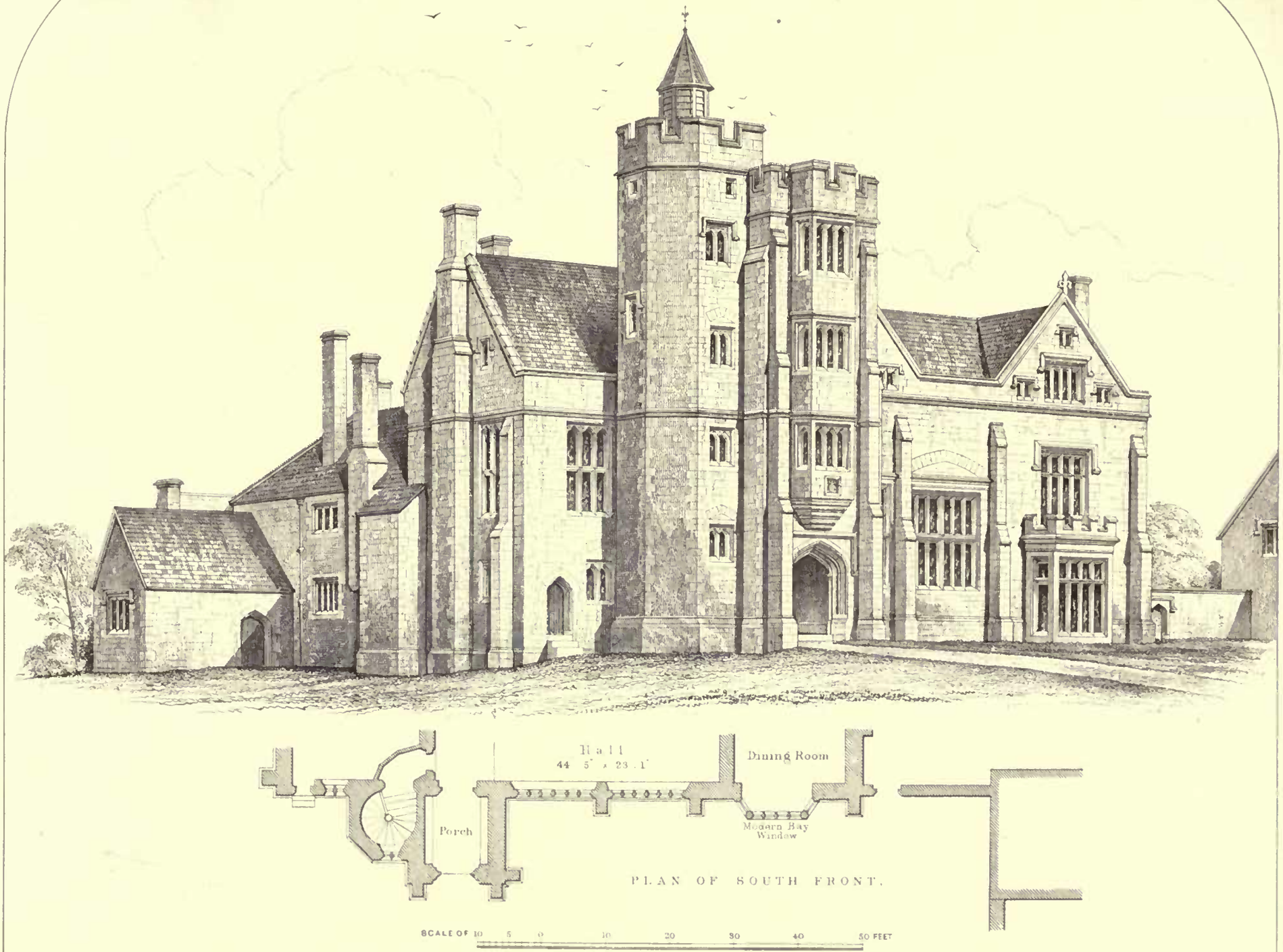
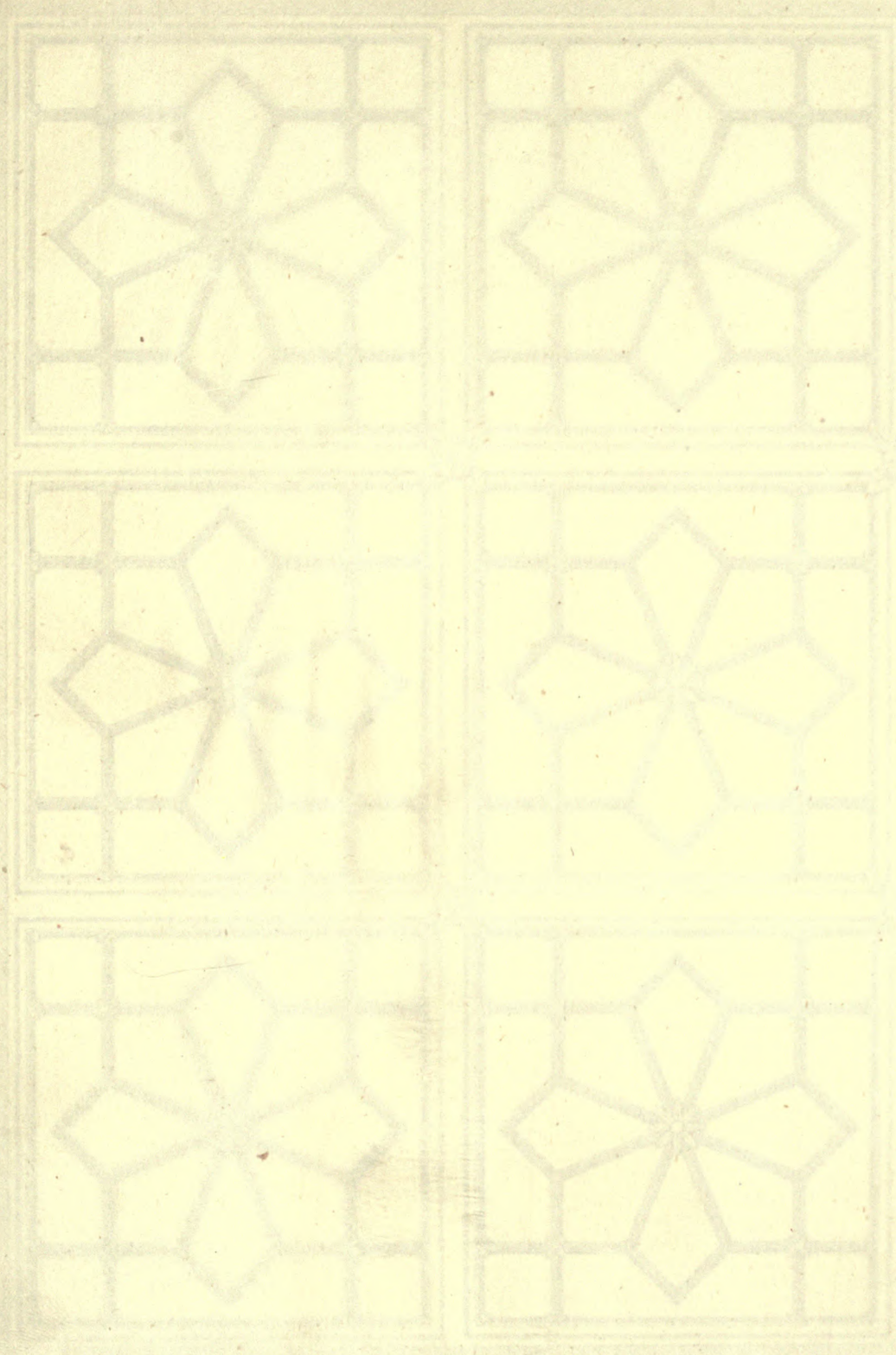


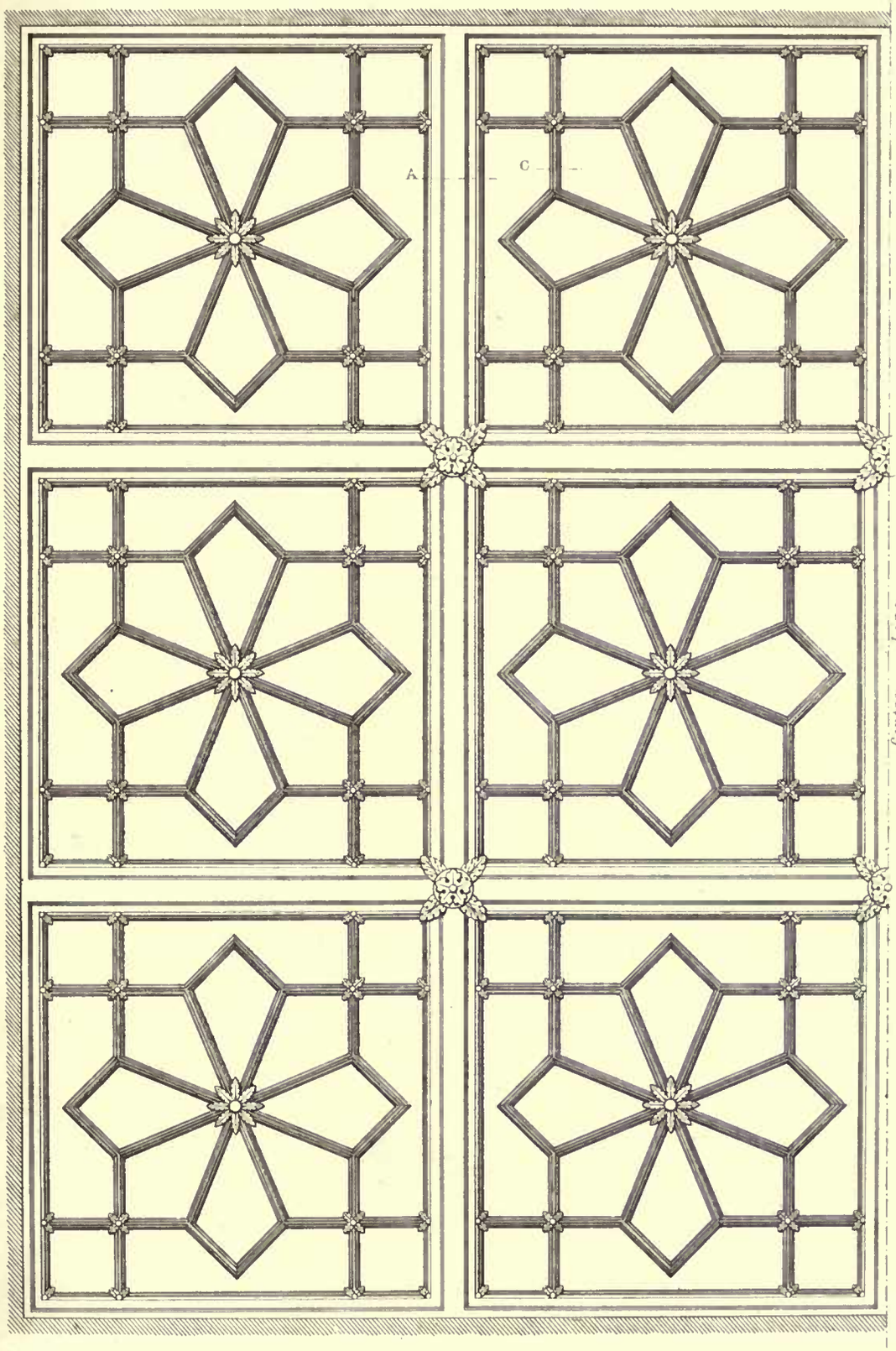
F T Dollman, del

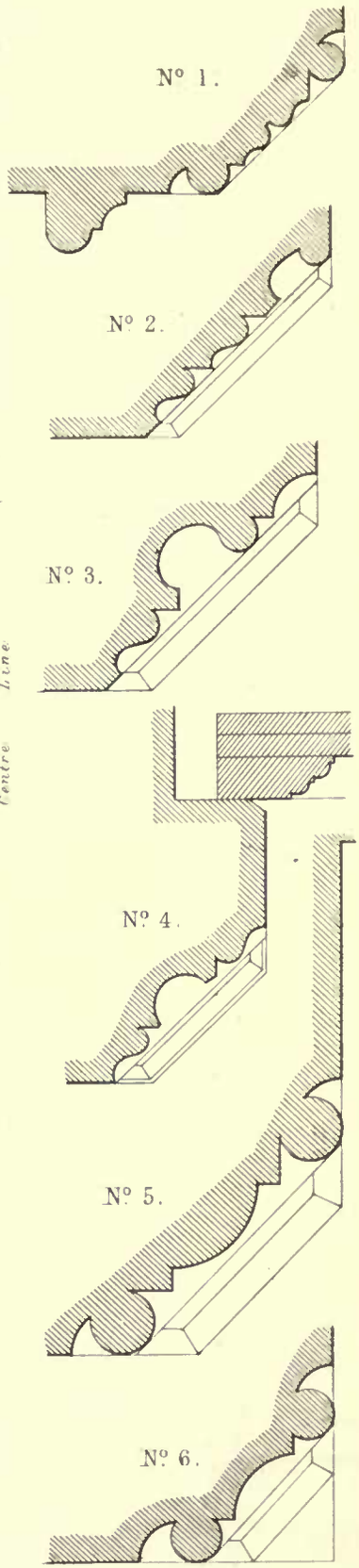
Holcombe Court, Devon.

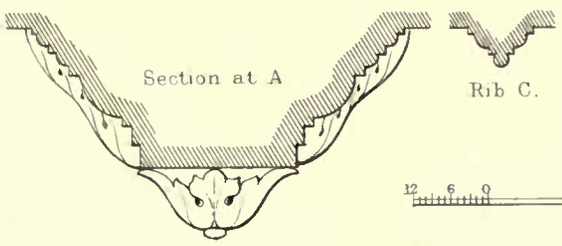
S W VIEW.

London. J. Jobbins, 3, Warwick Ct Holborn, W.C.



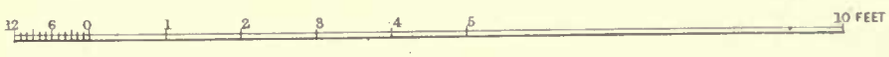






Nos 1 & 6. *Jambs of Fireplaces.*
Nos 2. 3. 4 & 5. *Jambs of Doorways.*

Scale of Details
2 Inches to a Foot.



F.T. Dollman, del.

Holcombe Court, Devon.

PLASTER CEILING AND VARIOUS DETAILS.

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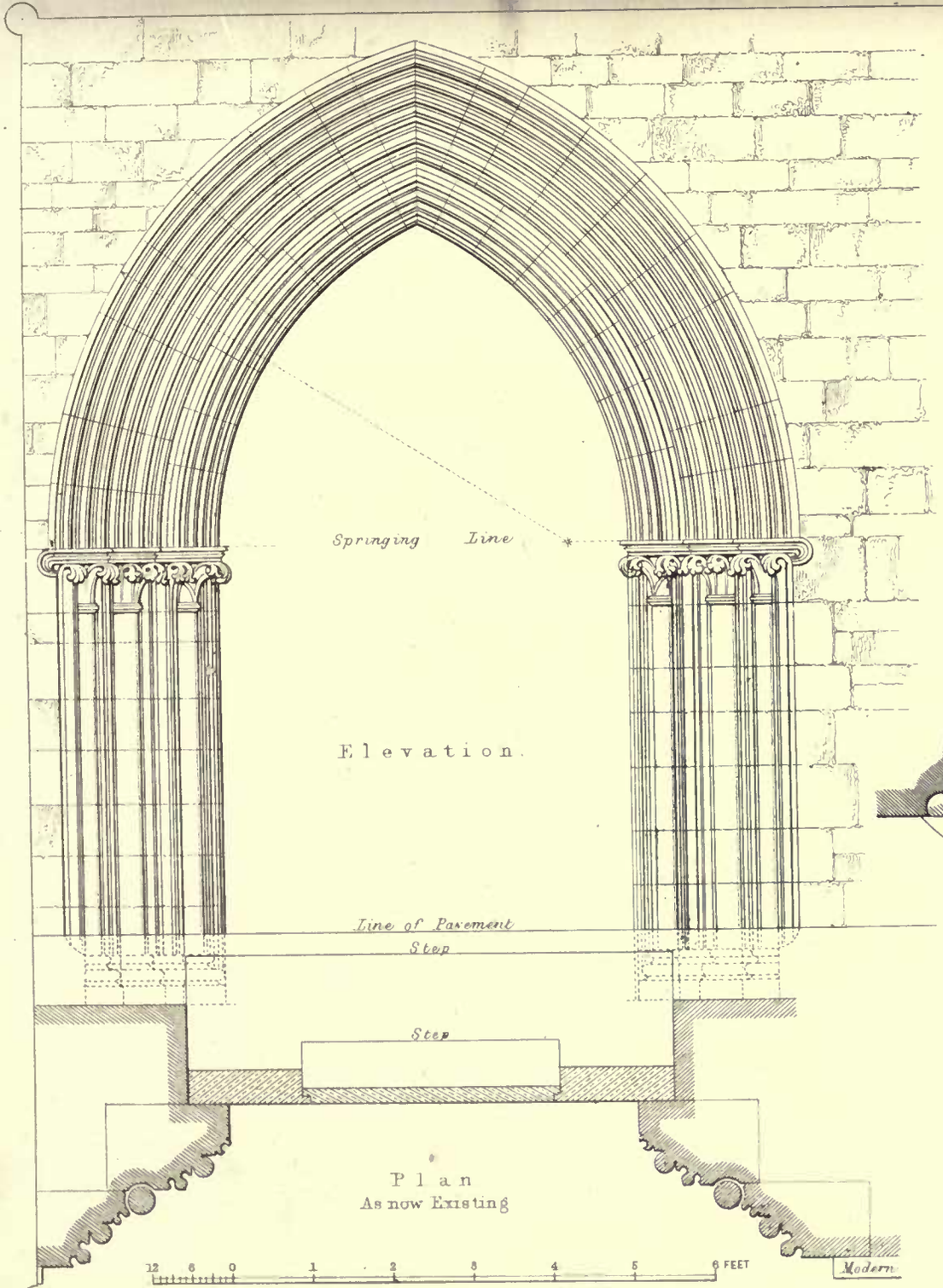
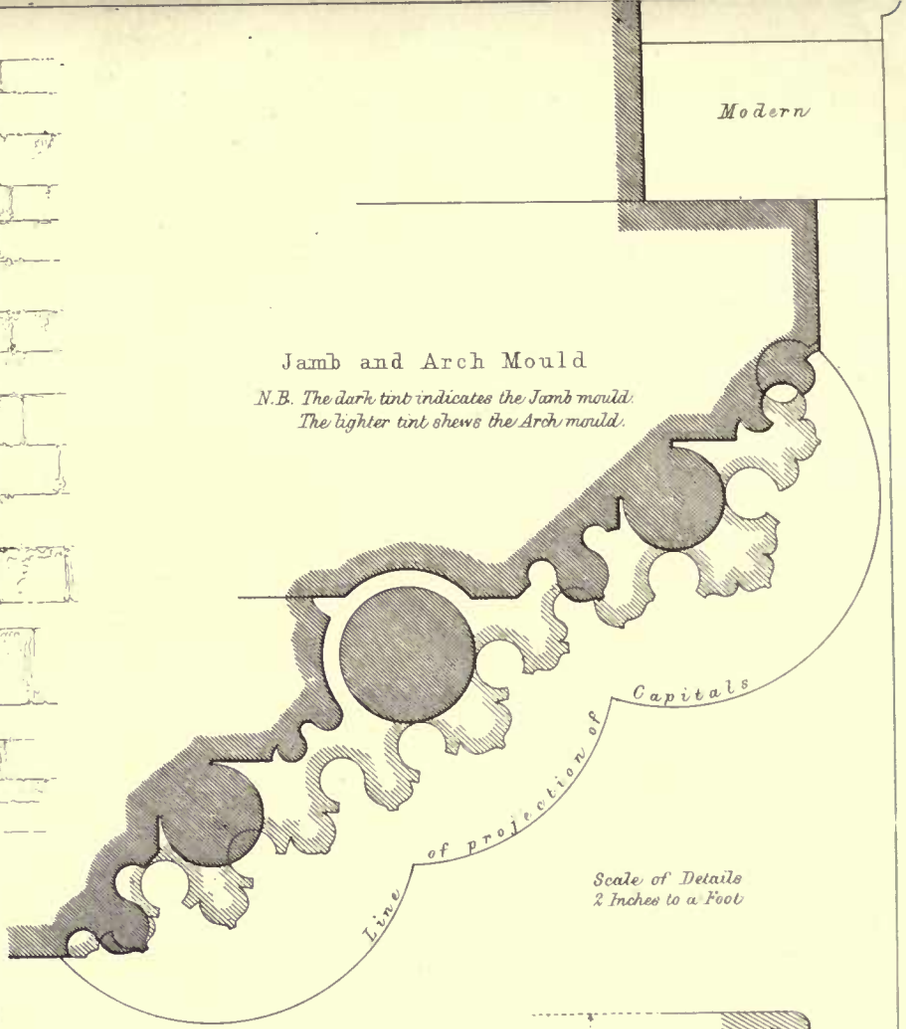
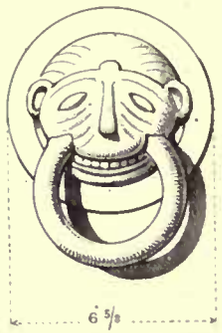
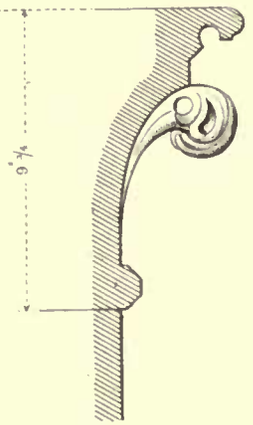
IV-3







Original Door Handle



Capital of Shafts

F.T.Dollman, del

Brazen Nose College, Stamford, Lincolnshire.

ENTRANCE GATEWAY.

London, J. Jobbins, 3, Warwick Ct. Holborn, W.C.

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THE BEDE HOUSE, HIGHAM FERRERS, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

THIS inſtitution was founded by Henry Chicheſter, a native of Higham Ferrers, who, although of comparatively humble parentage, attained the archiepiſcopate of Canterbury, after having held in ſucceſſion the rectory of Brington, in Northamptonſhire, the chancellorſhip of Sarum, and the biſhopric of St. David's. Among the numerous inſtitutions founded by this munificent and excellent prelate, were three in Higham Ferrers alone, *viz.*, the College, the School, and the Bede Houſe; of which the laſt two ſtill exiſt, but the firſt has long ſince gone to decay.

The Bede Houſe was inſtituted in 1423, for twelve men and one woman, all of whom were to be not leſs than fifty years of age, the ſenior bedeſman being termed the prior. The allowance to each was to be ſevenpence a week, and as much black frieze as would provide a gown, delivered always before Chriſtmas. Each bedeſman was to receive in addition five ſhillings annually for his lamp, five ſhillings for the barber, nine loads of wood, to be brought home free of all charges, and ten ſhillings for fuel. The penſioners ſtill receive the ſevenpence per week, and one ſhilling each quarterly, with the annual rent of the garden, amounting to three pounds, which is divided equally among the inmates of the Bede Houſe. This garden originally belonged to the Bede Houſe, but is now annexed to the adjacent building, which was formerly the vicarage. A grey coat with a red ſtar at the breaſt, is alſo given to each bedeſman every two years.

The plan of the Bede Houſe is a parallelogram, meaſuring 65 feet 8 inches by 23 feet 10½ inches internally. The weſtern portion, as in many other examples of ancient alms-houſes, was originally divided by partitions into ſleeping cabins for the inmates, and thus ſerved alike for hall and dormitory. At the eaſt end of the hall an archway, which, according to Bridges the hiſtorian, had in his day a ſcreen acroſs it, ſeparates the W. from the E. portion of the building, which laſt was originally uſed as the chapel, an arrangement ſimilar to that at St. Mary's Hoſpital, Chicheſter, the Bede Houſe, Stamford, and elſewhere, and is elevated about three feet above the floor of the hall. The chapel was allowed to become decayed; and, until the laſt few years, was unroofed and ruinous, and a ſolid wall was built in the opening of the archway before alluded to. The building has, however, been entirely reſtored, the arch has been re-opened, a new timber roof, ſimilar in character to that of the hall, has been added to the chapel, the E. window has been rebuilt, and the N. and S. windows reinſtated, a new bell-cot on the weſtern gable has been erected, the partitions in the hall have been removed, (the bedeſmen thereby becoming out-penſioners,) and the building is now uſed as a Sunday-ſchool. Theſe alterations have been made at the expenſe of Earl Fitzwilliam, to whom the Bede Houſe and the property in the neighbourhood belong.

Externally, the building has a definite and peculiar character, from the alternate courſes of red and white ſtone of which the walls are conſtructed, and all the moulded details are very good. The deſign of the W. front conſiſts of a large five-light window, the arched head of which is four-centered, and ſlightly ogeed, and the hood-mould crocketted. The heads forming the hood-mould terminations of the window are ſimilar to thoſe in one of the windows of Chichele's College in Higham Ferrers. The doorway under is alſo ogee-headed in the hood-mould, which is crocketted. The bell-cot is modern. The N. front of the hall is divided by buttreſſes into ſix bays, in two of which is a two-light ſquare-headed and tranſomed window, with cinque-foil tracery in the head and tranſom, and a hood-mould. In one of the bays is a four-centered arched doorway. The S. ſide of the hall is ſimilar in deſign. Two doorways, now blocked up and communicating with the garden, have originally been on this ſide of the building.

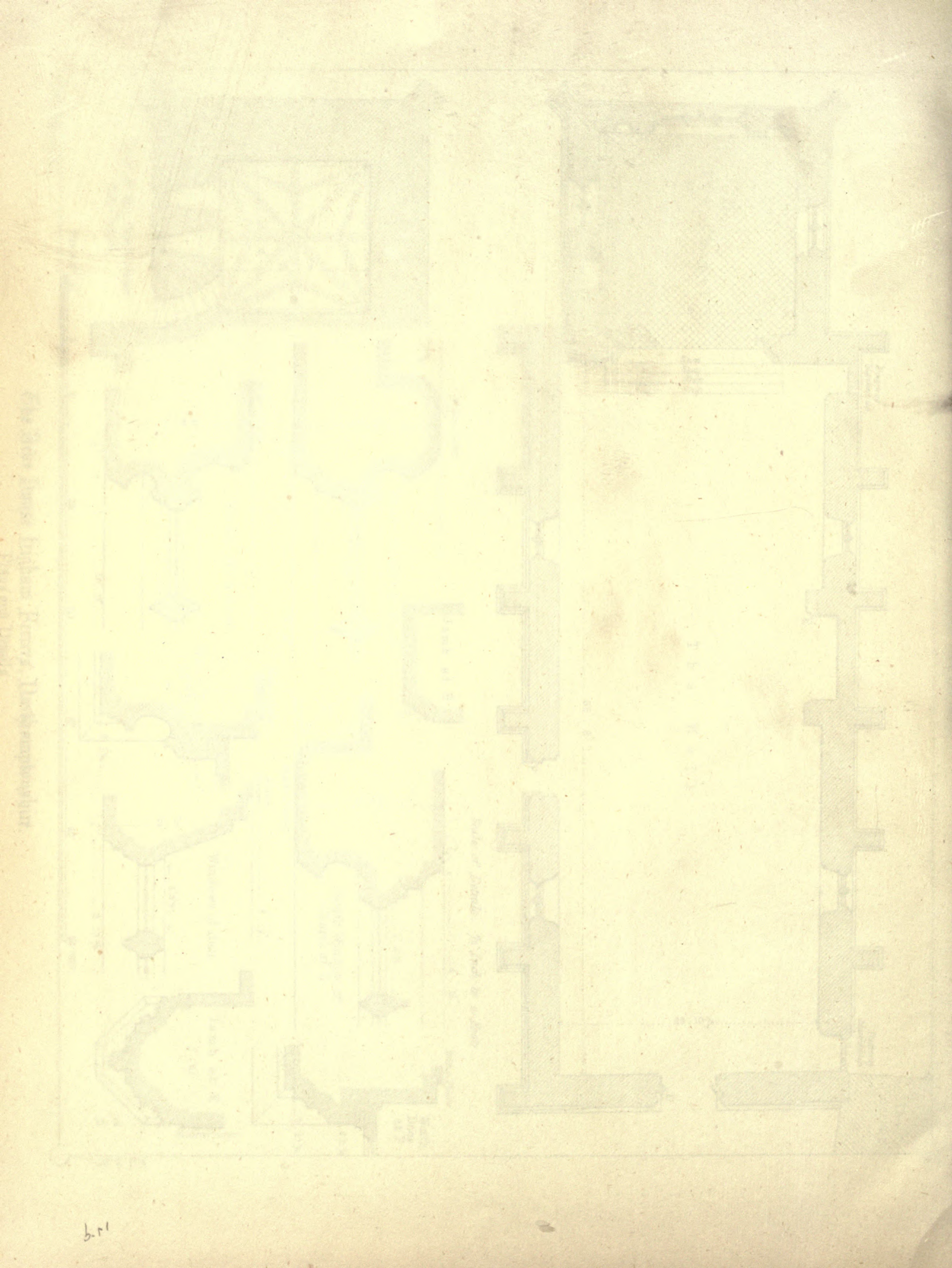
The N. and S. ſides of the chapel have each a two-light ogee-headed window, with tracery and crocketted hood-mould. The E. window is modern.

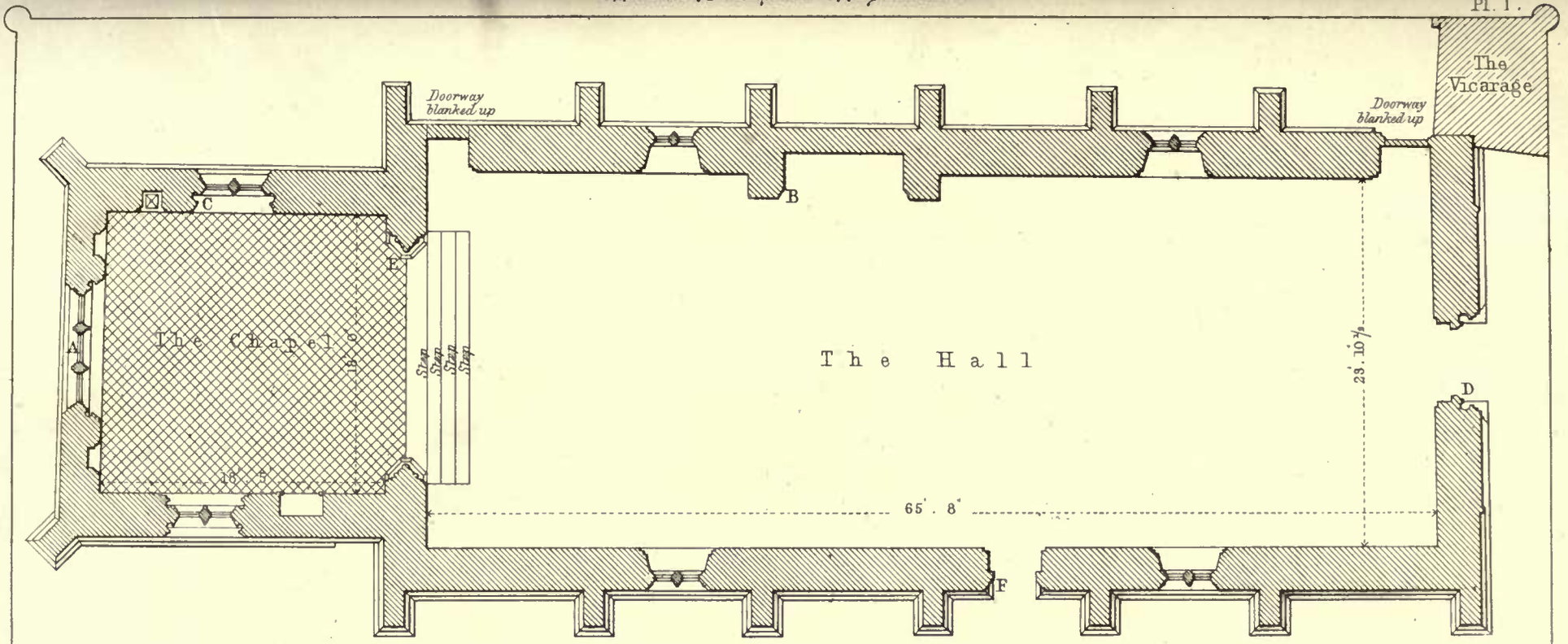
Internally, the hall has an excellent oak roof of ſix bays, the truſſes of which, nearly elliptical in form, ſpring from octagonal corbels of oak, to the lower part of which ſome modern mouldings have been attached. The wall-plate, between the truſſes is moulded and embattled. Each pair of rafters has a collar, ſtrutted, and small puncheons or uprights between the lower part of the rafters and the wall-plate. The arch between the hall and the chapel is four-centered, with an embattled capital at the ſpringing, and heads at the termination of the label-mould. On the S. ſide of the hall is a large fire-place, the alterations that have taken place in which have conſiderably diſtorted the original form of the arch. It is coeval with the reſt of the building; but the ſquare-headed hood-mould round the arch is of early Middle Pointed, or Decorated date, and conſiſts of the roll-moulding, terminated by a notch-head. The tracery of the S.W. window of the hall, below the tranſom, differs from all the others in having tre-foiled and ſoffit-cuſped tracery, of early Decorated date. Theſe afford indications of an earlier building than that of Chichele's foundation by more than a

century, and there are two entries in the Lincoln regiſters of preſentations to the wardſhip of St. James's Hoſpital at Higham Ferrers, in the years 1258 and 1265; but, in the abſence of any other record, the hoſpital in queſtion is generally ſuppoſed to have merged in one of Archbiſhop Chichele's inſtitutions in the 15th century. It may, therefore, be fairly aſſumed that theſe portions of the fire-place and window belonged to the ancient building.

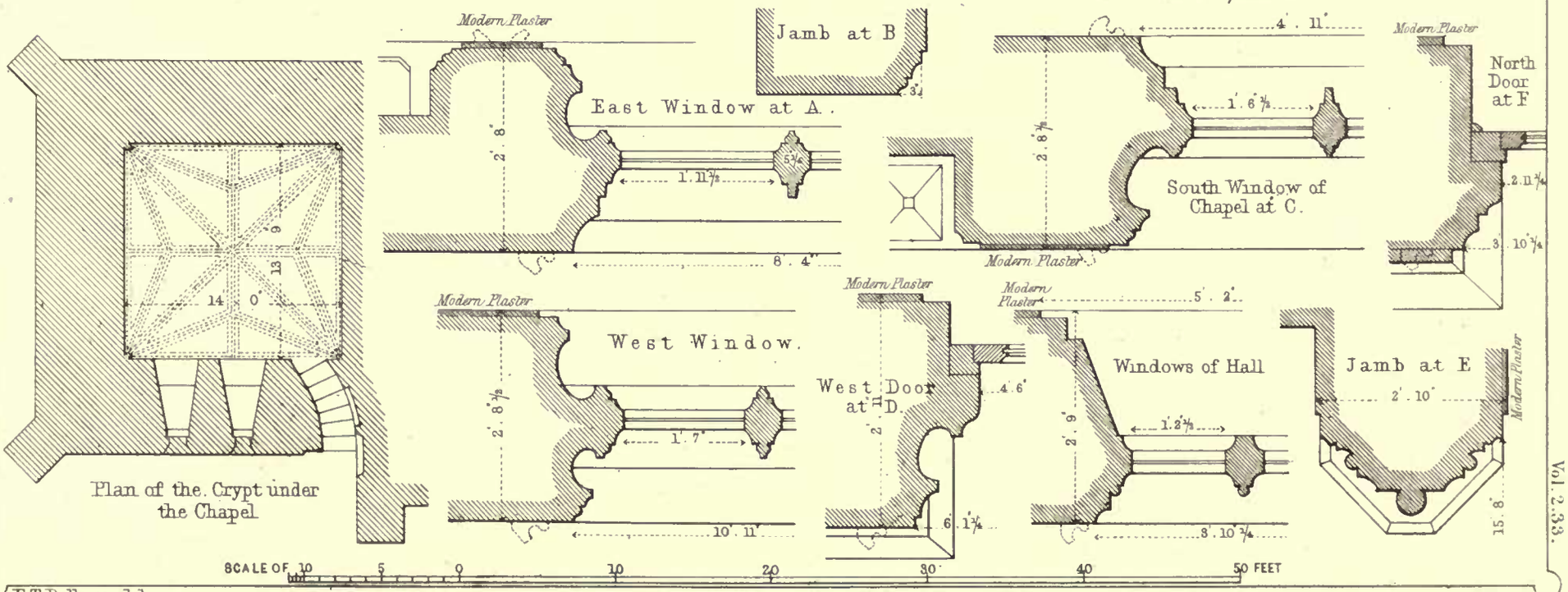
In Bridges's time there were fragments of ſtained glaſs remaining in the windows of the chapel, conſiſting of imperfect portraits of ſaints and kings. In particular, he ſtates that "At the W. end in a ſtone frame is a window of five diviſions, having in the ſouthern diviſion the arms of the see of Canterbury; in the middle, France and England quarterly; and in the northern one, the arms of Chicheſter, or a chevron between three cinque-foils, gules. Above the arms are miniature portraits of our Saviour, the Virgin, and of ſeveral biſhops, mitred, with the paſtoral ſtaff in their hands, and in their pontifical robes. Many of theſe are broken." All traces of this glaſs have, however, entirely diſappeared. On the E. wall of the chapel, at each ſide of the window, is a very graceful niche, ogee-headed, with crocketted labels; the tracery in the niches is sub-arcuated; on the S. ſide is an ogee-headed and crocketted piſcina with a trefoil tracery. Beneath the chapel is a crypt, with good ſimple groining, the entrance to which is by a flight of ſteep ſteps on the N. ſide. The openings of two windows, for the purpoſes of light and air, ſtill exiſt inſide to the E. of the doorway in the crypt; the outlines to theſe windows, now blocked up, are diſcernible on the outſide alſo, where ſome portions of the maſonry bear indications of an earlier date than the reſt of the building.

The crypt is now uſed for the apparatus for warming the Bede Houſe.





Scale of Details. ½ Inch to a Foot

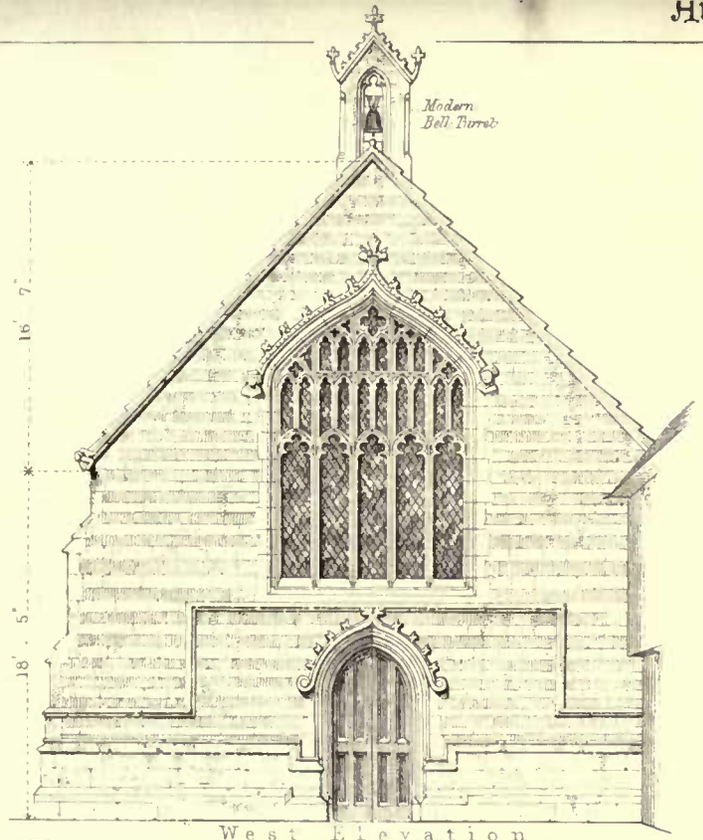


F.T. Dollman, del.

Vol. 2. 33.

The Bede House Higham Ferrers, Northamptonshire.

Plans and Details.



West Elevation

North West View.

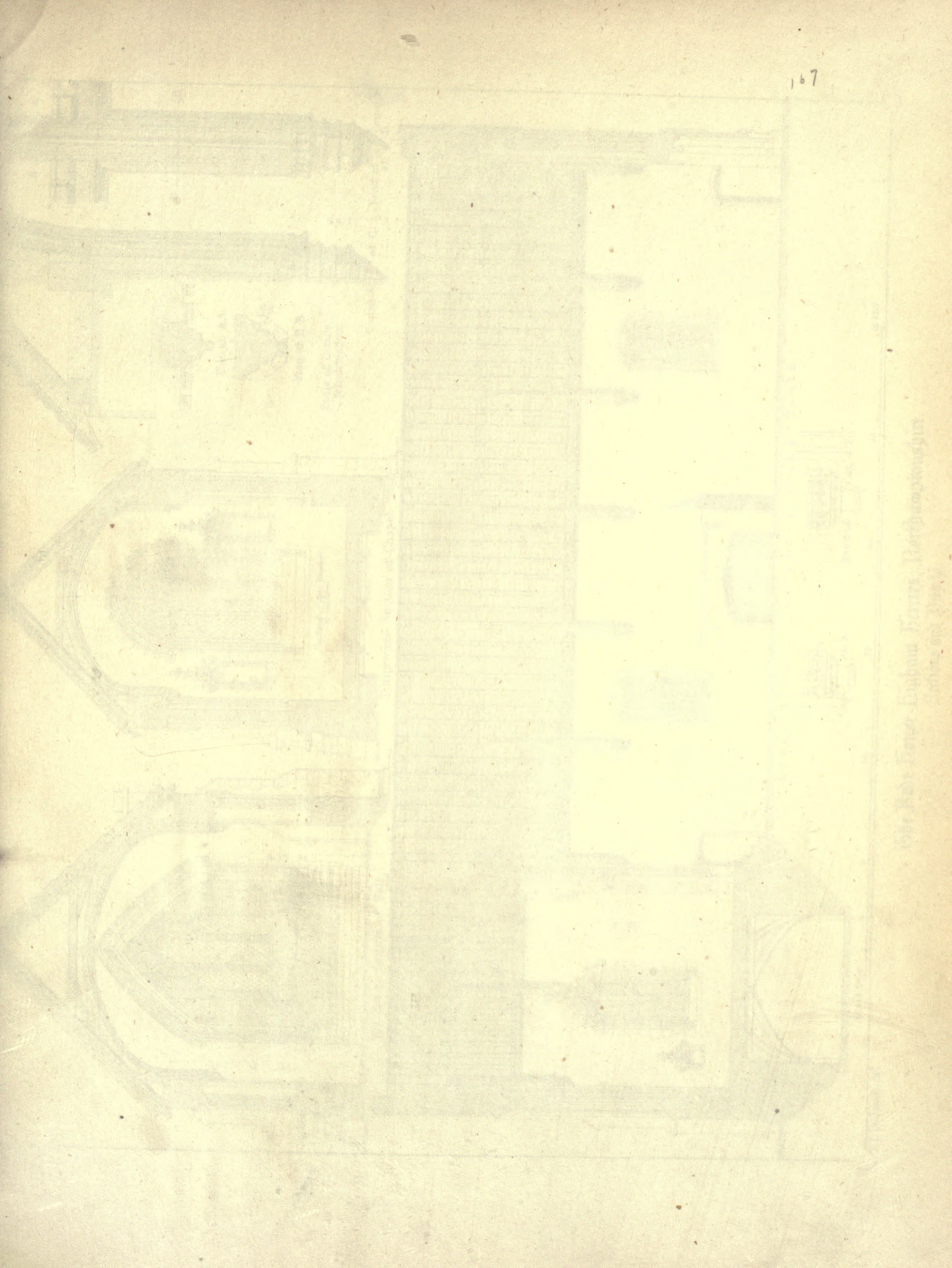
North Elevation.

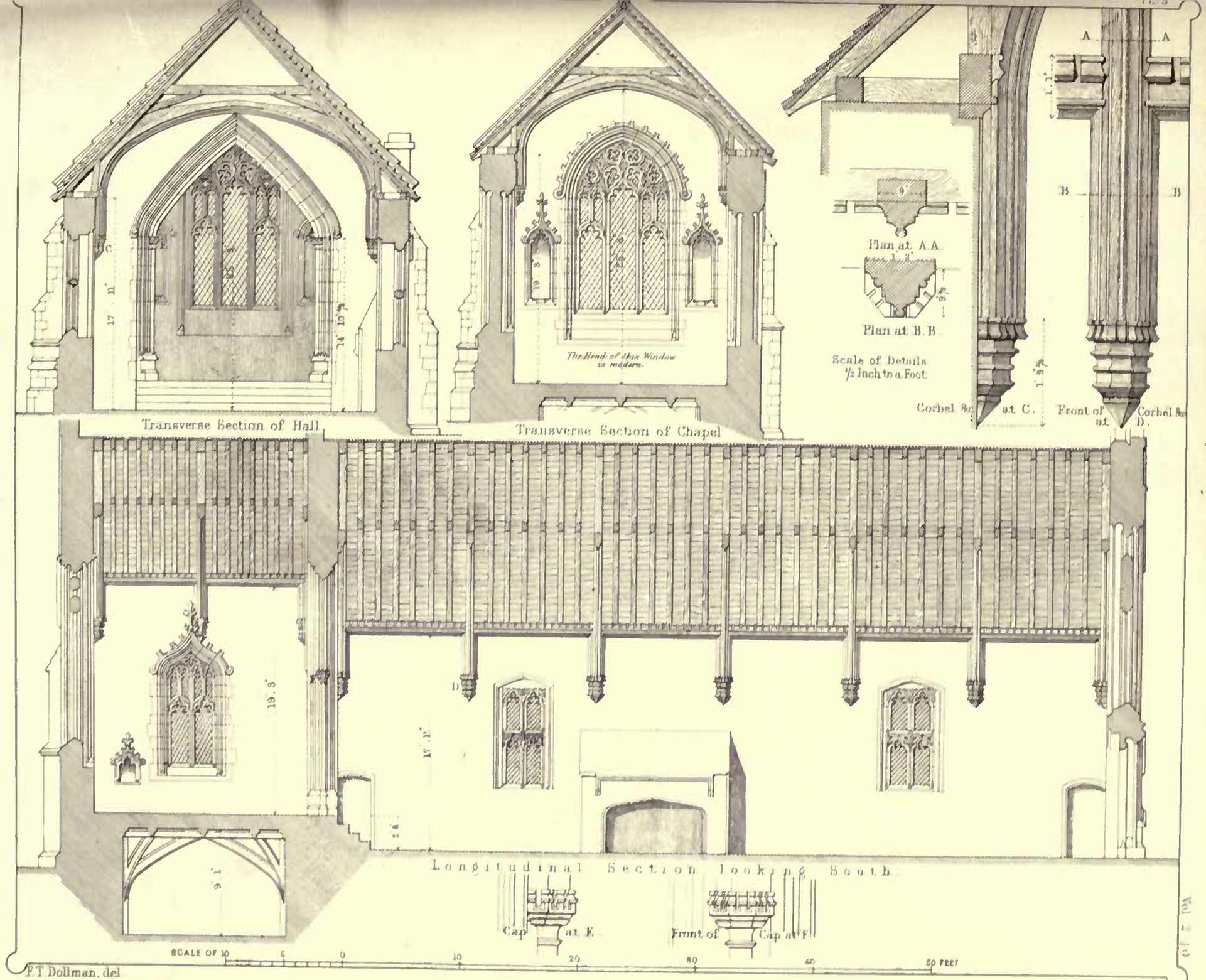
SCALE OF 10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 FEET

F T Dollman. del.

London. J. Jobbins, 3, Warwick Ct. Holborn W.C.

The Bede House, Higham Ferrers, Northamptonshire.





The Bede House Higham Ferrers, Northamptonshire.

Sections and Details.

OLD HOUSE AT ELGIN.

It is much to be regretted that the ancient domeſtic buildings of Elgin are ſo faſt diſappearing. Their characteriſtics are very peculiar, and the example we ſelect is one of the few that remain; and though of ſo late a date as 1671, is well worth illuſtrating. An open arcade, the columns of which are low and maſſive, is continued along the ground floor, over which are four ſquare-headed windows and a ſmall panel containing an inſcription, now much defaced; and at each of the angles is a quaint circular oriel, explained by the details. The dormer windows have groteſque and coarſely executed ſcrolls and figures of animals in the inclined ſides of the gables, in the tympana of which are initials, and the date probably of the erection of the building.

Moſt of theſe houſes in Elgin, evidently following the French type, have a ſquare court in the rear, but modern alterations have to a great extent obliterated their original features.

GATEWAY, ST. ANDREW'S CASTLE.

The Caſtle of St. Andrew's, the entrance gateway of which is ſhewn, was commenced in the 12th century by Biſhop Roger, ſon of Robert, third Earl of Leiceſter, and couſin of William, King of Scotland, as a reſidence for himſelf and his deſcendants. After the battle of Falkirk, Edward the Firſt ſummoned here the Scottiſh Parliament, to take the oath of allegiance to him at St. Andrew's. Eleven years later the ſame eſtates met here to recognize the right of Robert Bruce. The caſtle was enlarged in Edward the Second's reign, and in 1336 Edward the Third garriſoned it; but the following year the regent, Sir Andrew Moray, of Bothwell, and the Earls of March and Fife, beſieged and demoliſhed it. Fifty years after, Biſhop Trail reinſtated the building, where he died, in 1401.* Subſequently it continued to be the epiſcopal place of reſidence, until the death of Cardinal Beaton, who was murdered there in 1545, by Norman Leſley, Maſter of Rothes, his uncle, John Leſley, and other conſpirators, in revenge for the death of Wiſhart. The caſtle capitulated, in 1547, to Leo Strozzi, prior of Capua, who entered the bay of St. Andrew's with a ſquadron of eighteen veſſels, and made a breach in the walls. James the Sixth, in 1583, effected his releaſe from the durance in which he had been held by the Earls of Mar, Gowrie and others, at St. Andrew's Caſtle, and regained his poſition of Sovereign. He was the laſt monarch who made St. Andrew's a place of reſidence, and in 1606 Archbiſhop Gladſtone reſigned the caſtle to George, Earl of Dunbar, on the extinction of which family, in 1689, the property reverted to the crown, and the building gradually became the ruin it ſtill remains. The elevation of the front entrance gateway given by us, is the only portion that retains any architectural features. Its erection is the middle of the 16th century, and the deſign will be ſeen to be ſomewhat peculiar. The archway is ſemi-circular, and over it is a projecting panel corbelled out from the wall below, and flanked at the angles by columns. Over this is a ſeries of four panels, filled with cinquefoil leaf ornaments, the whole being ſurmounted by a panelled parapet. At the angles of the front elevation are circular moulded ſhafts.

* David, Duke of Rothesay, brother of James the First, being ſuſpected of treaſon againſt the regent, Duke of Albany, during James's minority, was impriſoned at St. Andrew's, and thence transferred to Falkland, where, it is ſaid, he was ſtarved to death. James the Third was alſo born here in 1460.

OLD HOUSE AT DUNDEE.

This example of Scottiſh domeſtic work is from Dundee, where it is known as the Old Cuſtom Houſe. It is quadrangular in plan, and is flanked at the angles of the principal front by two circular towers; and on three ſides, on the ground floor, is a continuous arcading, of which details are given. The upper part of the houſe, now entirely devoid of any architectural features, is covered with coarſe rough caſt; but traces of the original windows are ſtill to be diſcerned. It is probably of the 17th century.

VARIOUS DOORWAYS.

DOORWAY OF THE MINT, EDINBURGH.

The Mint at Edinburgh was originally eſtabliſhed on the W. ſide of the Abbey Cloſe, Holyrood, but was thence transferred to Edinburgh Caſtle in 1559. On the demolition of the caſtle buildings in 1572, the preſent building, from which we take the doorway, was appropriated to the purpoſes of the Scottiſh Mint; and the date, 1574, over the gateway, marks the period of its erection. The entire building, which now ſtands in one of the moſt ſqualid thoroughfares in Edinburgh, is a ſingular example of the domeſtic architecture of the time. The oak ceiling of the hall ſtill remains, but in a moſt dilapidated condition.

The entrance gateway has long been cloſed up, and the

preſent pavement is evidently much higher than the original level. Over the gateway is one of the inſcriptions peculiar to Scottiſh edifices of the 15th and 16th centuries, and above this is a now empty niche, but which probably was filled with a ſtatue of James the Sixth.

DOORWAY, MARY OF GUISE'S PALACE, EDINBURGH.

This doorway has been removed within the laſt three years, together with the remaining fragments of the palace of the ſecond wife of James the Fifth. It is ſquare-headed, with the inſcription "Laus et Donor Deo" over it. On each ſide of the inſcription were ſhields—the dexter one is now entirely defaced, but it probably bore upon it the monogram of our Bleſſed Lord, as we find exiſting upon the ſiniſter ſhield that of the Virgin Mary.

IRON-WORK IN DOORWAY, EDINBURGH CASTLE.

The peculiar conſtruction of metal-work adopted to ſecure windows and doorways in ancient Scottiſh buildings will be well underſtood by the example obtained from a doorway into the Regalia-room, Edinburgh Caſtle; but as the ſtone jambs and head of it poſſeſſed no intereſt, we have, for the ſake of compariſon, introduced the iron-work into a doorway of the ſame dimenſions exiſting in Clackmannan Tower.

The element of ſtrength and tenacity contained in the arrangement appears to us well adapted for application, where ſecurity and ſtrength are required. The grated doorway has eight horizontal and four vertical bars, and in the uppermoſt quarter of the door on the left hand the horizontal bars paſs through the vertical ones, and the ſame arrangement is on the lower quarter on the right hand. On the upper quarter of the door, on the right hand, however, this arrangement is reverſed, as the vertical bars paſs through the horizontal ones; and this is alſo the caſe on the lower quarter on the left hand. By this means the two methods croſs each other diagonally, and the interlacing arrangement gives exceeding ſtability and firmneſs to the whole.

DOORWAY, BLAIR'S CLOSE, EDINBURGH.

In one of the moſt uninviting cloſes in the old town of Edinburgh, near the caſtle eſplanade, ſtands the doorway illuſtrated by us, which originally formed the principal entrance to one of the many important manſions in Edinburgh, formerly the reſidence of titled families. It has been ſtated to have belonged to an anceſtor of the Duke of Gordon. The doorway in queſtion is evidently of the 16th century date, and according to ſome old documents the houſe has been termed "that tenement or dwelling called 'The Sclate Houſe of old, of the deceaſed Patrick Edgar.'" It was afterwards in the poſſeſſion of the families of Newbyth, Niſbet, and Gordon; and Sir David Baird is ſaid to have been born here. The doorway is ogee-headed, and the tympanum bears what is ſuppoſed to be deer-hounds, but these more probably are unicorns.* The ſculpture is nearly obliterated, and neglect and decay have reduced the building generally to a ſtate of the greateſt dilapidation; internally alſo that which was once magnificent, though now ruinous, ſtill retains ſome few architectural features, and is now a collection of ſeparate tenements occupied by the pooreſt and moſt ſqualid of the population.

FIREPLACES, CRAIGMILLAR CASTLE.

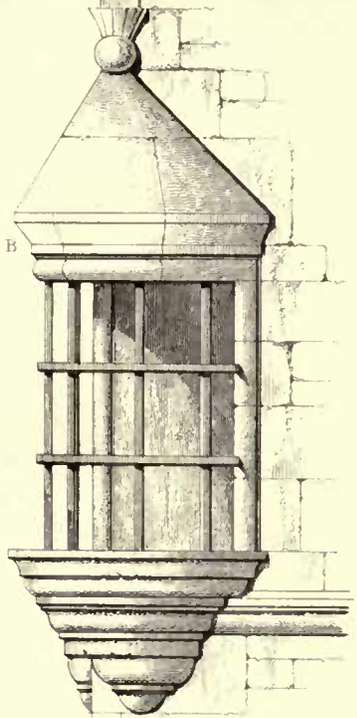
The ruin,† where exiſts the details given, is of great antiquity, as we find one Henry de Craigmillar a benefactor to the church in 1212. In 1374 it paſſed from the Capella family into that of Preſton, who retained it nearly three hundred years; and in 1661 it was transferred to the then Lord Preſident of the Seſſion, Sir John Gilmour.

The caſtle has been the ſcene of many intereſting incidents. In 1477 it was the priſon of the brother of James the Third, and while the plague raged at Edinburgh James the Fifth, a minor, reſided here. In 1544, during the Earl of Hertford's invaſion, it was nearly demoliſhed, and in 1561 it was the reſidence of Queen Mary. It is a pictureſque pile of conſiderable extent, and the walls ſurrounding it bear the date 1427, whilſt later portions were built in 1661, by Sir J. Gilmour. The chapel ſtill exiſts, and in the great hall is the fireplace illuſtrated. Externally, on the walls, exiſt the arms of Cockburn, of Ormiſton, Congallon, of Congallon, Moubray, of Bambougle, and Otterbrun, of Redford, all allies of the Preſton family; and over a gate occurs the rebus of a preſs and a tun for Preſton, beneath which are unicorns heads couped.

The ſecond and third fireplaces on our plates are from the kitchen, and one of the ſmall apartments; in each inſtance details of the mouldings are given.

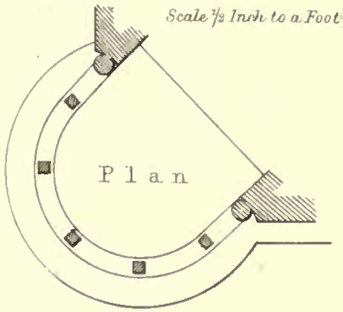
* The supporters, surmounted by a crown, have been stated by some authorities to be those of the Regent Morton, in or during the period of his vice-royalty.

† The original name of Craigmillar is the Gaelic Craig-moil-ard, signifying a bare and lofty rock stretching out into a plain.

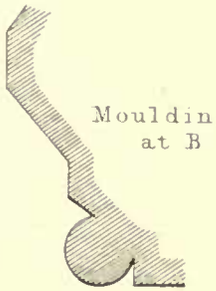


Oriel at A.

Scale ½ Inch to a Foot



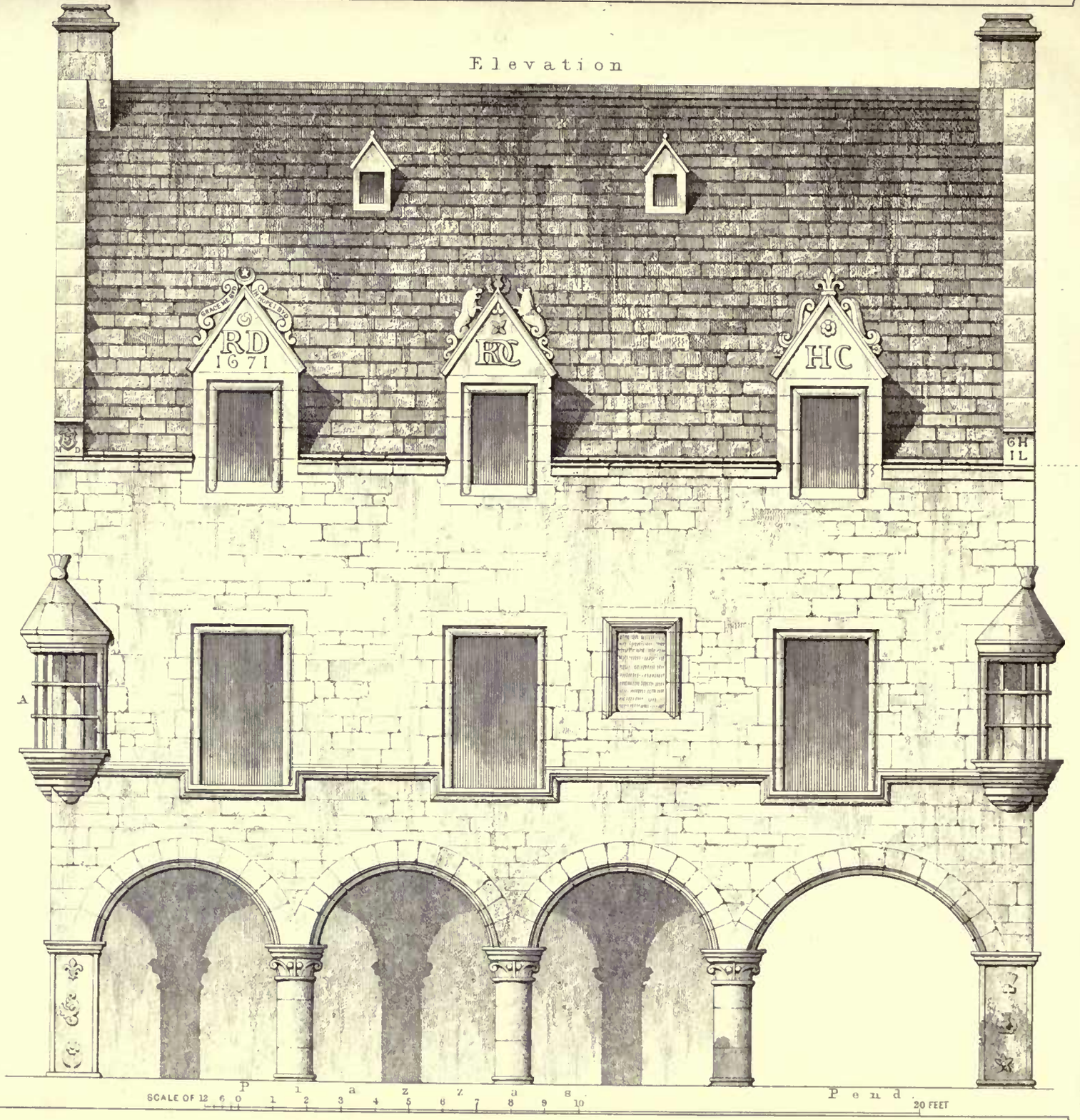
Plan



Mouldings at B

Scale 2 Inches to a Foot.

Elevation



SCALE OF 12 6 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 20 FEET

Piazza Pend

F.T. Dollman. del

Old House at Elgin.

(RESTORED)

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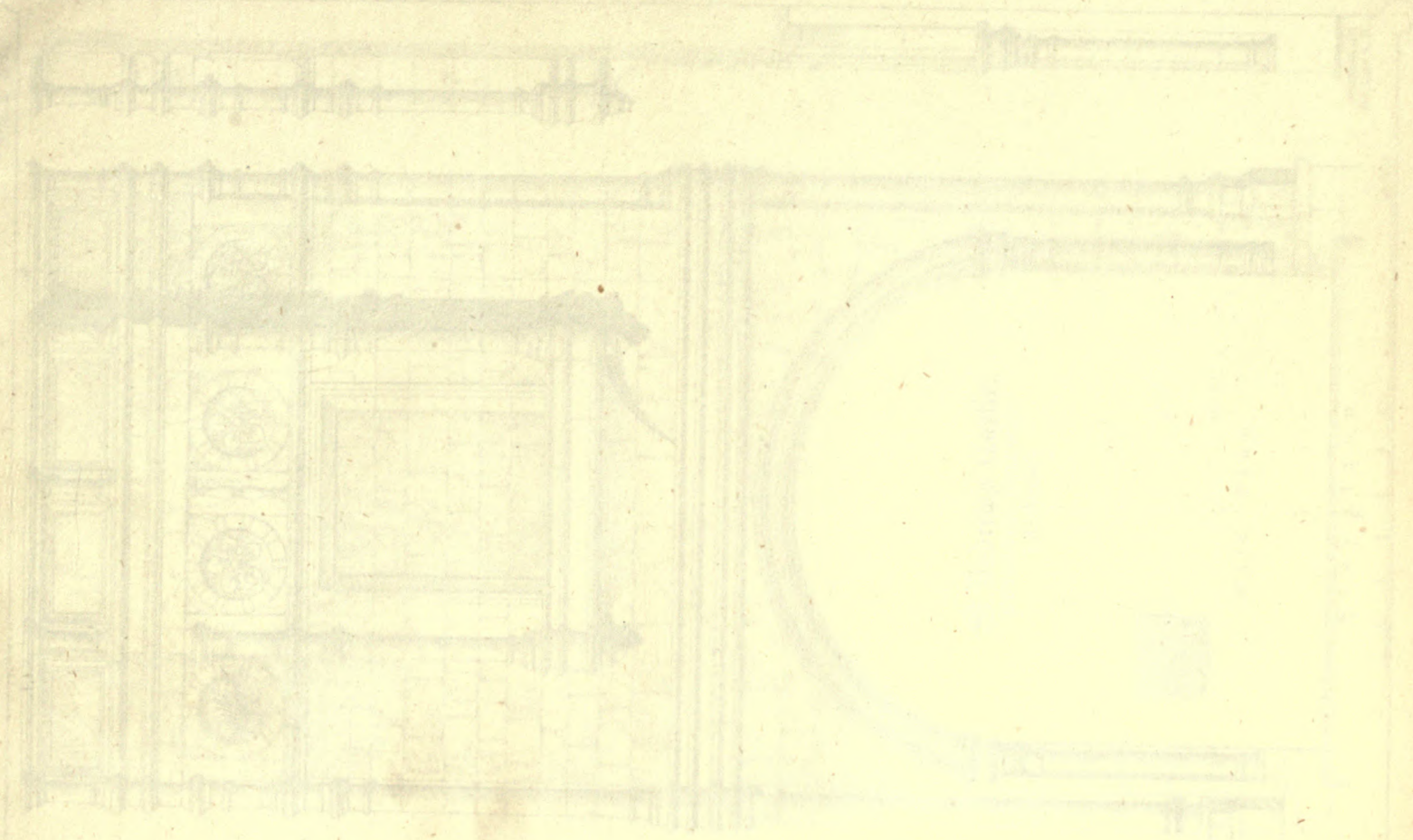
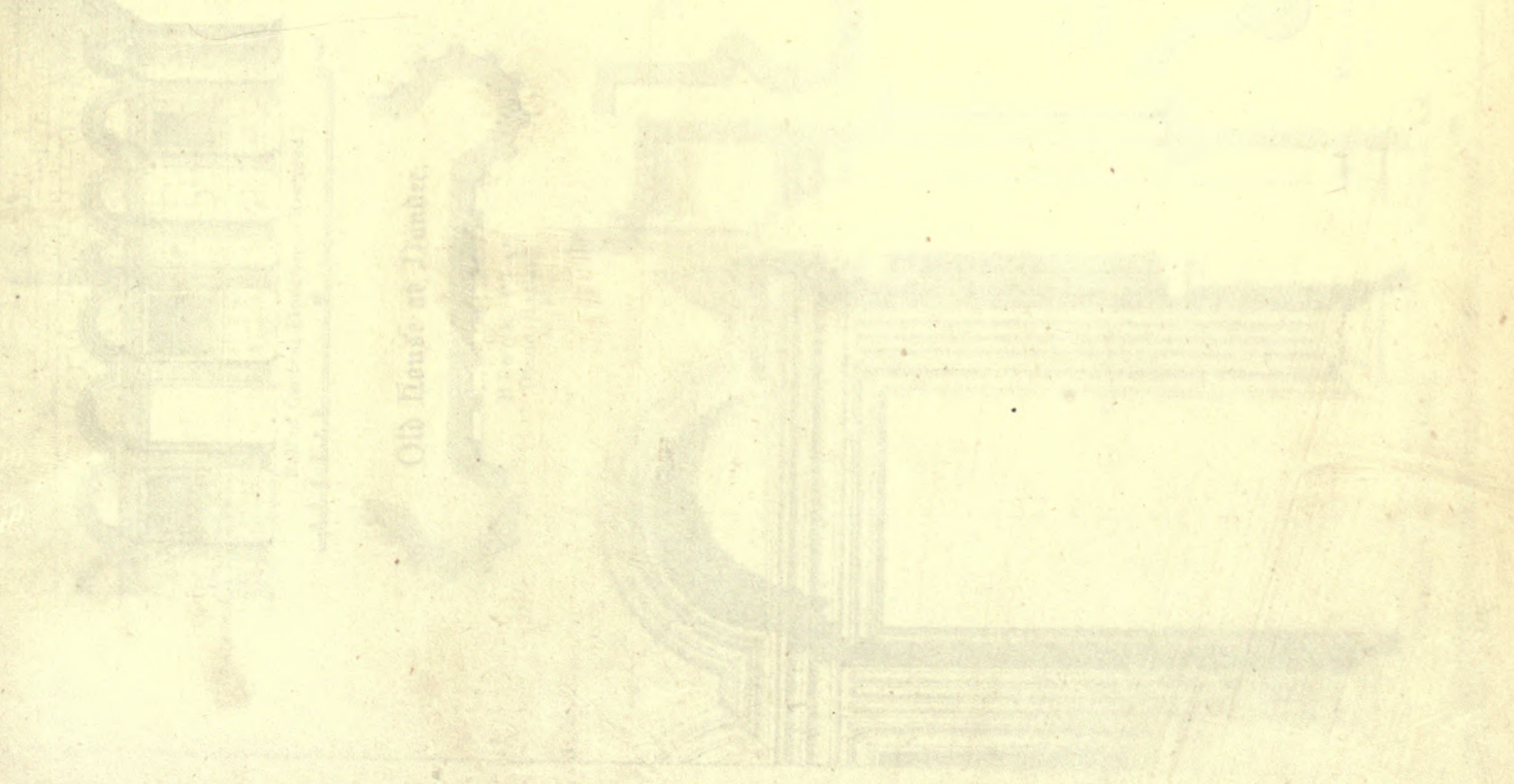
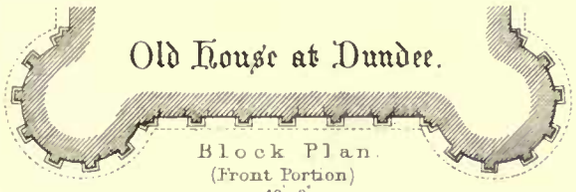



Old House at Dunbar

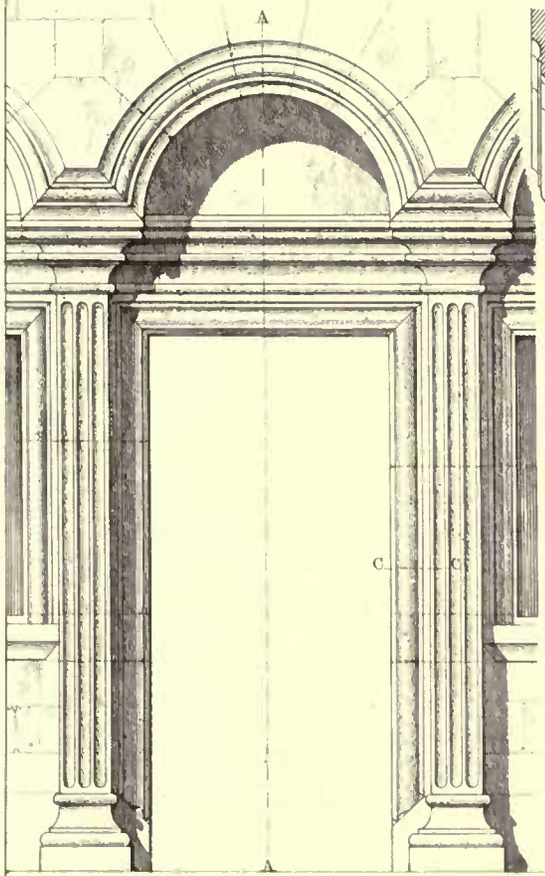
Half of Central Elevation. (Restored)

0 1 2 3 4 5 10 20 FEET

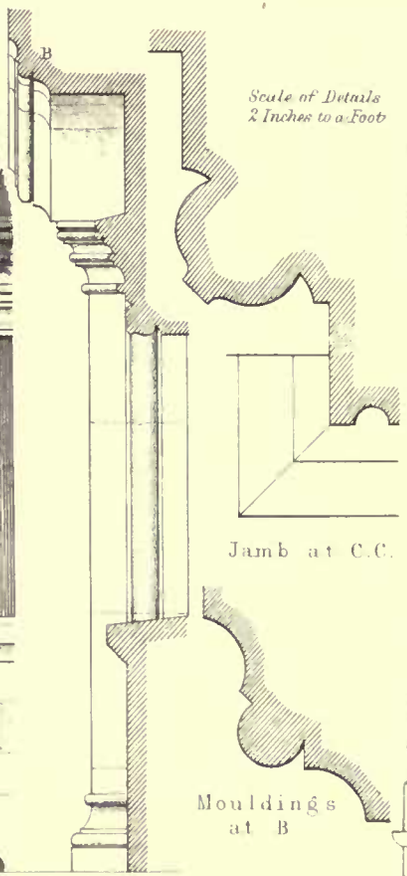
Old House at Dundee.



Block Plan.
(Front Portion)
46. 3



Compartment of Arcading.



Section at A A.

12 6 0 1 2 3 4 5 FEET

St Andrew's Castle.

ENTRANCE GATEWAY
(Restored)

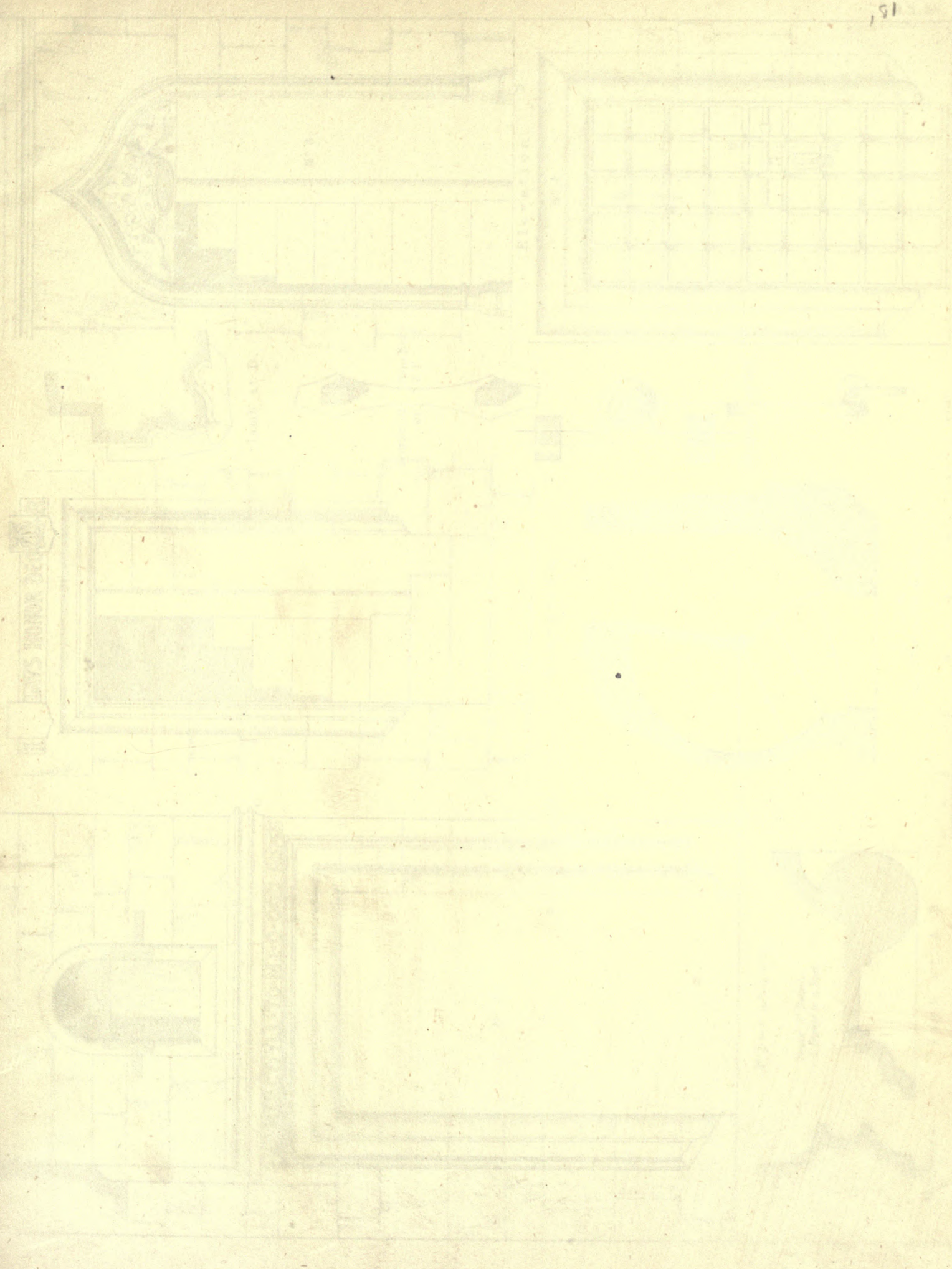
Half Plan

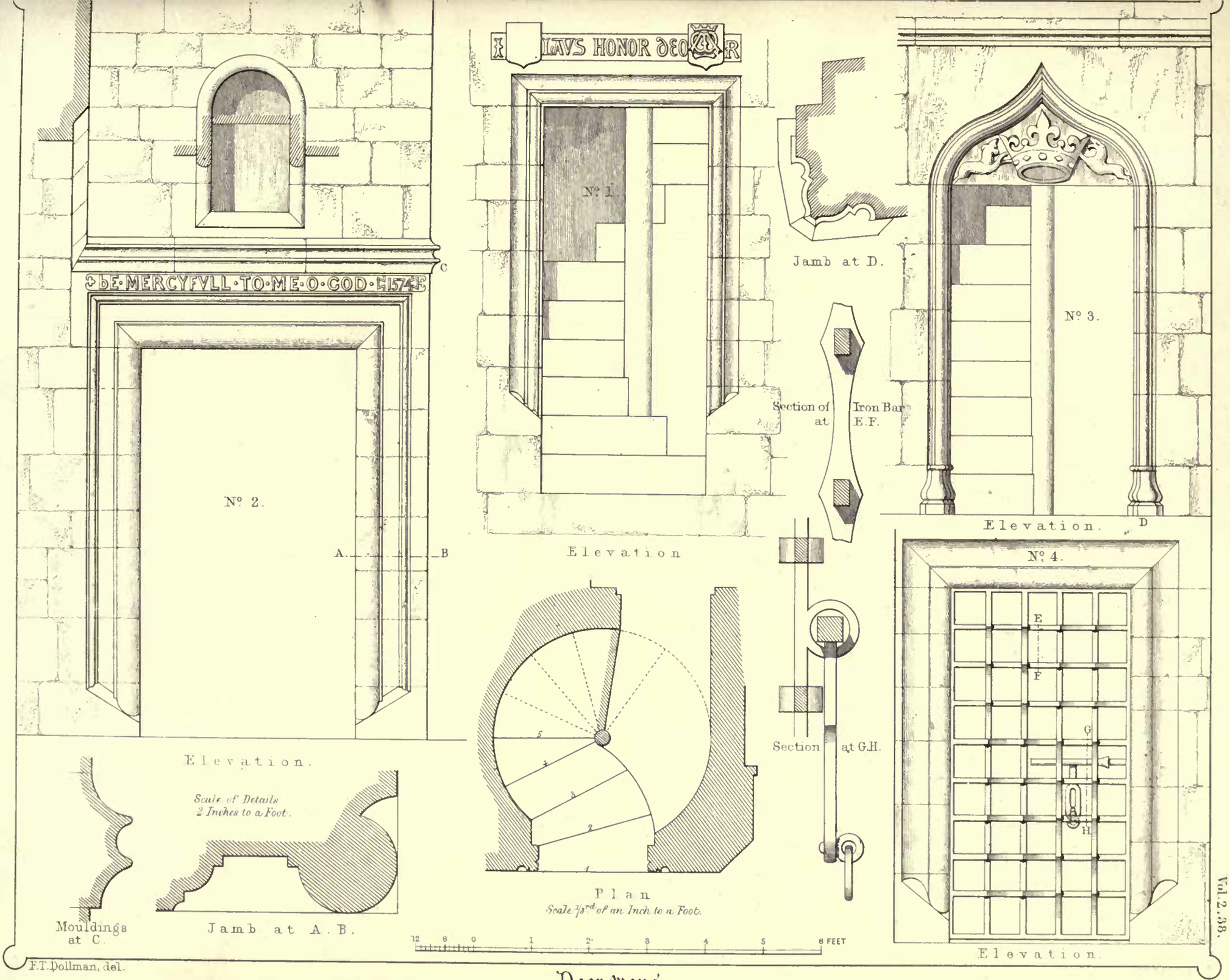
Elevation

0 1 2 3 4 5 10 FEET

Section on the line A.B.

F.T.Dollman, del.





F.T.Dollman, del.

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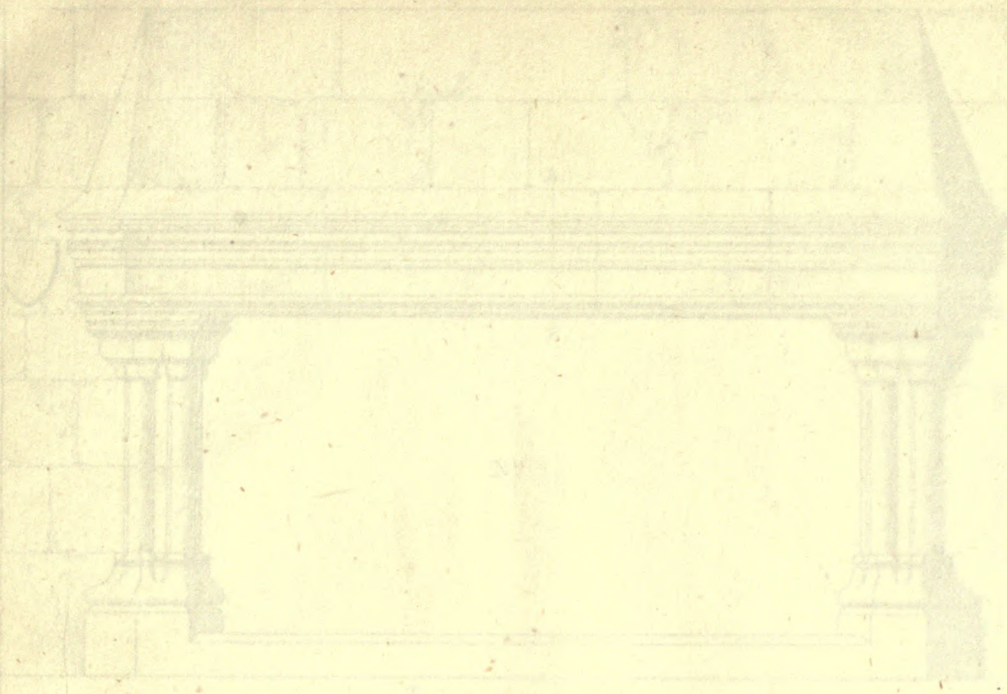
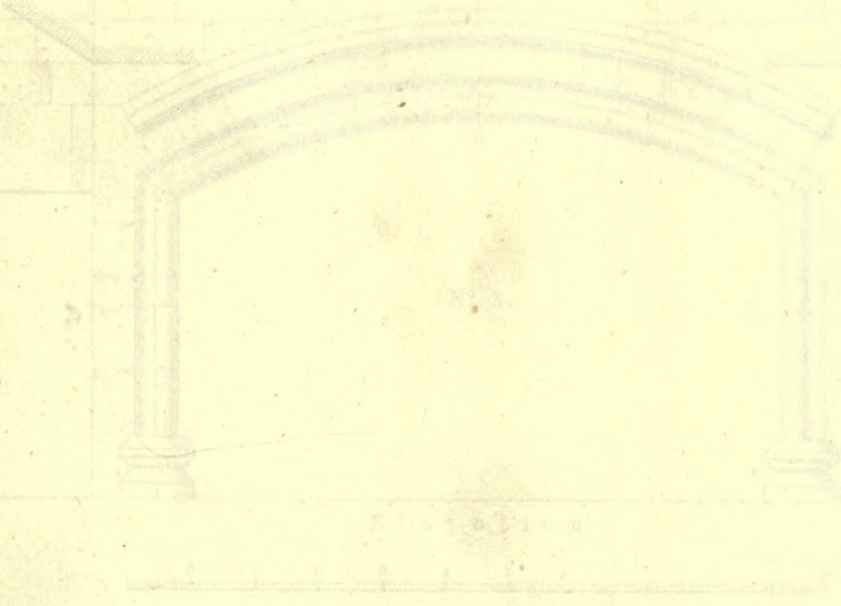
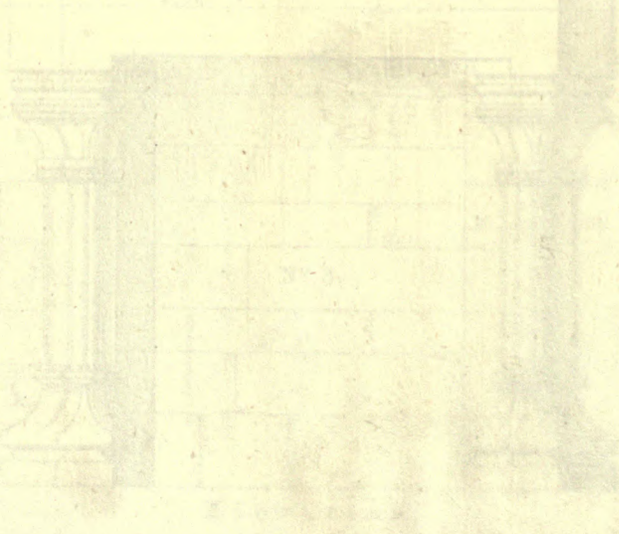
Door-Ways.

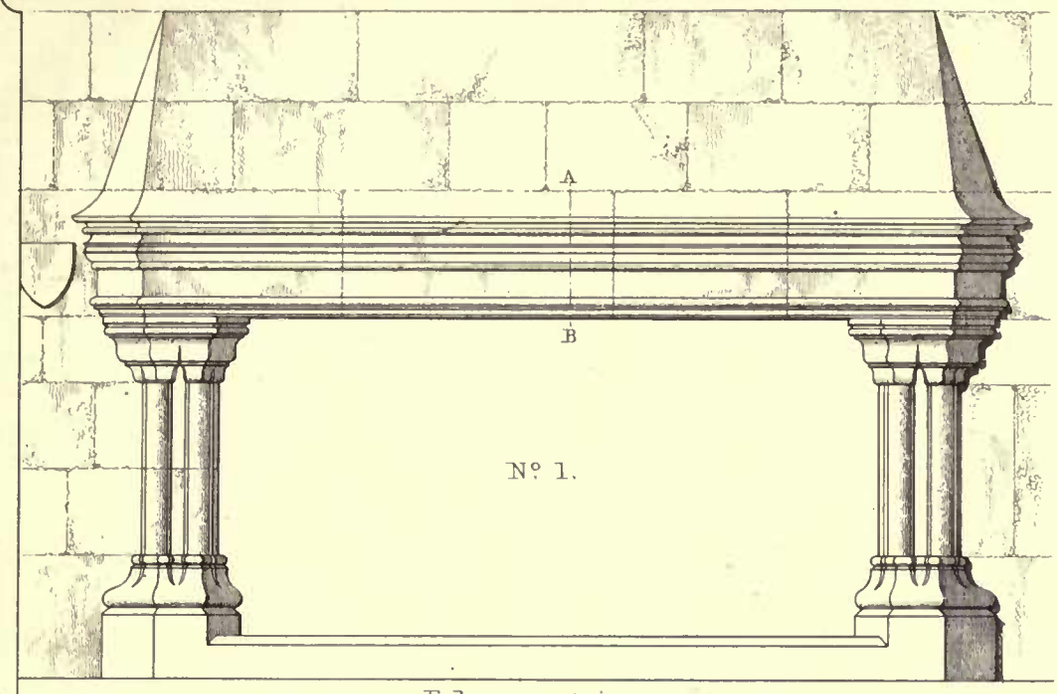
Nº 1. QUEEN MARY OF GUISE'S PALACE. Nº 2. PRINCIPAL ENTRANCE INTO THE MINT, NEAR THE COWGATE, EDINBURGH

185

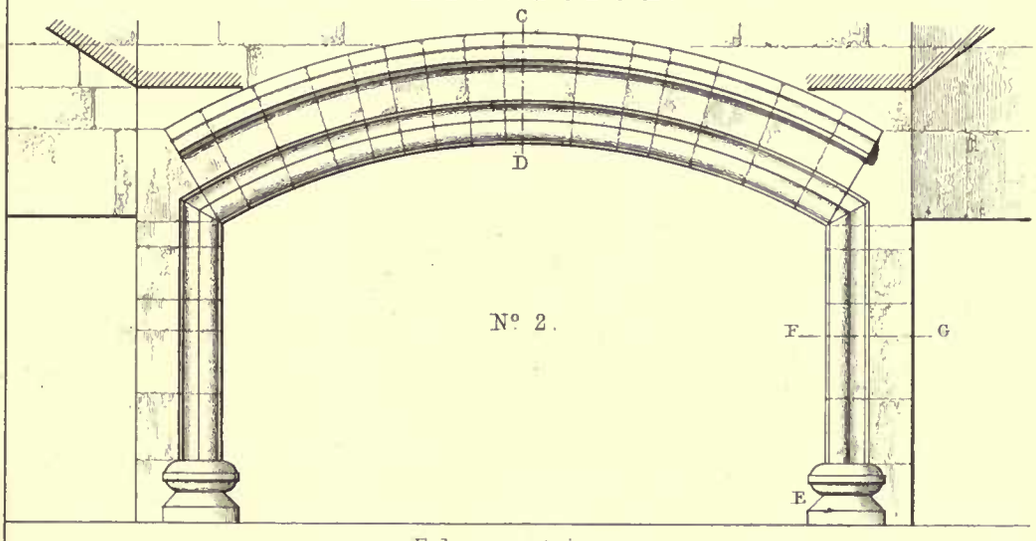








Elevation.



Elevation

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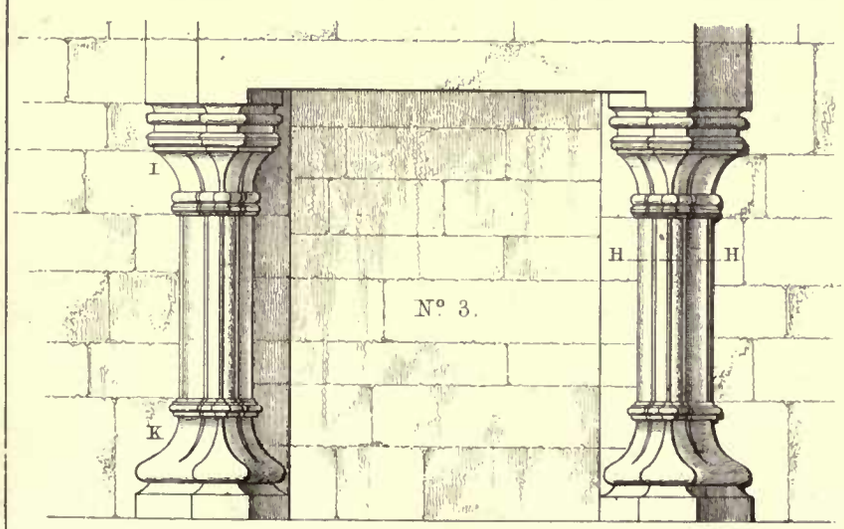

Elevation

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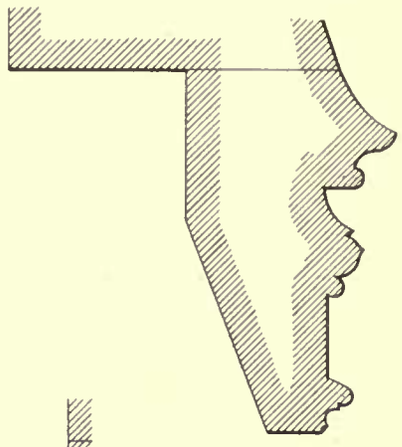
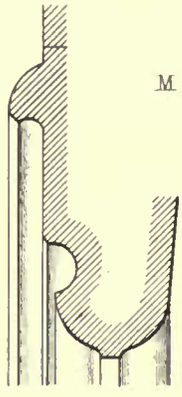
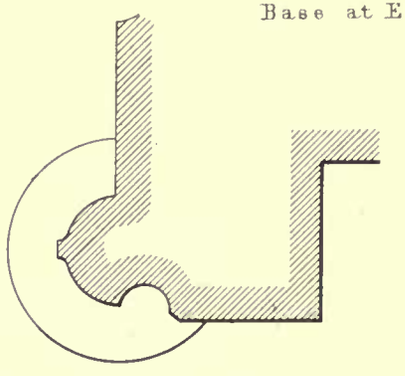


Mouldings at A.B

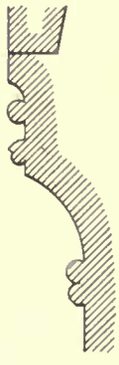


Section at C.D.

Base at E



Jamb at F.G.



Capital at I

Jamb at H.H.

Scale of Details 1 Inch to a Foot.

Base at K.

F.T.Dollman, del

Fire Places

FROM CRAIGMILLAR CASTLE.

N° 1. Great Hall | N° 2. Kitchen.

N° 3. In one of the small Chambers.

BLUNDELL'S SCHOOL, TIVERTON, DEVON.

PETER Blundell, clothier, the founder of this ſchool, was born at Tiverton, in 1520, and having by energy, rectitude, and induſtry raiſed himſelf from the ſituation of a poor errand boy to a poſition of fortune and eminence, died on the 9th of May, 1601, and by his will, dated the 9th of June, 1599, directed that his executors "with all convenient ſpeede upon a fytt and convenient platt and piece of grounde in Tyverton aforeſaide, for that purpoſe to be purchaſed and procured, ſhall erecte and buyld a faier School Houſe to conteyne for the place for teaching only, in length one hundred foote, and in breadth fower and twenty foot, a hawle, buttery, and kitchin, all of convenient ſpace and biggneſs to be joined unto it, with fit and convenient rooms over the ſaid hawle, buttery, and kitchin, all the rooms well and ſtrongly glaſſed and barred within iron barres and well covered, the floor of the ſchoole to be well plancked with planks of oke, &c., and to be devided on or neere the middeſt with ſome fit partition of fower foot in height or thereabouts, and to be ſtrongly wainſcotted rounde abowte, to extend abowte five or ſix foote above the ſettles or formes, &c. The haulle to be alſoe plancked or paved and alſoe wainſcotted round abowte, and to have in the hall and chamber over the ſame one or other chimney, and in the kitchen one faier great chimney with an oven and chamber over the kitchen with a chimney therein; and that there ſhall be adjoining to this ſchool houſe a convenient garden and wood-yard, with a fit houſe, &c. uppon or as near the river of Ex there, or Loman, as it may be, and the whole to be rounde aboute well walled and incloſed with a ſtrong wall, the goinge in and forthe to be at one only place with a fair ſtrong gate with a little dore as is uſual &c., and that the whole may be ſubſtantially done my will is that my executors ſhall beſtowe therein twentie four hundred poundes within the leaſt." He further directed "that in the ſaid ſchooles ſhall not be taughte above the number of one hundred and fiftie ſcholars at any one tyme, and thoſe from tyme to tyme of children born, or for the moſt part before their age of ſixe yeares brought upp in the town or pariſh of Tyverton aforeſaid; and if the ſame number be not filled upp, my will is that the wante ſhall be ſupplyed with the children of forreyners; and thoſe forreyners only to be received and admitted, from tyme to tyme for ever, with the aſſent and allowance of ſuch tenne houſeholders of the ſaid towne of Tyverton aforeſaide, as for the tyme beinge ſhall be moſt in the ſubſidie bookes of our ſovereigne Lady the quene's majeſty and of her ſucceſſors for ever, and not otherwiſe; and my meaning and deſier is that they from tyme to tyme will make choice of the children of ſuch forreyners as are of honeſt reputation and feare God, without regarding the riche above or more than the poore; and that there ſhall noe ſcholar bee or continue in the ſaid ſchoole, as a ſcholer, but boyes, and none above the age of eighteen yeares or under the age of ſixe yeares, and none under a grammer ſcholler." Afterwards he directs that, as his lands in Devon were not of ſufficient value to ſupply all the purpoſes of his will concerning the ſchool, &c. his executors ſhould purchaſe lands or rents for a full ſupply thereof, and employ the overplus in the performance of the reſt of his will; and further that "for the increaſe of good and godly preachers of the goſpell," his executors ſhould beſtow 2,000*l.* in the founding and eſtabliſhing of ſix ſcholars, to be ſtudents in divinity in the Univerſities of Oxford or Cambridge, or in both for ever; and in purchaſing lands and tenements, the yearly profits whereof ſhould be employed in their maintenance for ever. And the teſtator directed, laſtly, that all matters relating to the founding and eſtabliſhing the ſchool and the ſaid ſix ſcholarſhips ſhould be wholly referred to the direction and finiſhing "of his right deare and honorable friende Sir John Popham, Lord Chief Juſtice of England," to whom he left the nomination of the firſt ſix ſcholars.

On the death of Peter Blundell, Sir John Popham forthwith undertook the execution of his truſt, and purchaſed the lands (as it does not appear that Blundell poſſeſſed any landed property out of the county of Devon) which ſtill belong (or till of late belonged) to this charity. They are the ſame which were left originally by the founder, and appear to have been ſufficient for all the purpoſes required by the donor. Sir John Popham then proceeded to build the ſchools; and the various ſcholarſhips and fellowſhips were next eſtabliſhed, the firſt of which was founded at Balliol College, Oxford, on the 11th of November, 1615. In the following year, on the 13th June, two other ſcholarſhips and two other fellowſhips were founded at Sidney Suſſex College, Cambridge; and on the 10th of June, 1676, a ſecond ſcholarſhip and fellowſhip was founded at Balliol College.

In addition to the above, "Exhibitions" for boys educated at Blundell's School, accruing from various bequeſts and donations ſince beſtowed, have been eſtabliſhed; the firſt from a benefaction on the part of the Rev. John Newte, Rector of Tiverton, by his will, dated the 10th of January, 1715; another by bequeſt under the will of Benjamin Gilberd, of Exeter, grocer, in 1783; a

third under the will of Richard Down, Esq., of London, in 1806; a fourth established by the trustees in 1813, bearing the name of Gilberd's Exhibition; and a fifth, founded by the feoffees in 1829, under the title of Blundell's Exhibition.

The erection of the schools occupied nearly three years. They were built of the dimensions prescribed by Blundell's will, with dwelling houses for the upper and under masters. The general plan consists of two excellent school rooms, the higher and the lower, the former measuring 55 feet by 24 feet, the latter 48 feet by 24 feet, and both schools are 36 feet high from the floor to the apex of the roof. The design of the roof, an open one of oak, exhibits the attachment to the mediæval type that still lingered after the abandonment of the style itself. Local tradition asserts that many of the timbers used in this school formed a part of the wreck of the Spanish Armada, much of which was washed on the Cornish coast twelve or fourteen years before the building was commenced. The schools were floored with oak, and the walls wainscotted. The original benches and desks belonging to the schools still remain in use. The schools are separated by a passage or inter-scholium, 7 feet wide, which also leads to the under master's dwelling, and on each side of this passage is a lofty screen. There was originally an open space between the top of the screen and the roof of the schools; this is now filled up, and the open gallery over the inter-scholium is also enclosed.* On both of these screens, over the doorway, is inscribed P. B. 1604. The entrance to the schools from the green in front is by a porch, corresponding with which, on the principal front is another similar porch leading to a dining hall, 35 feet long by 24 feet wide, the present oak floor of which was laid down in 1844, in lieu of the stone pavement which previously existed. The chamber over was originally one room, but is now divided into two dormitories. Beyond the dining hall is the head master's house, two stories in height, which retains some of its original features.

In front of the building is a spacious green or play-ground, strongly walled round, and originally had double wooden gates with a wooden entrance. In 1695 iron gates were substituted; the porters' lodges were built at the same time, and probably the fine lime-trees in the green were then also planted. The old buildings, generally, remain, however, nearly in their original state.

* In the perspective view of the interior, on plate 3, this open space above the screen is shewn.

The following inscriptions are over the entrance-gate :—

Hospita disquirens Pallas Tritonia sedem
Est Blundellinæ percita amore Scholæ;
Ascivit sedem, placuit, cupiensque foveri
Hospes ait Petre sis, qui mihi fautor eris.

"This Free Grammar School was founded at the only cost and charge of Mr. Peter Blundell, of this town, some time clothier. Ann. Dom. 1601. Ætatis suæ 81." The principal front, towards the green, is of plain and symmetrical design; the walls are faced with ashlar masonry; the buttresses are modern, of the date 1840. The original bell-cot appears to have been erected about 1613. The bell has been once or twice re-cast, and a new cupola and bell, with a dial in front, was put up in 1840. The masonry of the garden-front of the head-master's house is of rubble, with free-stone dressings to the jambs of the windows, &c.

The course of education in this establishment comprises the Latin and Greek classics, English History, and Modern Geography in the lower school, and Roman and Grecian History, Ancient Geography, and Mathematics in the higher school. Writing and arithmetic are taught, by a master during the leisure hours, or on holidays; and instruction in the French language has recently been added. For the two latter modes of instruction an additional sum is charged. Theological prizes of books are given every year for the best answers to a series of questions out of a stated book in the New Testament. Prizes are also given for the best Iambic verses. After the boys have completed their education at this school, they are fitted to proceed at once to the University.

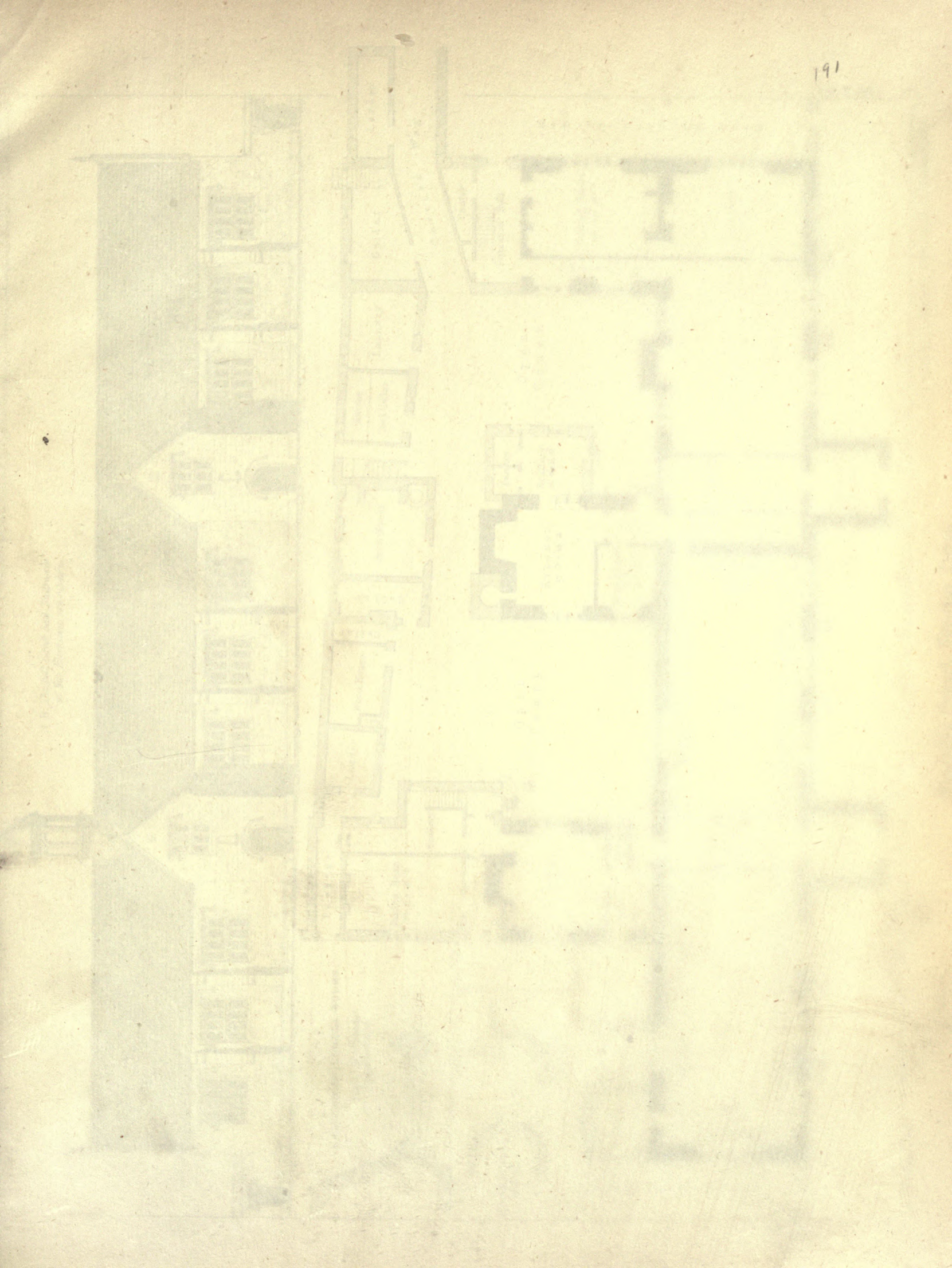
The annual meeting of the Trustees, who are twenty-six in number, according to the provisions of Blundell's will, is on St. Peter's Day, when the business of the trust is transacted.

The plates illustrating this building are as follows :—

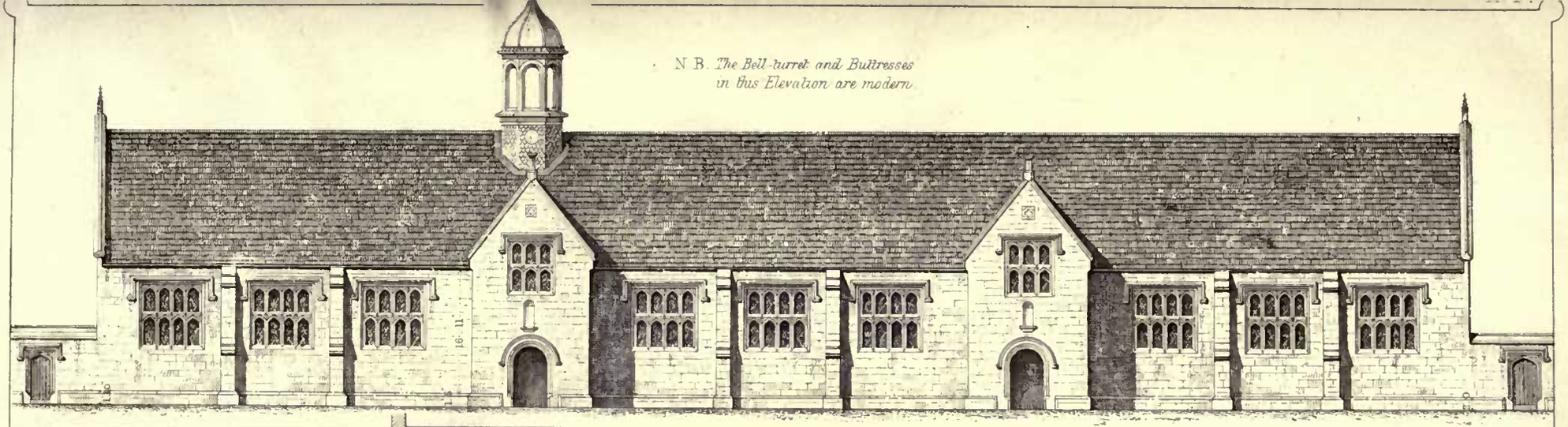
Plate 1 shows the entire ground-plan, the front elevation, and details of some of the mouldings. The portions on the plan tinted darkest indicate the original buildings, the portions tinted lighter show the more recent additions.

Plate 2 shows the transverse section of the school, a section of the inter-scholium, and longitudinal section of the roof, and details of the screen, &c.

Plate 3 shows the garden-front of the master's house (the doorway in which, with the window at the side, and the window over, are modern), details of the principal front, and the benches in the schools, and a general interior view.

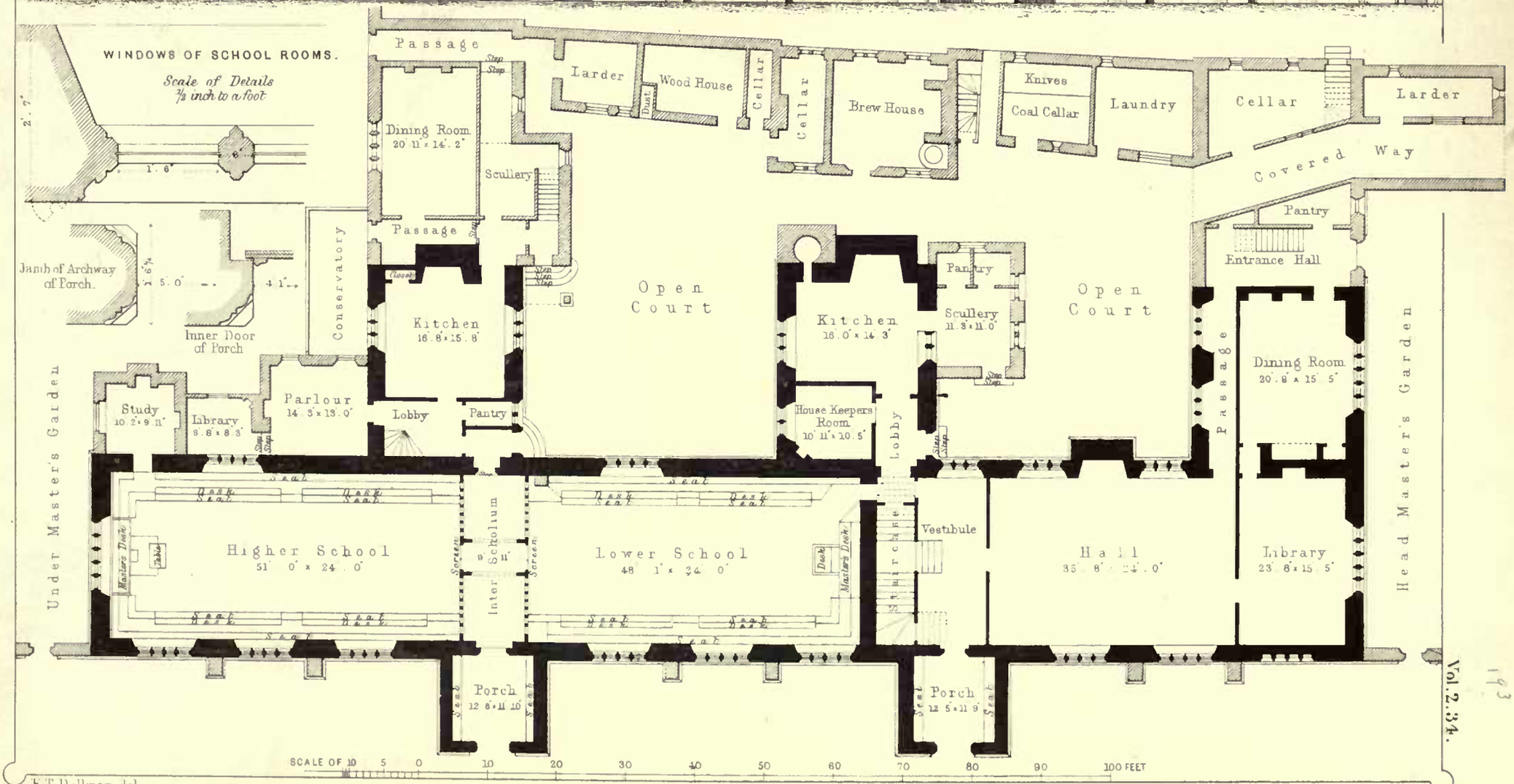


N.B. *The Bell-turret and Buttresses in this Elevation are modern*



WINDOWS OF SCHOOL ROOMS.

Scale of Details ½ inch to a foot



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Blundell's School, Tiverton, Devon

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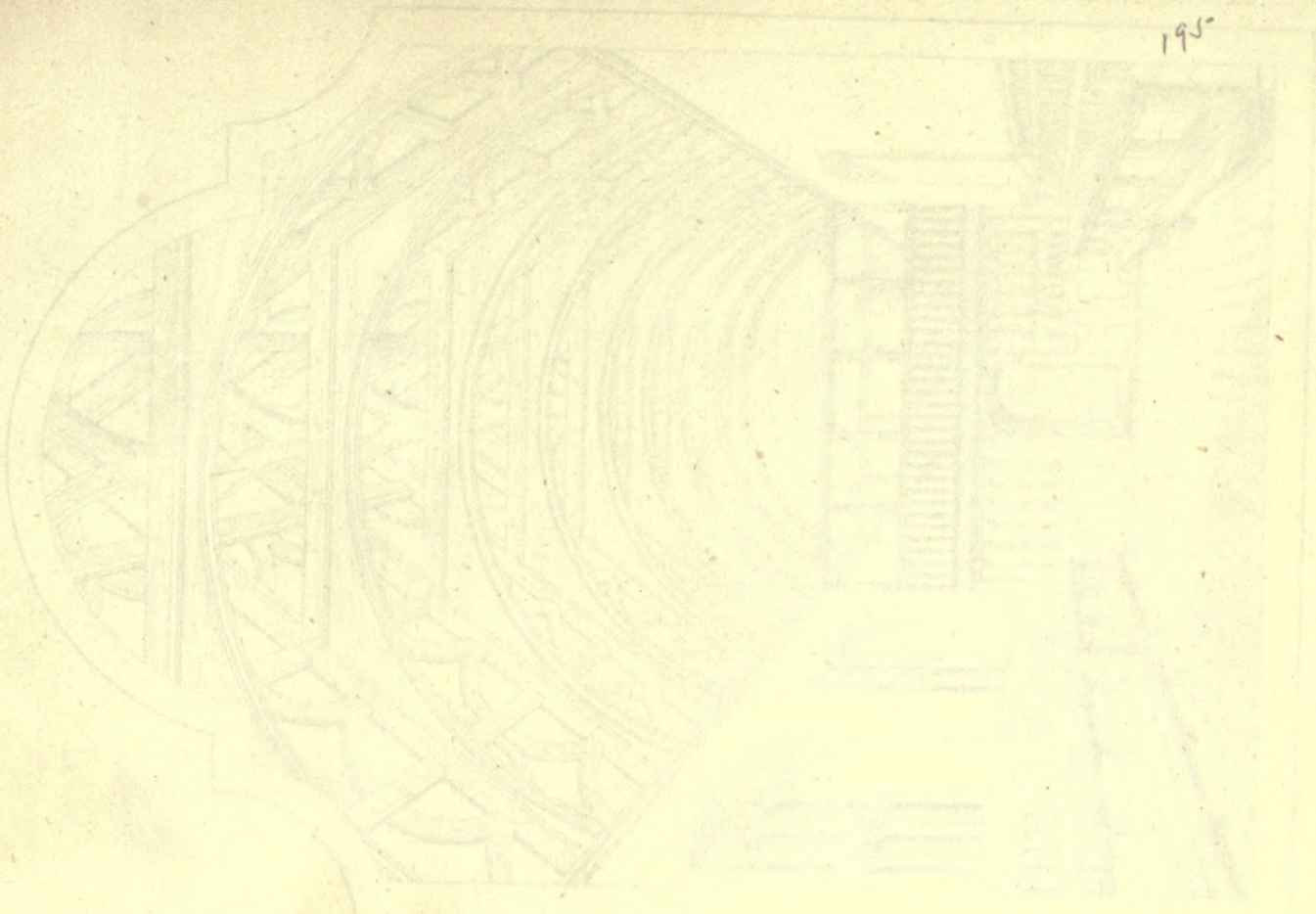
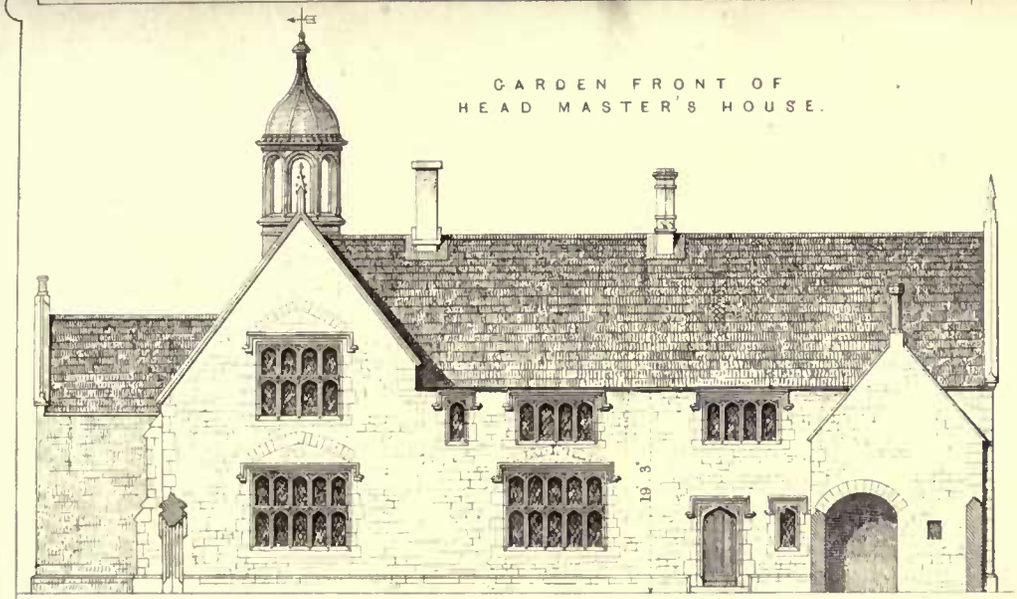
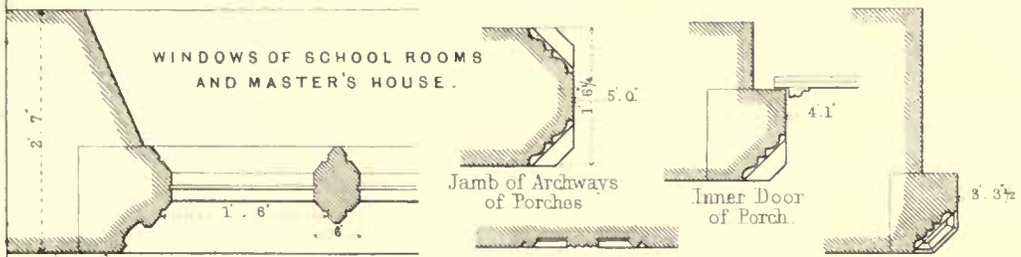


GARDEN FRONT OF
HEAD MASTER'S HOUSE.



SCALE OF 10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 FEET

WINDOWS OF SCHOOL ROOMS
AND MASTER'S HOUSE.



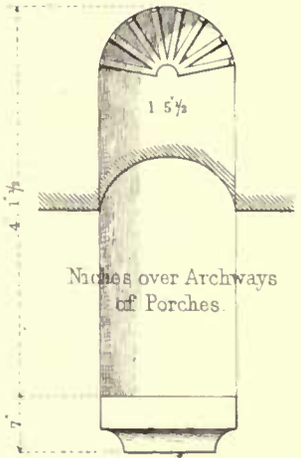
Scale of Details
½ Inch to a Foot

Jamb of Archways of Porches

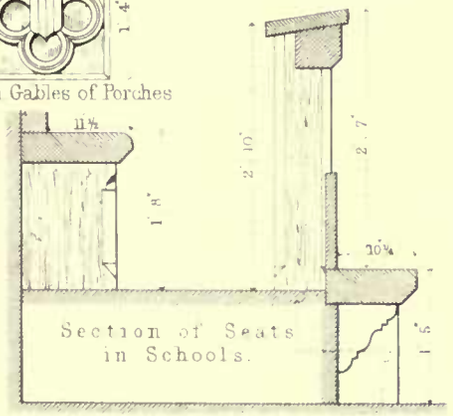
Inner Door of Porch.

Jamb of Doorway on Plate 29

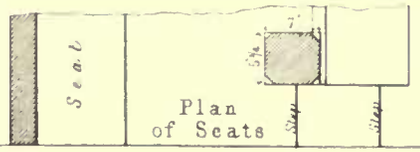
Panel in Gables of Porches



Niches over Archways of Porches.



Section of Seats in Schools.



Plan of Seats

INTERIOR OF THE SCHOOLS.

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End Elevation, Details and Interior View.

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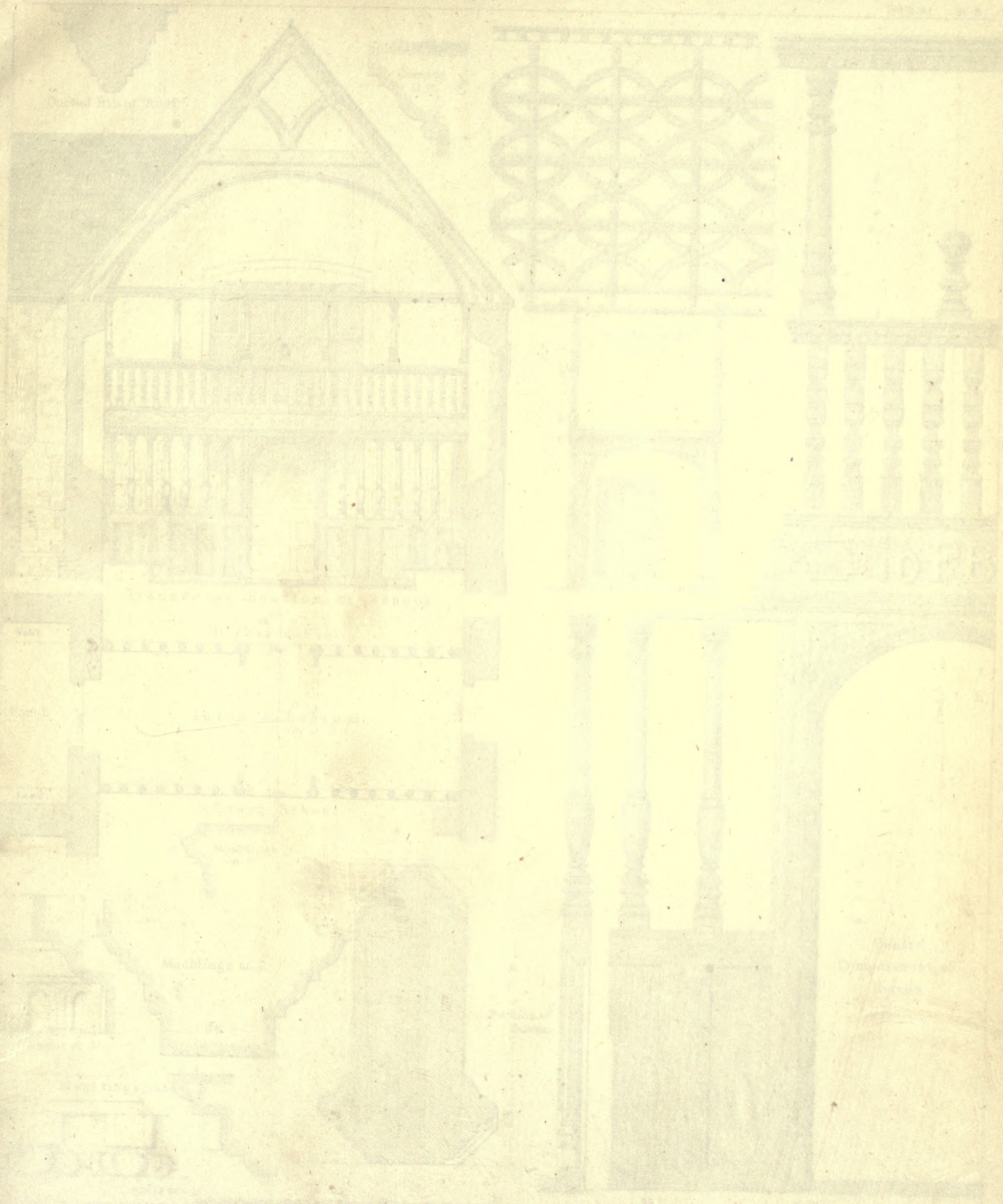

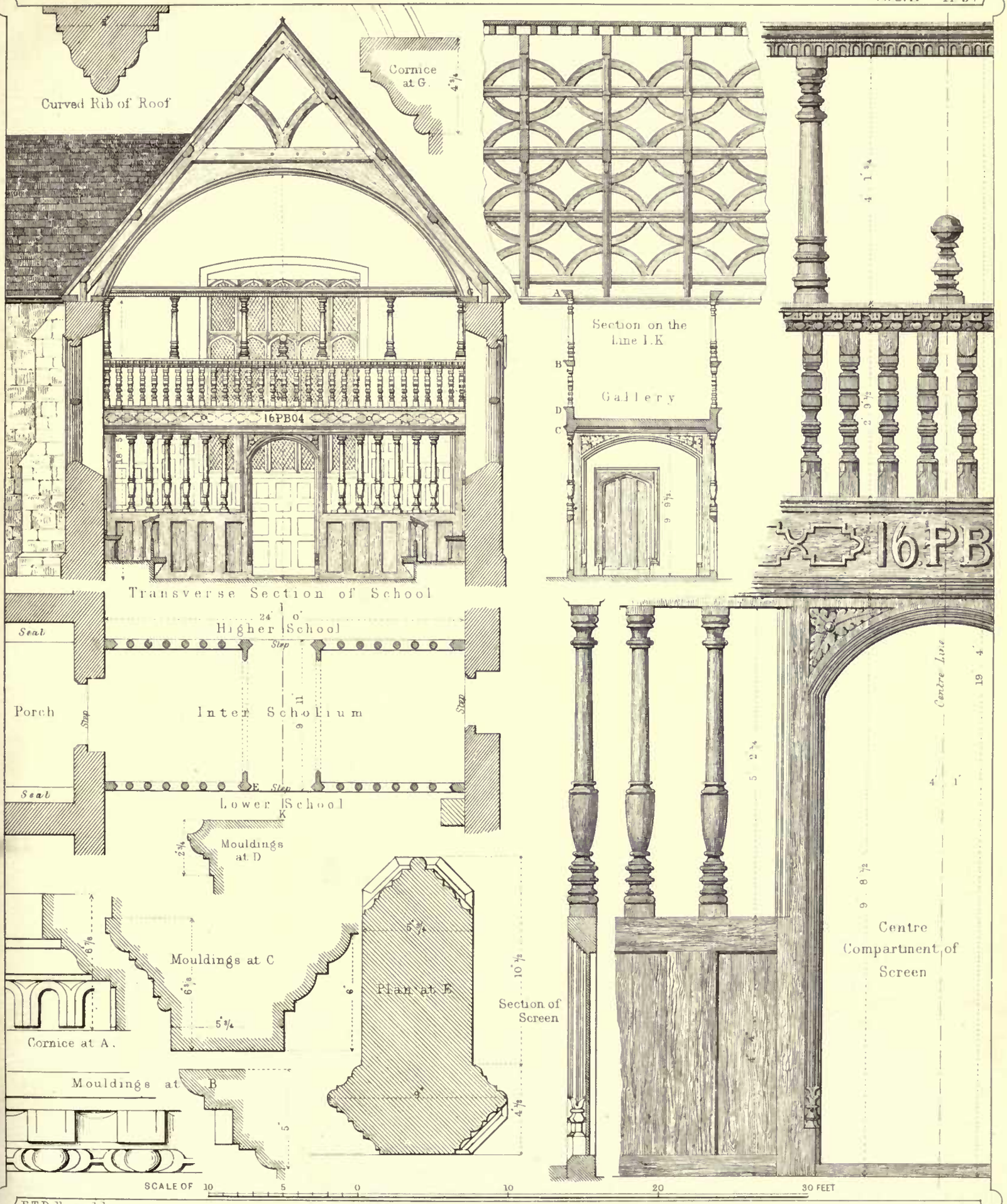

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Blundells' School, Tiverton, Devon.

Sections and Details.

ENTRANCE GATEWAY OF THE CARMELITE MONASTERY, (NOW THE INFIRMARY) STAMFORD, LINCOLNSHIRE.

Among the numerous eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhments formerly exiſting in Stamford was that of the Carmelites, or White Friars, at the eaſt end of the town, and a ſhort diſtance beyond St. Paul's Gate and the Franciſcan Monaſtery. It is ſaid to have been originally founded by Henry the Third, and was dedicated in honor of the Virgin Mary. King Edward the Third either refounded, or was a great benefactor to it, and held a council within its walls, when he confirmed the adjacent Monaſtery of Newſtede. It afterwards became a place of reception for ſovereigns in their progreſſes northward, and is ſuppoſed to have compriſed an extenſive range of buildings, of which the gateway, now illuſtrated, is all that remains. The eſtabliſhment was ſurrendered on the 8th October, 1518, by its prior, and the ſite remained in the poſſeſſion of the Lord Treaſurer Burghley until his death; it has ſince become the property of his deſcendants, the Marquiſes of Exeter.

The gateway is of Decorated character, and of exceedingly good deſign. It conſiſts of a ſegmental headed archway, the dripſtone of which has a notch-head termination, flanked by boldly projecting buttreſſes in front and on the return, the lower faces of which are chamfered at the angles. In the upper faces of the buttreſſes, and immediately over the gateway, are niches which once held ſtatues, with projecting canopies and pedeſtals; between the niches are ſquare panels containing ſhields, the arms on which are now entirely defaced. The upper part of the wall is tabled with three ſet-offs, and is ſurmounted by a coping, and at each end, over the return-buttreſſes are the remains of a pinnacle. In the centre is a ſhield containing the arms of England and France, quarterly.

This gateway now forms part of the entrance lodge to the Infirmary (a modern ſtructure), the front wall being the only ancient portion.

GATEWAY OF THE PRIORY, GREAT MALVERN, WORCESTERSHIRE.

In the deſcription of the refectory belonging to the Priory at Great Malvern, given in the firſt volume, a general mention was made of the church, and of the gateway now illuſtrated, which form the only exiſting remains of the ancient priory. It is of Perpendicular character, the date not older, in all probability, than Henry the Seventh's time, and is of a type frequently met with in Worceſterſhire and Gloucesterſhire. The deſign conſiſts of a low four-centred archway, on each ſide of which is a ſeries of five panels with cinquefoiled tracery in the head, over which are quatrefoils and plain ſhields. Over the archway is a ſmall oriel, in the angles of which are pinnacled buttreſſes, and on each ſide of the oriel is a two-light window, forming a portion of the panelling with which the entire ſurface of the wall, above as well as below the ſtringcourſe over the archway, is covered. At each end are diagonal buttreſſes, the lower faces of which are alſo panelled.

The gateway has evidently been increaſed in depth at a more recent period than that of its original erection. The additions are in brick-work, and the S. elevation is conſiderably plainer than the N. front, the windows having plain four-centred arches in the heads, without tracery, the jambs, cills, mullions and heads of ſtone, but the reſt is plain brick-work.

The N. front was in all probability ſurmounted originally with a panelled battlement, ſimilar to that in the N. porch of the adjoining church, the general detail of which is co-eval with and much reſembles that of the gateway now given. The battlement is ſhewn as reſtored. The upper floor of the gateway is now uſed as a magiſtrate's and police court, and the two rooms on the ground floor are ſeparately let.

The plate contains—The Elevation of the Gateway—Two Plans of Ditto to a Smaller Scale—and Details of Mouldings, &c.

DETAILS OF MANOR HOUSE, NORBOROUGH, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

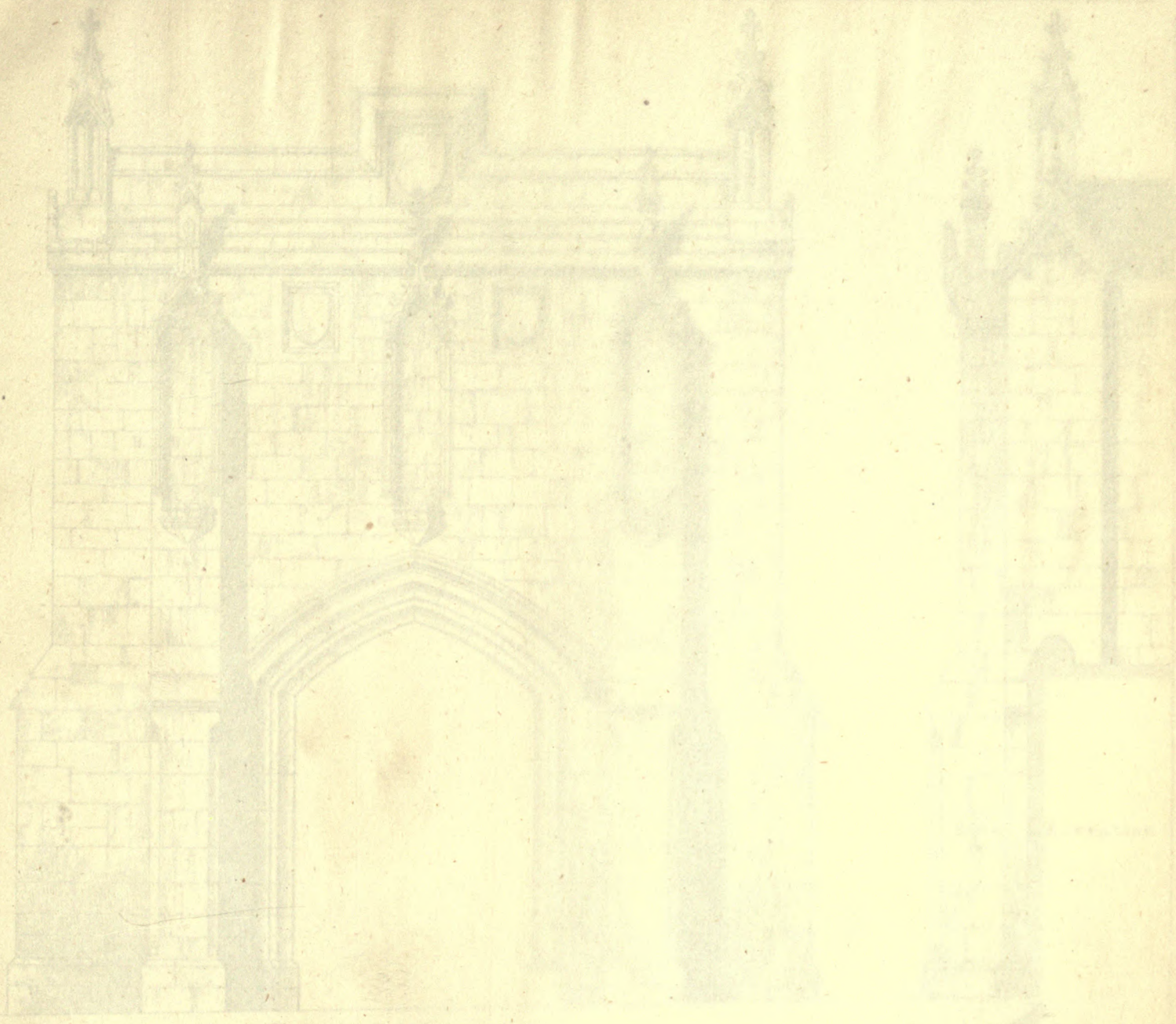
The name of Norborough, at preſent a ſmall village about ſeven miles north-weſt of Peterborough, is variouſly ſpelt Northburgh, Northborough, and Norborough. The ancient lordſhip of Norborough formed part of the poſſeſſions with which the Monaſtery of St. Pega, depopulated with other manors by the Danes in 1013, was originally endowed, and in 1048, a convent having been commenced, Fernot, Lord of Boſworth, laid claim to it, alleging that the land had been given by his anceſtors to Pega's territory, and ſubſequently obtained the right of inheritance. In Henry the Third's reign, the wardſhip of Geoffrey de la Mare, who, while a minor, had, on the deceaſe of his father, Brian de la Mare,

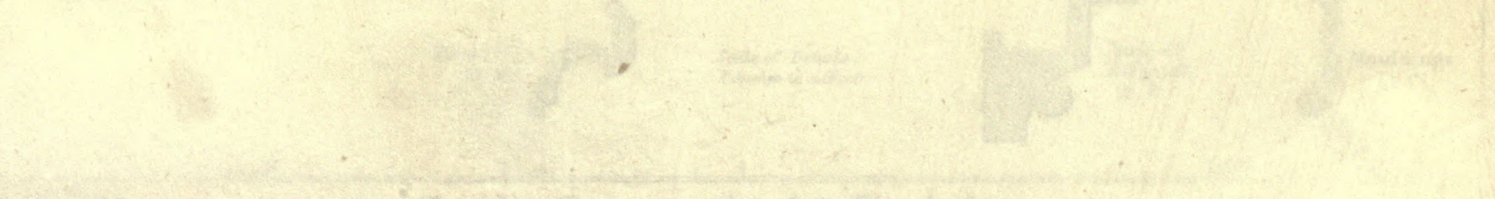
become the heir, was conteſted by the Crown on one hand, and the Abbot of Peterborough on the other, the claim of the latter being preferred. And in the ſame reign this Geoffrey beſtowed on Abbot Walter and the convent of Burgh "a capital meſſuage, with appurtenances, rents, lands, and tenements" in Norborough, Makeſey (now called Maxey), and Newton, which were afterwards appropriated to the chaplain of the abbey. From Geoffrey the eſtate deſcended to his ſon, Peter de la Mare, who, in the 12th of Edward the Firſt was certified to hold the property of the Abbot of Peterborough by payment of two knight's fees. His ſon and ſucceſſor, Geoffrey, claimed the conſtableſhip of Peterborough Abbey, of which his anceſtor Brian had died poſſeſſed in fee in Henry the Third's reign, and brought his action againſt the abbot for the recovery of his rights, claiming at the ſame time various curious privileges connected with the office. A kind of compromiſe was the reſult, by virtue of which, and in conſideration of a payment of ſixty marks, Geoffrey de la Mare ſurrendered his claim to the conſtableſhip, together with all right to materials from the convent woods at Peychirche (now Peakirk) for repairs to his manors at Makeseye, Woodecroft and Norborough. A charter and fair for Norborough had been obtained by this Geoffrey in the 32nd Edward the Firſt, but this alſo was yielded to the abbot and his ſucceſſors, in exchange for a grant of the fines of two tenants and one bondman, ariſing from a tranſgreſſion of the aſſize of beer within the hundred of Langdyke. Geoffrey de la Mare was married three times; he ſeparated from his third wife while ſhe was pregnant of a ſon, alſo named Geoffrey, and the ſiſters of the child (daughters of one of the former wives) endeavoured to prove the illegitimacy of their half-brother, alleging that his mother had only been their father's miſtreſs, and conſequently poſſeſſed no hereditary rights, but were ultimately prevailed upon to abandon their ſuit. The Earl of Hereford and Eſſex, John Bohun, demanded the child of the abbot of Peterborough, on the ground of his father having held land in Eſſex of the earl, and obtained poſſeſſion of him, the abbot conſenting to pay 100*l.*, until, by command of the king, Geoffrey was brought before the judge at York, there to be reſtored to his rightful guardian. The earl eventually gave him up freely, and at his death enjoined his executors to reſtore the 100*l.* to the Monaſtery of Peterborough. This Geoffrey de la Mare afterwards married the daughter of Geoffrey le Scrope, one of the chief juſtices, and in all probability is the ſame who erected the preſent manor houſe, and one of the aiſles of the adjacent church. In the 7th year of Richard the Second the Convent of Peterborough obtained a licence to convey 4 meſſuages, 6 tofts, 160 acres of arable land, and 25 acres of graſs land, with a yearly rent-charge of 16*s.* 4*d.* in Makeſey, Norborough, and Helpſtone, and the advowſon of Norborough, belonging formerly to Geoffrey de Norborough, to William Wright of Norborough, Joane his wife, and William, their ſon, for their lives, on payment annually of ten marks, and in the 13th year of the ſame reign, Hugh de Northborough gave up to Richard de Geytington, Rector of Ufford, and others, his manors of Northburgh and Etton, with the advowſon of the Church of Etton, and all his other tenements in the counties of Northampton and Lincoln.

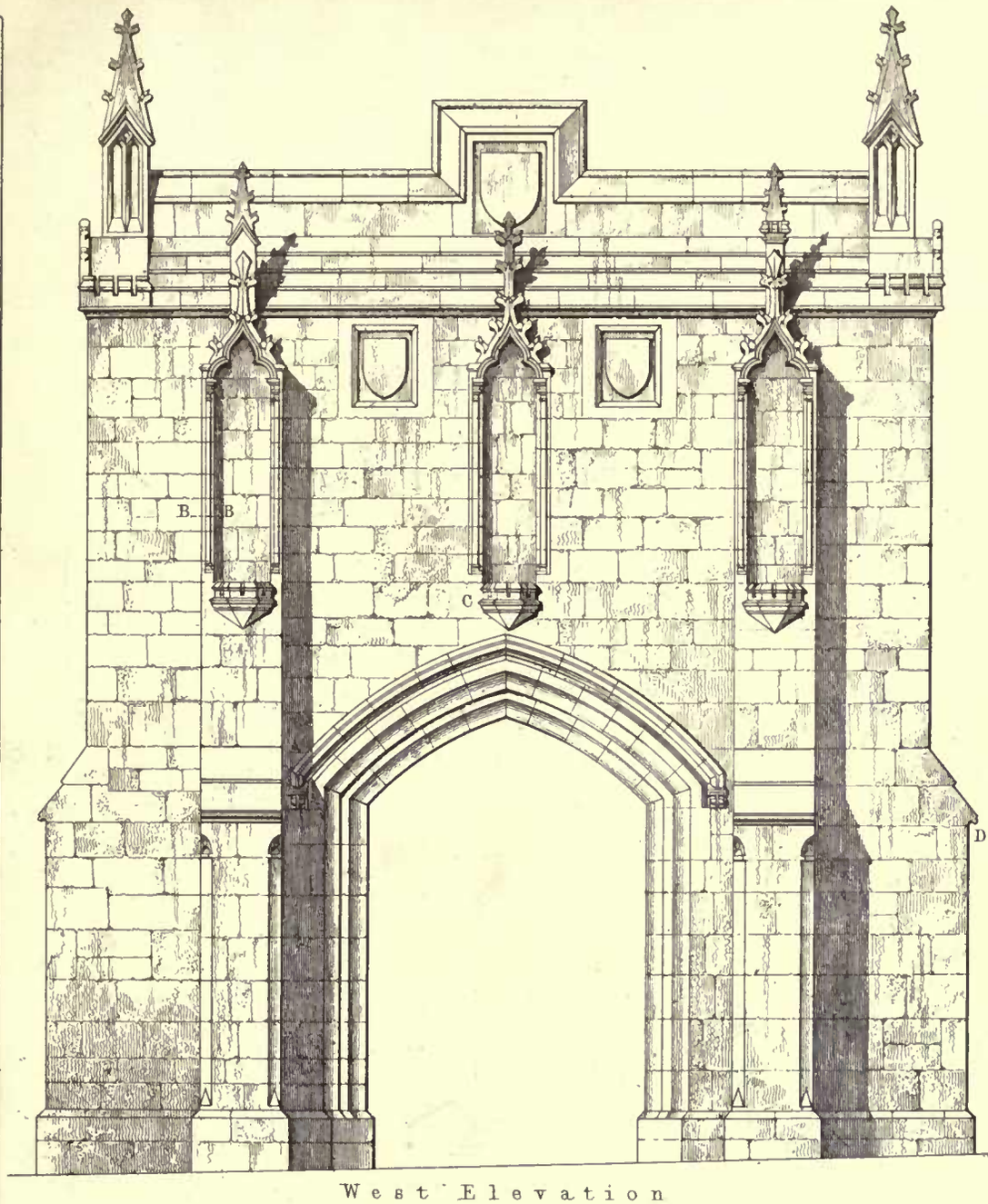
In ſubſequent reigns Norborough became the property of the Pulter, Browne, and Claypole families, one member of the laſt of which, John Claypole, married Elizabeth, the favourite daughter of Oliver Cromwell. John Claypole was made by Cromwell maſter of the horſe, and chief clerk of the Hanaper office, and on the 16th July, 1657, was created knight and baronet.*

In Charles the Firſt's reign, additions of ſtables and offices were made to the houſe, when a great part of the original buildings were in all probability removed, and ſince that time the houſe has been ſuffered to go gradually to decay. The gatehouſe, a detached ſtructure, ſtill exiſts, and the main building, in which are many features of great beauty and intereſt, is ſtill tenantable and inhabited, but exhibits a general expreſſion of deſolation and neglect. Some of the beſt of the details have been ſelected for illuſtration here, and conſiſt of Plate 1, the ſquare-headed two-light window and a doorway, on the S. ſide of the hall. The tracery in the windows is now blocked up, but in the engraving is ſhewn as reſtored. Plate 2 exhibits the uſual three doorways leading from the paſſage behind the ſcreen of the hall to the buttery and offices. In all theſe ſubjects the detail is very pure and good, and will be found well worthy of examination.

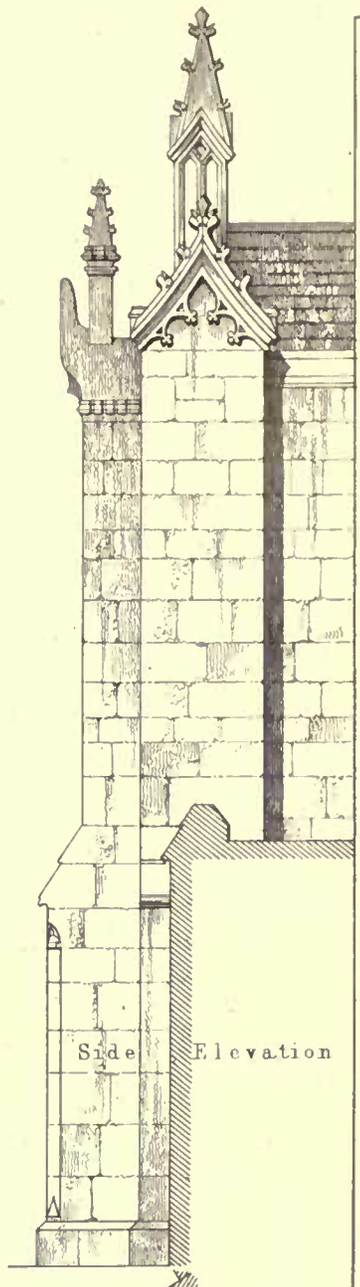
* Cromwell's wife died at Norborough Manor House.

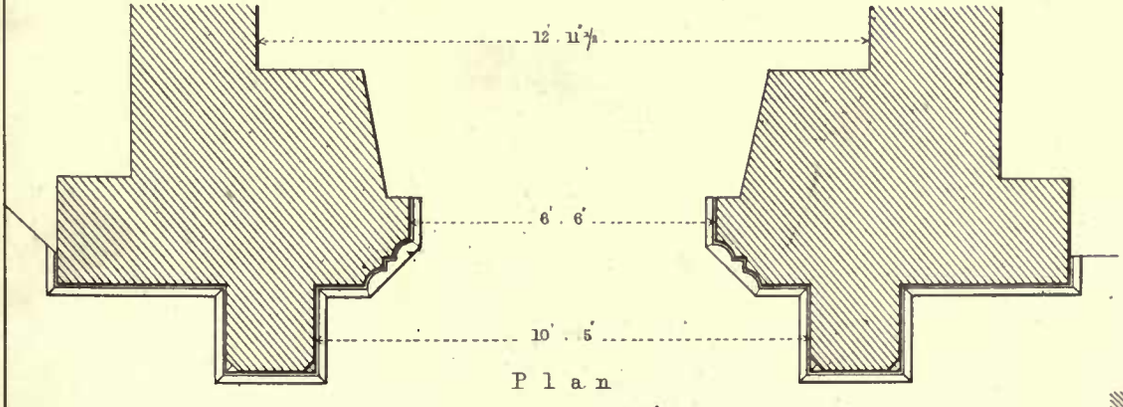




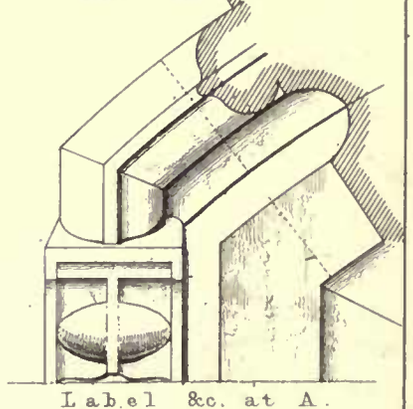


West Elevation





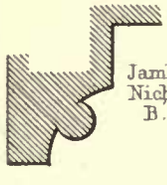
Plan



Label &c. at A.

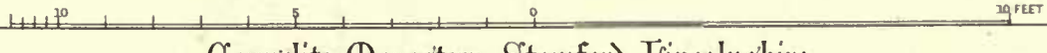
Mouldings at D.

Scale of Details 2 Inches to a Foot



Jamb of Niche at B.B.

Mouldings at C.

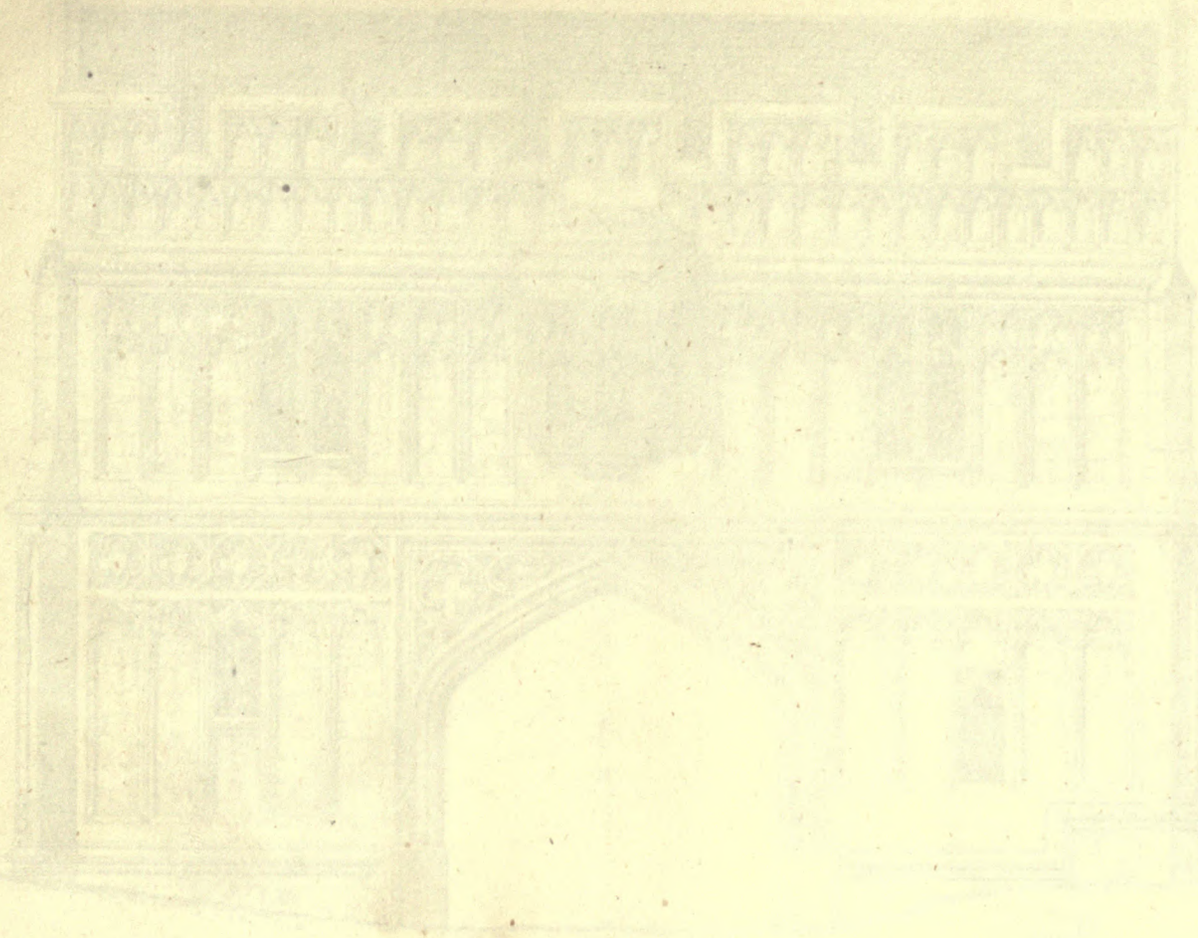


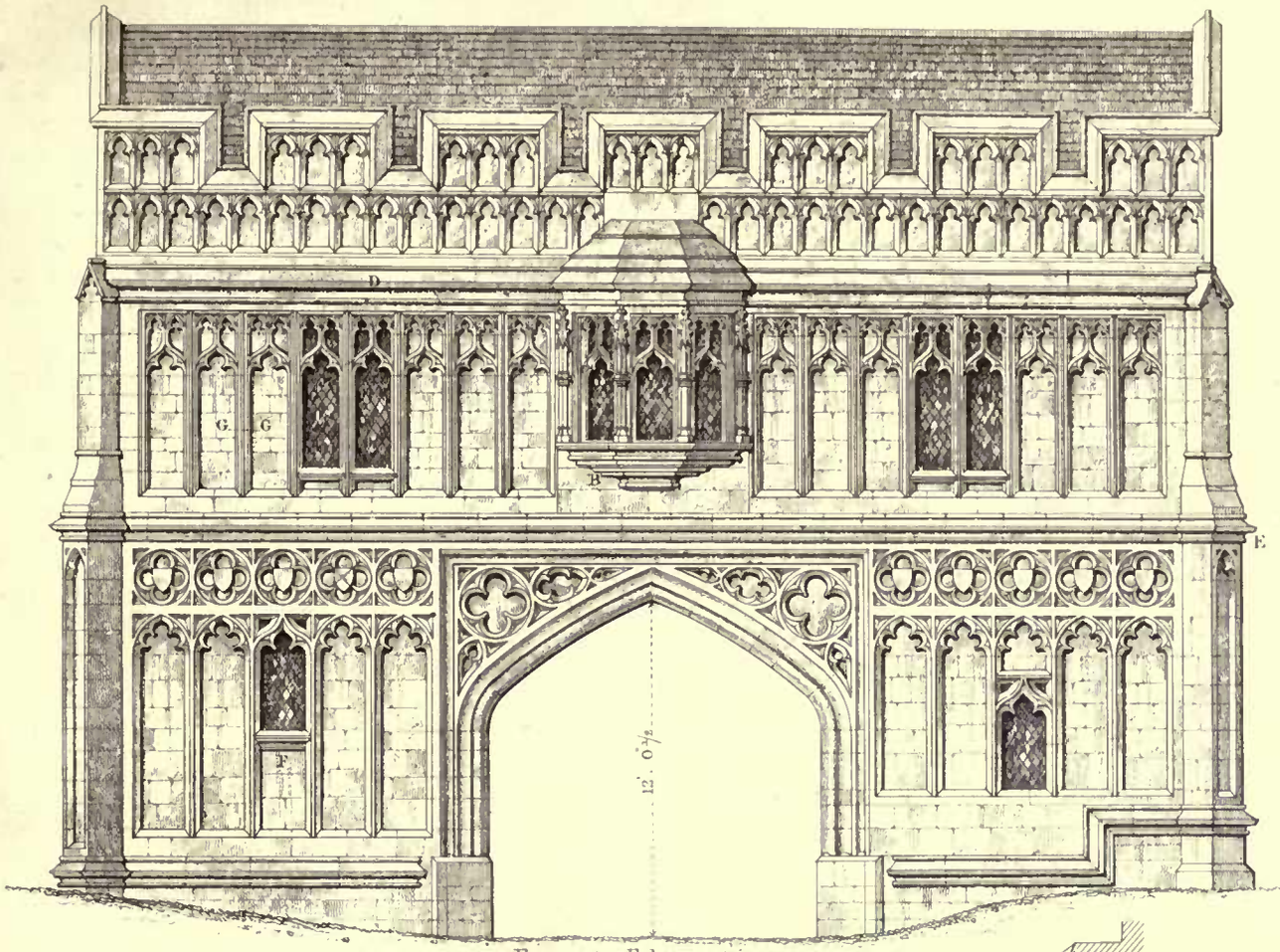
F.T.Dollman, del.

Carmelite Monastery, Stamford, Lincolnshire.

GATEWAY. NOW THE INFIRMARY.

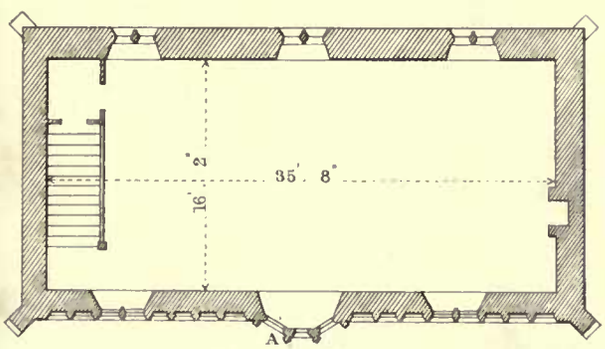
London. J. Jobbins, 3, Warwick Ct. Holborn. W.C.



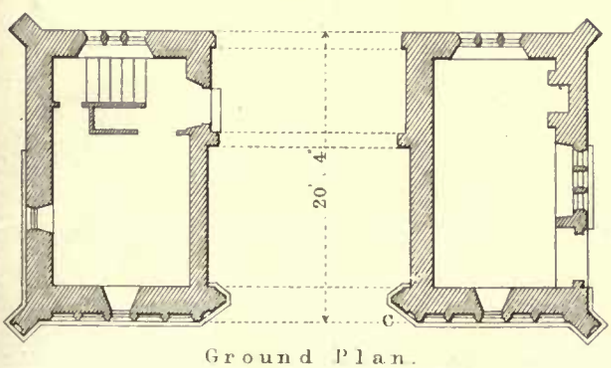


Front Elevation

10 5 0 10 20 FEET

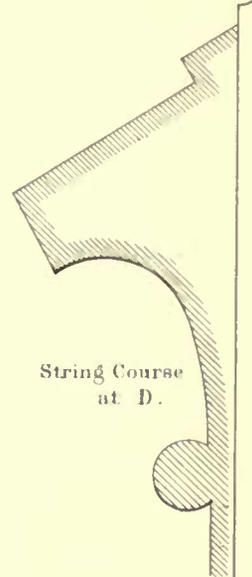


Upper Plan



Ground Plan.

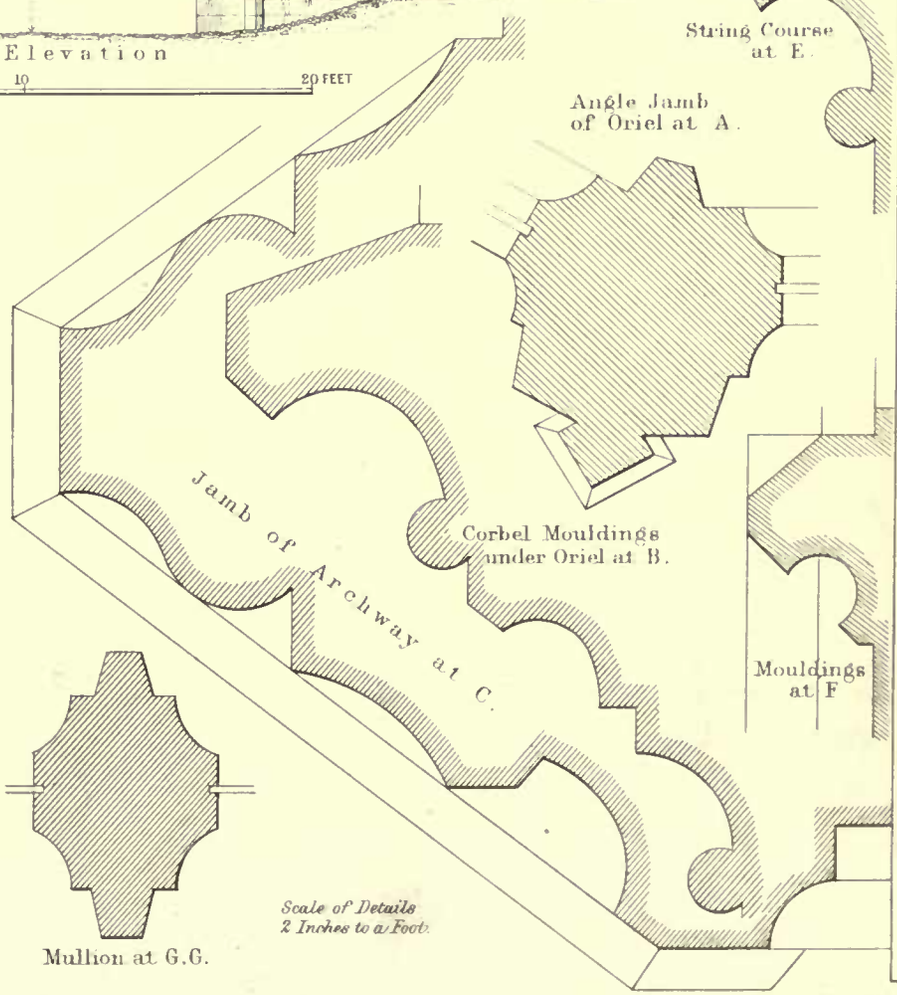
Mullion at G.G.



String Course at D.

String Course at E.

Angle Jamb of Oriel at A.



Corbel Mouldings under Oriel at B.

Mouldings at F

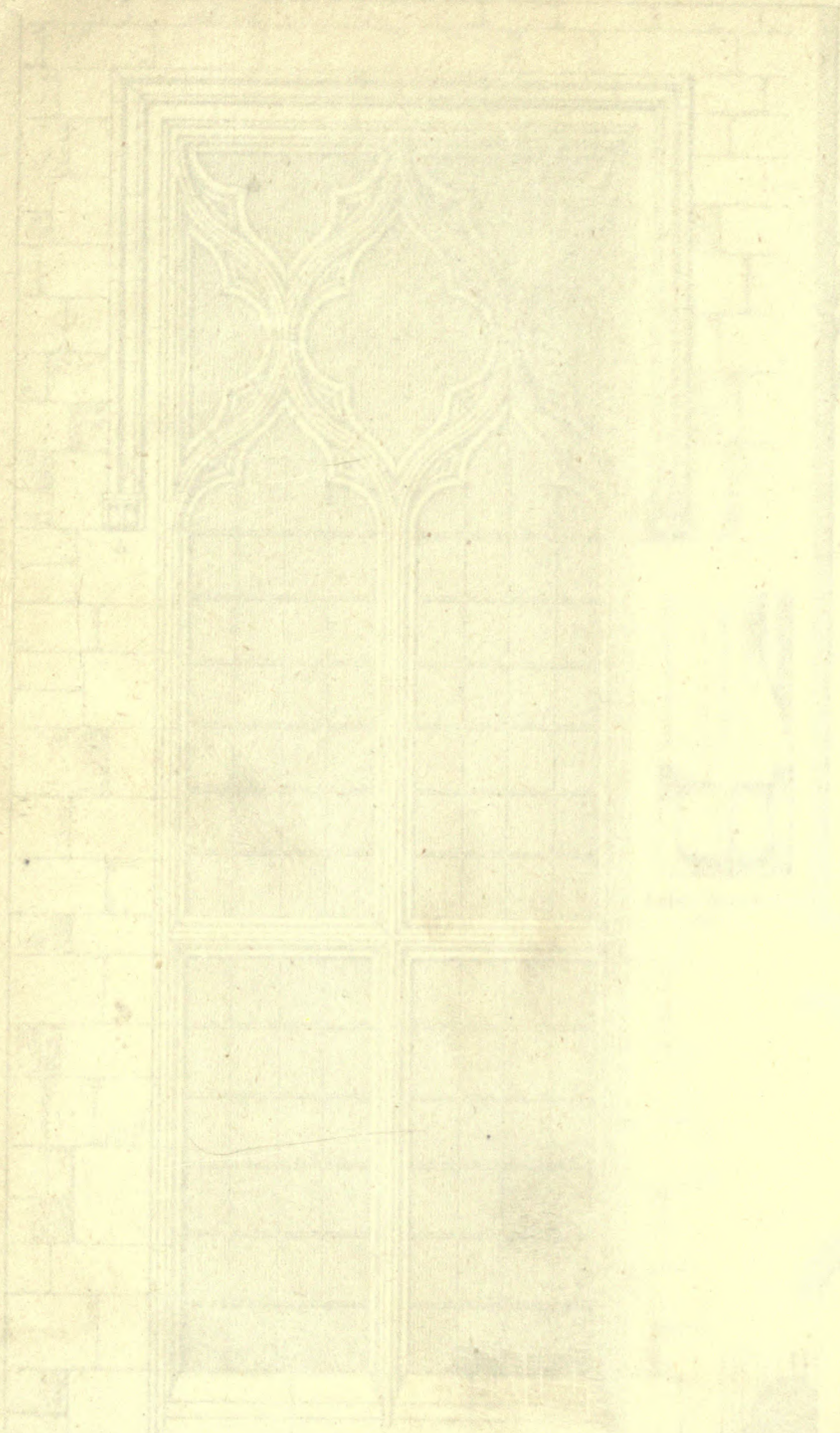
Scale of Details
2 Inches to a Foot.

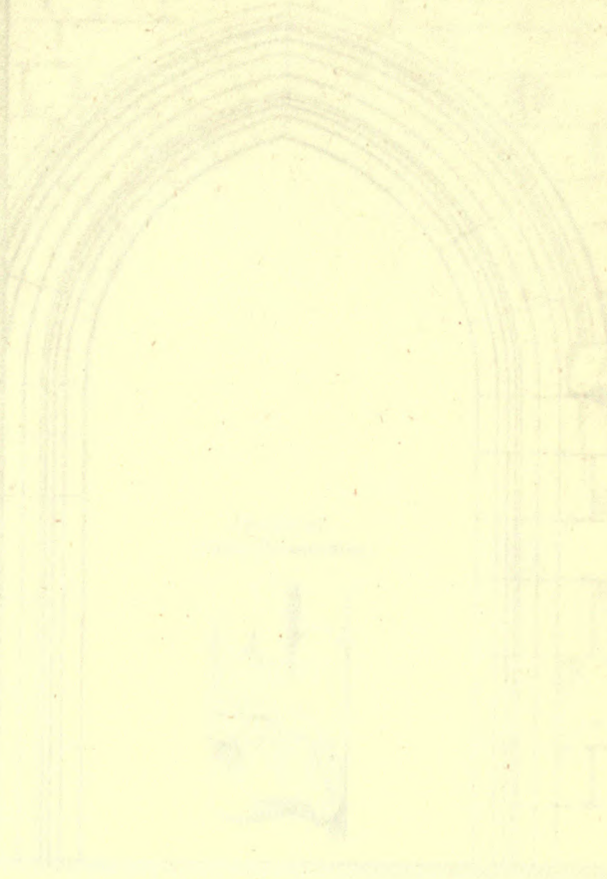
F.T.Dollman, del

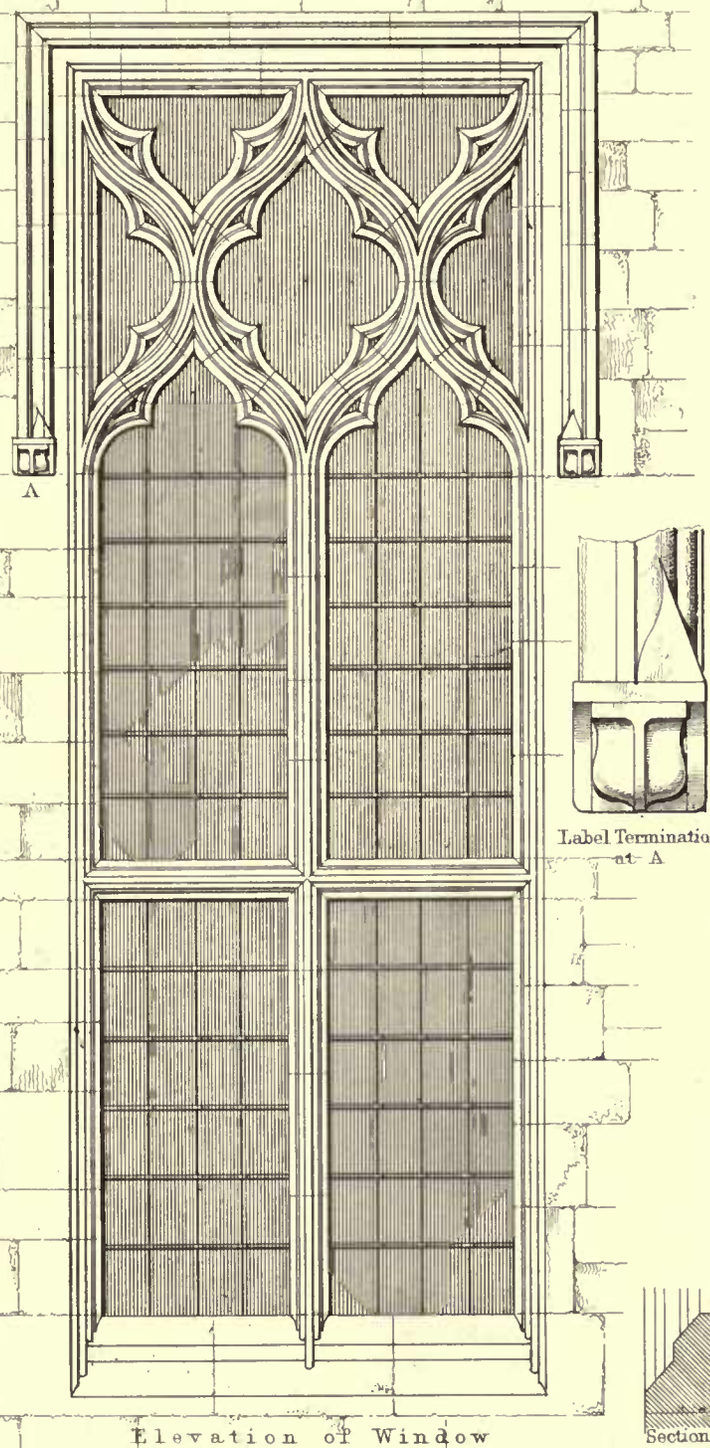
The Priory, Great Malvern, Worcestershire.

ENTRANCE GATEWAY.

London. J. Jobbins, 3, Warwick Ct. Holborn. W.C.

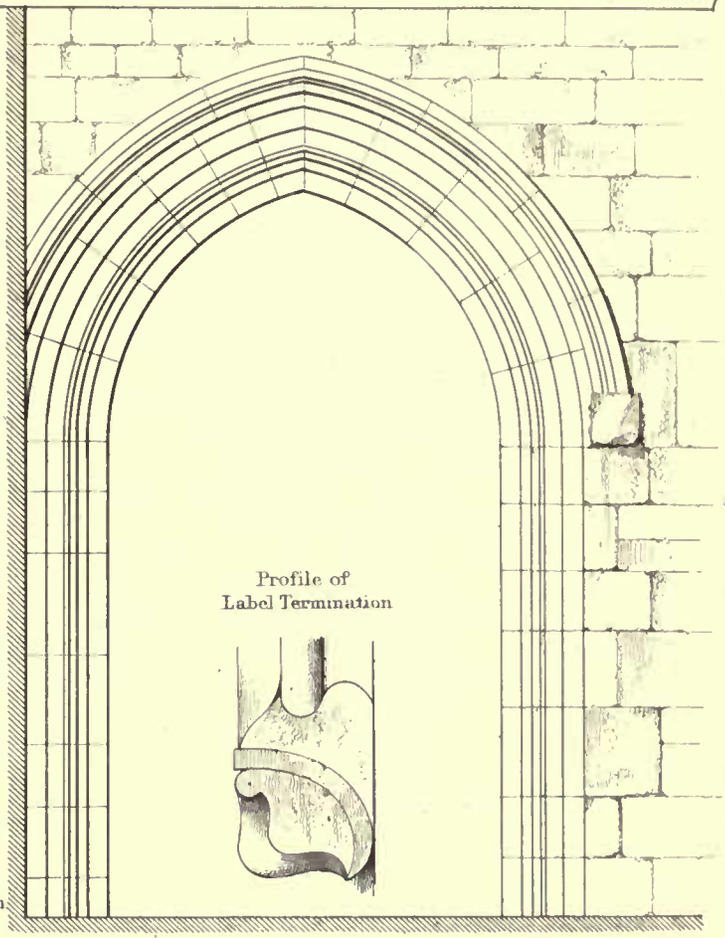




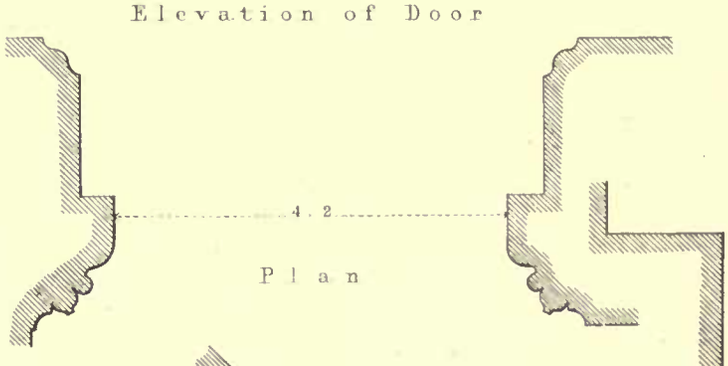


Elevation of Window

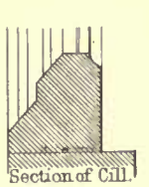
Label Termination at A



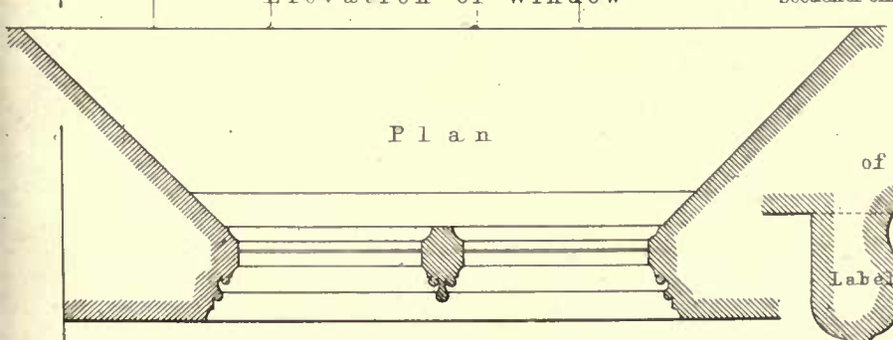
Elevation of Door



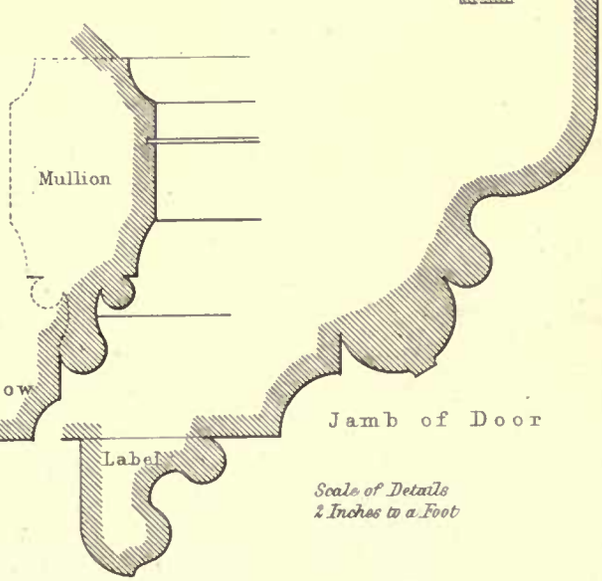
Plan



Section of Cill.



Plan

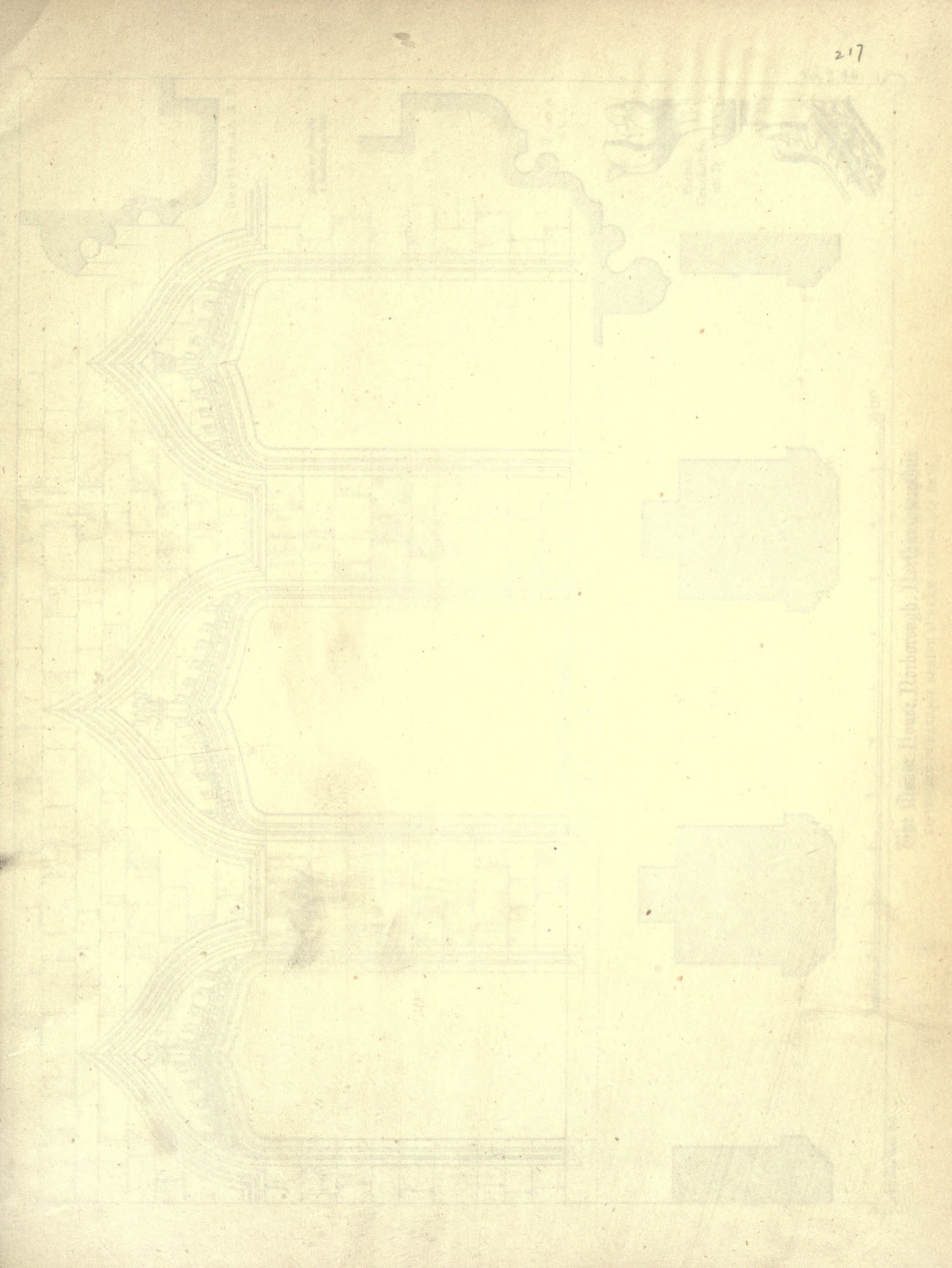


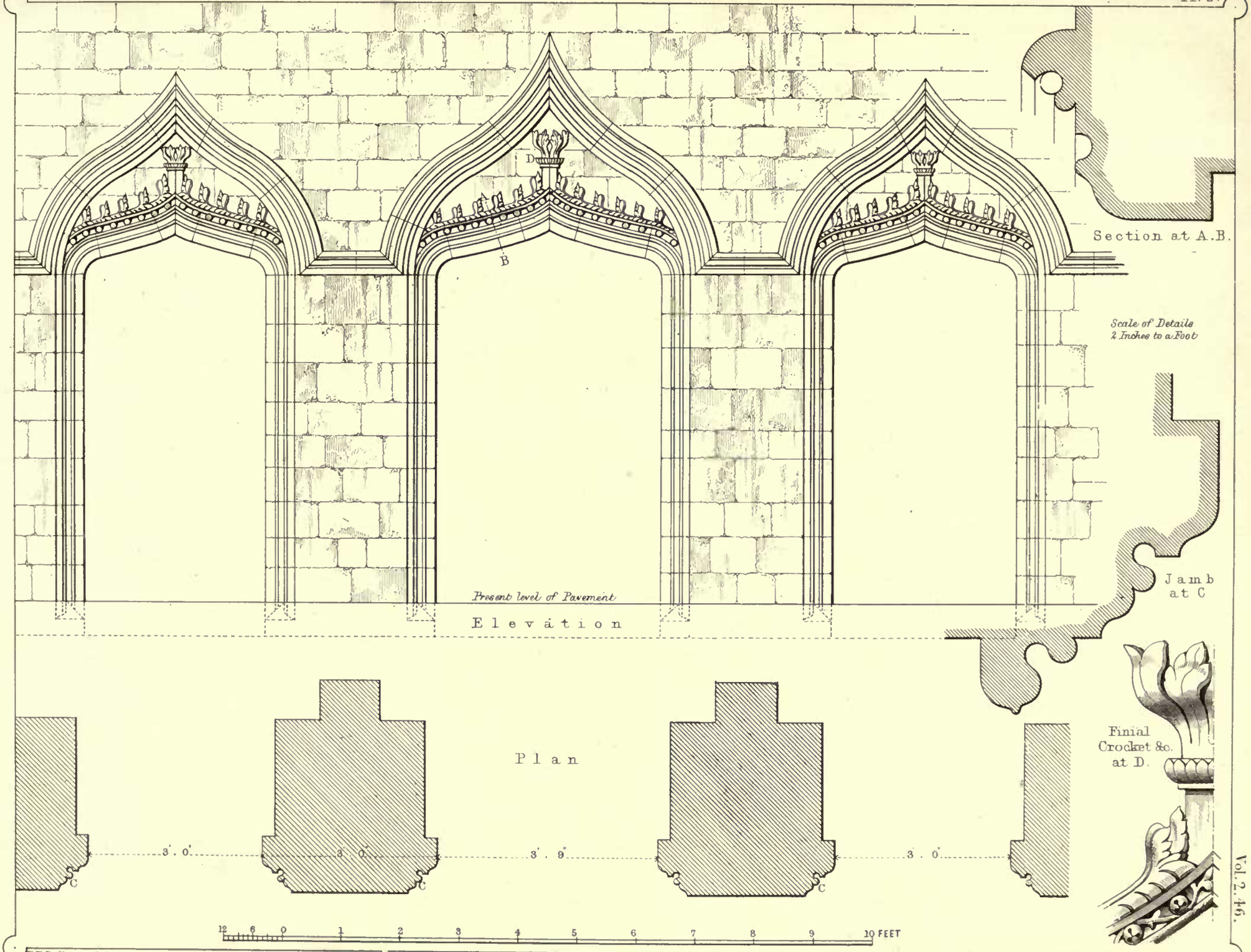
F.T.Dollman, del.

The Manor House, Norborough, Northamptonshire.

WINDOW AND DOOR OF HALL.

London, J. Jobbins, 3, Warwick Ct Holborn W.C.





F.T.Dollman, del

The Manor House, Norborough, Northamptonshire.

DOORWAYS IN PASSAGE BEHIND SCREEN ACROSS THE HALL.

Vol. 2. 46.

THE CANONGATE TOLBOOTH, EDINBURGH.

On the N. ſide of the principal thoroughfare in the old town of Edinburgh ſtands the Canongate Tolbooth,* and which was originally the court-houſe and gaol of the ancient burgh of Canongate.† It is ſuppoſed that an earlier building exiſted on the ſame ſite, frequent reference to the ancient Tolbooth, its demolition and re-erection, occurring in the burgh regiſters. In 1561, it is mentioned as "Curia capitalis burgi vici canonicorum monaſterii ſancte crucis prope Edinburgh tenta in prætorio ejuſdem;" in 1574 an entry occurs, "To ſax pynouris att the bailleis command for taking down of the lintell ſtane of the auld Tolbuith windo iij$^{s.}$ vj$^{d.}$;" and one of the enactments ſets forth that, "No remiſſion of fees ſhall be granted to any one unto the tyme that the Tolbruith of this burch be edefeit and biggit."

The preſent Canongate Tolbooth was built in the reign of James the Sixth, and the date 1591 in a tablet on the front probably refers to the period of its erection. At the W. end of the front elevation is a projecting tower, four ſtories in height above the ground floor, and ſurmounted by a conical roof; the upper part of the tower is flanked with the ordinary circular tourelles, in the corbelling of which one moulding is cabled. In the upper floor are two bells and a clock, projecting from the face of the tower (omitted in the Plate), the original carved wooden brackets ſupporting which were removed ſome years ſince. In Storer's views, publiſhed in 1818, they are indicated as then exiſting. Over the archway, at the baſe of the tower, is a ſmall tablet, in which is the inſcription, "S. L. B. Patriæ et Poſteris," and the date, before referred to, 1591. The entrance doorway, eaſtward of the tower, is receſſed, and is reached by an exterior flight of ſteps; over it is a tablet, with the inſcription, "Eſto fidus;" this leads to the court-houſe and interior of the priſon. The remaining portion of the front elevation has three dormer windows in the roof, now much dilapidated, but ſhewn as reſtored in the engraving. On the firſt floor are three ſquare-headed windows, between two of which is a tablet, bearing in a panel the burgh arms and the motto, "Sic itur ad aſtra" (which, taken with reference to the uſes of the building as a gaol, has formed the ſubject of ſarcaſtic comment), and pedimented with a Scottiſh thiſtle on the apex, and in the tympanum the inſcription, "J. R. 6. Juſticia et Pietus valide ſunt principis arces." At the E. end is a rectangular oriel, the corbelling of which is nearly concealed by the modern doorway below, and attached to the wall is the ancient croſs, which originally ſtood oppoſite the Tolbooth, conſiſting of an octagonal ſhaft on three circular ſteps, and a battlemented capital, over which is a croſs containing in a ſhield a ſtag's head, referring to the legend connected with the foundation of the Abbey of Holyrood.* The puniſhment of the pillory uſed to be inflicted at this croſs, the culprit being ſecured by an iron collar round the neck, called the Jougs; and, till lately, ſome of the old inhabitants of Edinburgh could remember the application of the old cross to this ignominious uſe. Since the erection in 1847 of the E. wing of the new gaol at Edinburgh, the Tolbooth has ceaſed to be a debtor's priſon.

The illuſtration ſhews the front elevation, details of the oriel window, corbelling of the tourelles, &c.

* The word Tolbooth, which has been written many ways, as Toldbud, Tolbruith, Toldbod, Tolbuith, and Tolbuthe, appears to have derived its name from the market booth, where toll or custom dues were paid: as it was the practice in early times, when wares were bought and sold in the highway, or at the market cross, for market dues to be levied; and there is reason to believe that it was first used as a temporary place of confinement for those refractory market people who refused to pay the proper custom dues for being allowed to sell their goods, before it became a debtor's prison.

† The name of Canongate is derived from the Canons regular of St. Augustine, on whom the Abbey of Holyrood-house was bestowed.

DETAILS—CRICHTON CASTLE.

A summary of the ſomewhat eventful hiſtory of Crichton Caſtle may thus be briefly ſtated:—At the death of James the Firſt of Scotland, Sir William Crichton was appointed guardian to his ſon, who was transferred forthwith to Edinburgh Caſtle. The infant remained there till his mother contrived to remove him to Stirling, where he was confided to the keeping of Livingſtone, Crichton's enemy, but was ultimately reſtored to his guardianſhip. Sir William was afterwards deprived of the chancellorſhip, and accuſed of treaſon and complicity in the murder of one of the Douglaſes at Edinburgh Caſtle. His caſtle was beſieged in 1445 by Forreſter, of Corſtorphine. His eſtates were forfeited; but after living for ſome time abroad he returned, and by a ſtrange viciſſitude of fortune became once more a court favourite, and ultimately married Margaret, the daughter of James the Third, at whoſe death the charge of treaſon once more involved the forfeiture of the property, and the eſtate was beſtowed on Patrick Hepburn, afterwards Earl of Bothwell. Hepburn's grandſon, James, Earl of Bothwell, the well-known huſband of Mary Stuart,

* One historian states that King David the First, while hunting near the spot where the Canongate now stands, was attacked by a stag; but a cross, which was miraculously placed in his hands, caused the animal to flee, and thus saved his life, the Abbey of Holyrood being afterwards founded as a thank-offering on his preservation.

frequently reſided at Crichton. After him the notorious Francis Stuart, Earl of Bothwell, became the owner; but after his death but little hiſtorical intereſt attaches to the locality, and the caſtle has gradually become a maſs of ruins. The caſtle ſtands on the verge of a bold projecting mound, and conſiſts of many buildings of various dates, the keep towards the W. being the earlieſt portion, and conſtructed ſolely for the purpoſes of defence. On the other ſide, however, remains of buildings of a more recent period, and a far more ornamental character, preſent themſelves, but all in a melancholy and confuſed ſtate of decay, great part having fallen in and filled the quadrangle of the caſtle. On one ſide of the court ſtands the arcade, a compartment of which is ſhewn on our Plate, a great peculiarity of which is the ornamentation of the wall above the arches. This conſiſts of a ſeries of truncated ſquare projections, giving to the wall a curious appearance of mural incruſtation. The columns of the arcade are polygonal, and over each, juſt above the ſpringing, are compartments containing monograms. Among the ruins the remains of the principal ſtaircaſe, fragments of windows, fireplaces, ornamental ſoffits, cable mouldings, flowers and fruit, all indicate how extenſive and elaborate the ornamentation of this portion of the caſtle muſt have been. The details repreſented are a ſemicircular-headed doorway, which remains in a tolerably perfect ſtate, and one compartment of the arcade juſt referred to.

ARCADE, CASTLE CAMPBELL.

THERE are two compartments of this arcade, which is on one ſide of the court-yard of the caſtle. The arch is ſegmental and plain; the piers and reſponds ſupporting the arches are ſquare in outline and moulded. Details of each part are ſhewn on the Plate, which alſo contains an ogee-ſhaped doorhead from Crichton Caſtle, and a corbel from St. Salvator's College, St. Andrew's.

Caſtle Campbell is of various dates. It was in the poſſeſſion of the Argyle family in 1465. An Act was paſſed in 1403, which changed the name from Caſtle of Gloom to that of Caſtle Campbell. The original name, "Caſtle of Gloom" is probably derived from the Gaelic Chleume, or Coch Leume, ſignifying mad leap; the ſtream in the vicinity, known as "Water of Care," is more likely from Glen Caer, red glen; and the "Valley of Dollar, or Dolour," is in all probability derived from the word Dal-ard, high haugh, or valley. Here in 1556 Archibald, fourth Earl of Argyle, was influenced by the teaching of John Knox, who reſided for ſome time at the caſtle, and adminiſtered the Sacrament within its walls.*

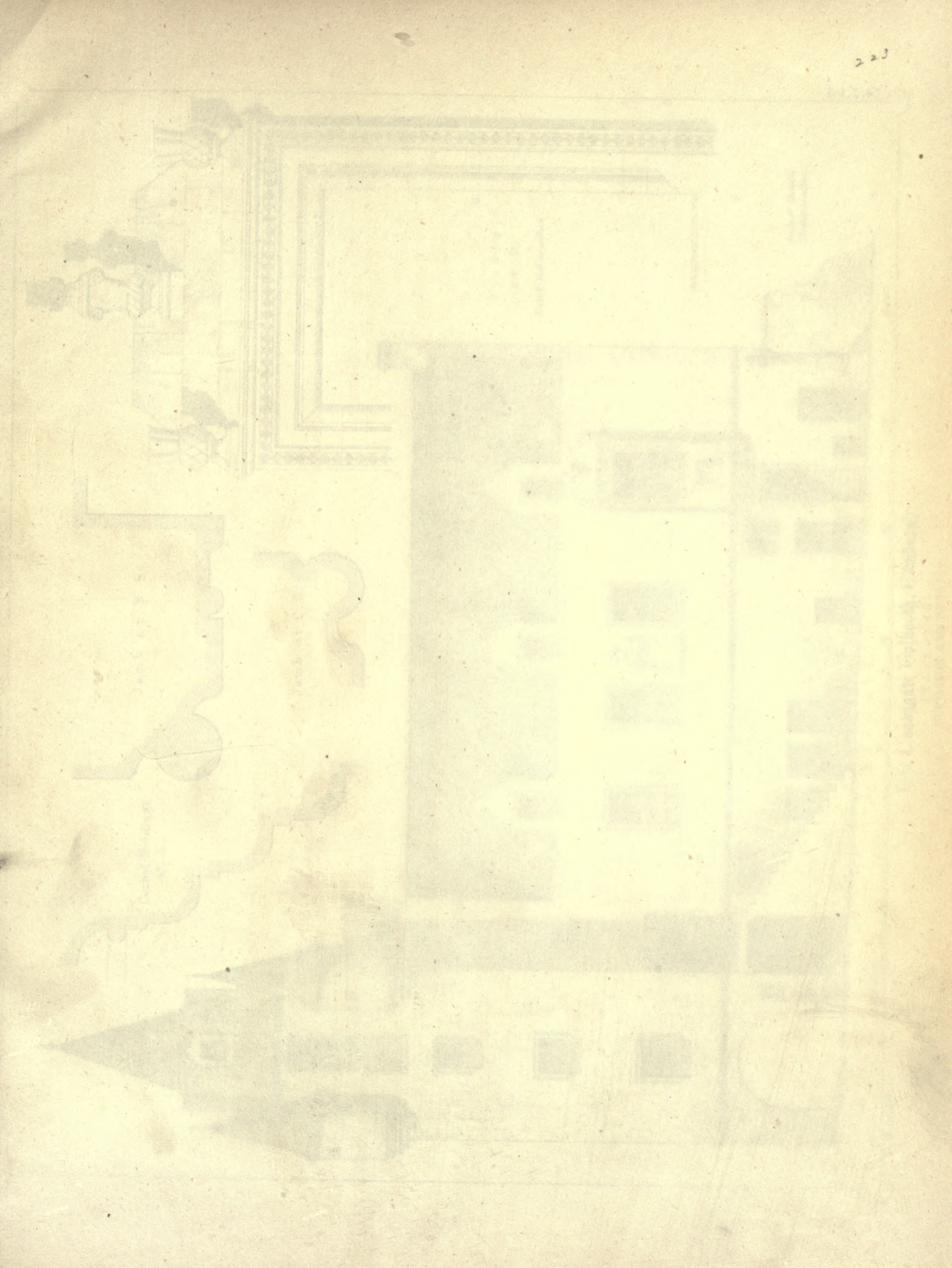
In 1807 it was purchaſed by Crawford Tait, Eſq., proprietor of the adjoining eſtate of Harvieſton, and father of the preſent Biſhop of London.

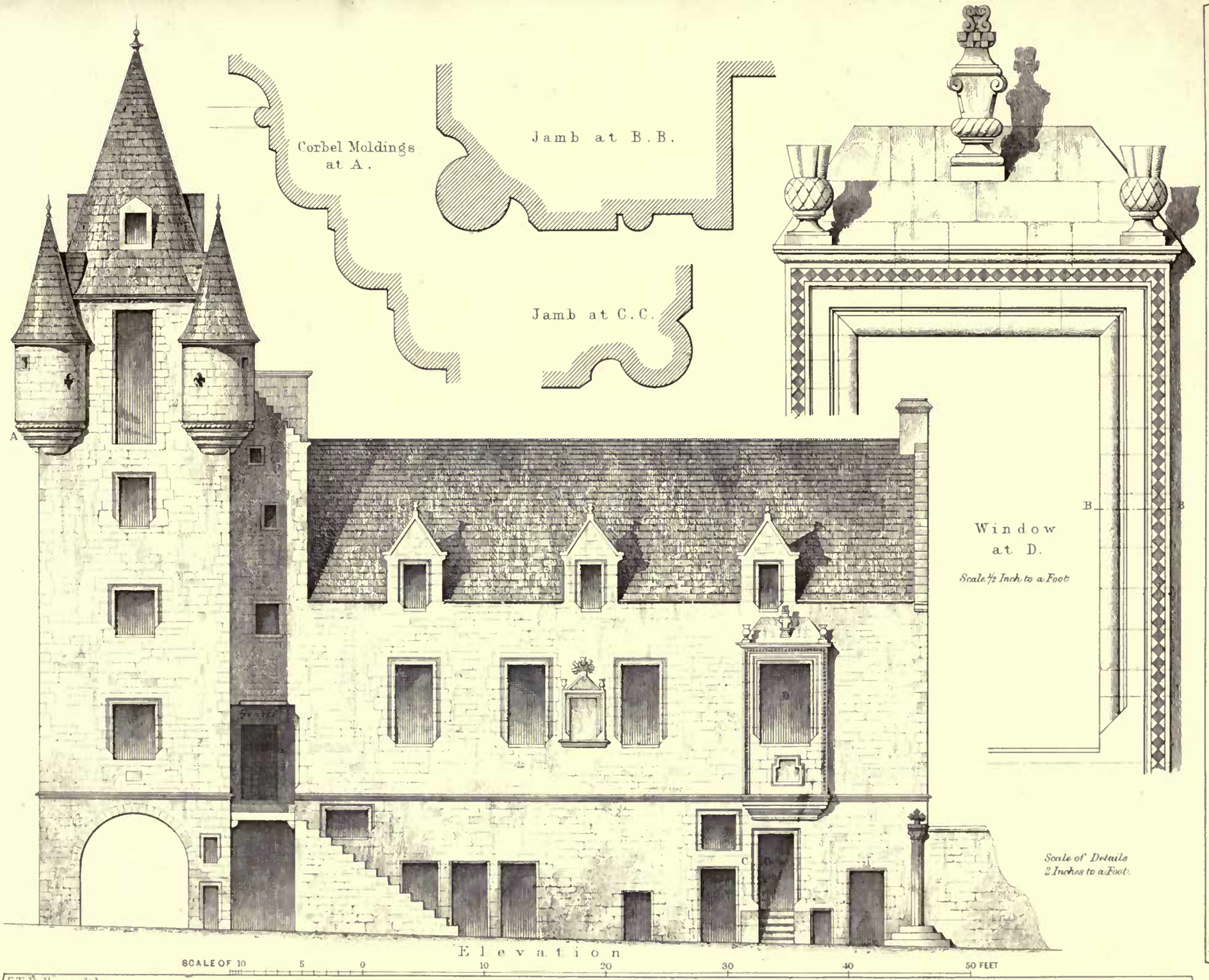
DETAILS—ROSLIN CASTLE.

ROSLIN CASTLE was originally the baronial reſidence of the St. Clairs, a family of Norman extraction, deſcended from William de St. Clair, ſecond ſon of Walderic, Compte de St. Clair, who came over with William the Conqueror, and Margaret, daughter of Richard, Duke of Normandy. William de St. Clair, the reputed founder of the fortreſs, about the year 1100, obtained from Malcolm Canmore large eſtates in the Barony of Roſlin. His ſucceſſors became lords of the eſtates of Roſlin, Conſland, Pentland, and other places, and in addition obtained in the 13th century the inheritance of the earldom of Orkney; this title was, however, reſigned to the Scottiſh crown a century after, when William de St. Clair, third earl, received other lands in Scotland, and the title of Earl of Caithneſs and Baron Berriedale as compenſation.† The caſtle, as well as Craigmillar and others, was deſtroyed in 1544, by the Earl of Hertford by command of Henry the Eighth; in 1650 it was ſeized by General Monk. Roſlin Caſtle is about 200 yards from Roſlin Chapel, and ſtands on a promontory, overhanging the glen of the river Eſk; the rock on which the caſtle ſtands being nearly inſulated by a deep deſcent or ravine, acroſs which a narrow bridge forms the entrance to the caſtle. The building in its ruinous ſtate contains three vaulted ſtories, probably a portion of the quadrangle of the caſtle. From ſome remains erected in the 16th century we obtain our illuſtrations. Over one of the doors, of ſtill more recent date, are the initials S. W. S., 1622. From E. to W. the caſtle is 200 feet long by 90 broad, and in ſome parts the walls are 9 feet thick. Our Plate has the corbelling of a circular turret, a ſquare-headed window, enriched in the jamb and head by a four-leaved ornament, and a fireplace; (for the uſe of a beautiful and accurate drawing of which, the authors are indebted to the kindneſs of Robert Chambers, Eſq.) In the ſhield over the fireplace were the arms of the St. Clair family.

* It was originally in the hands of the Crown, and is supposed to have formed part of the grant made by Robert Bruce to Sir Niel Campbell, of Lochawe, on his marriage with Lady Mary, sister of Robert Bruce.

† The St. Clairs, from the days of James the Second, in the 15th century, were Grand Masters of Freemasons in Scotland till the last century, when they resigned the office. The last male heir died in 1778.



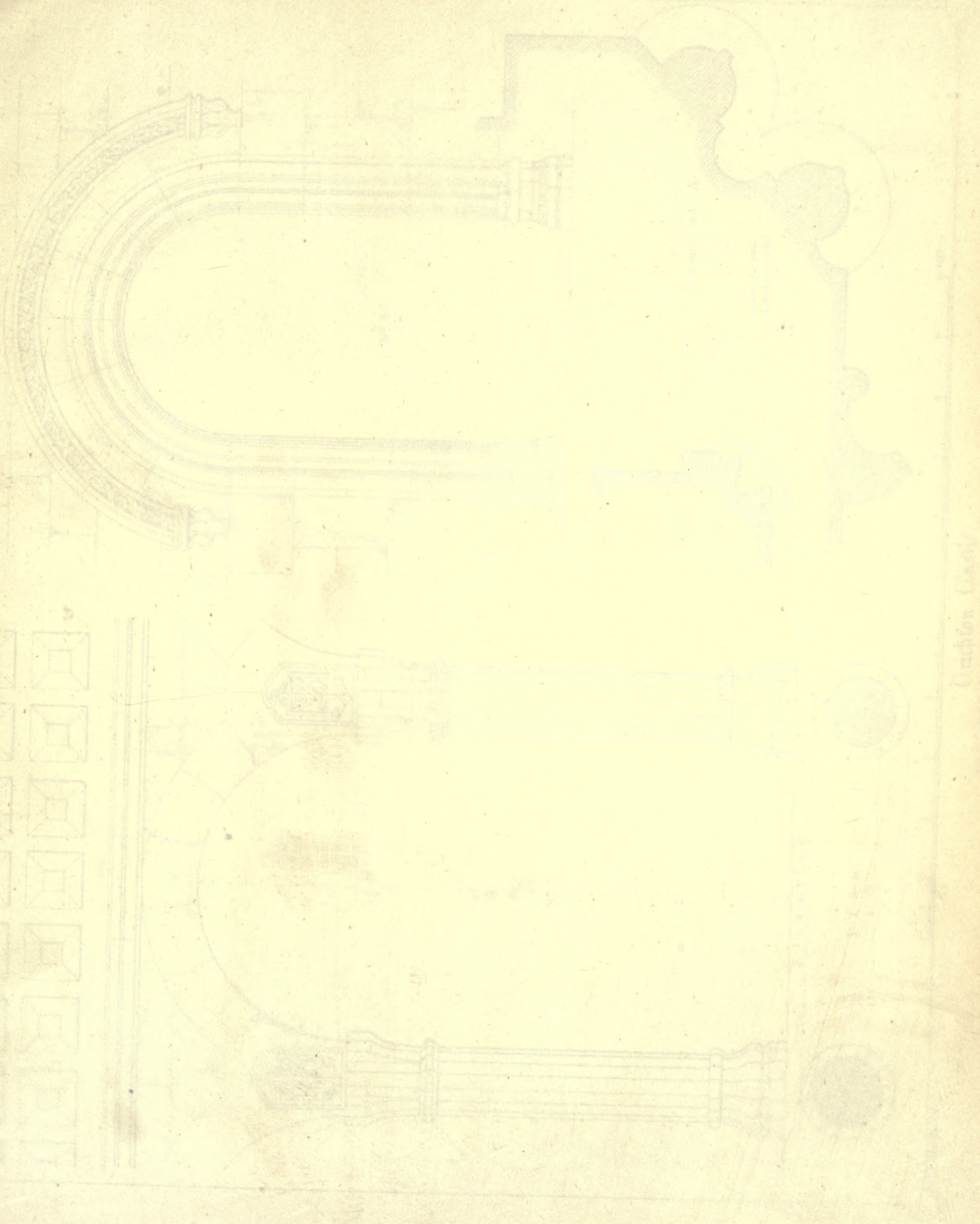


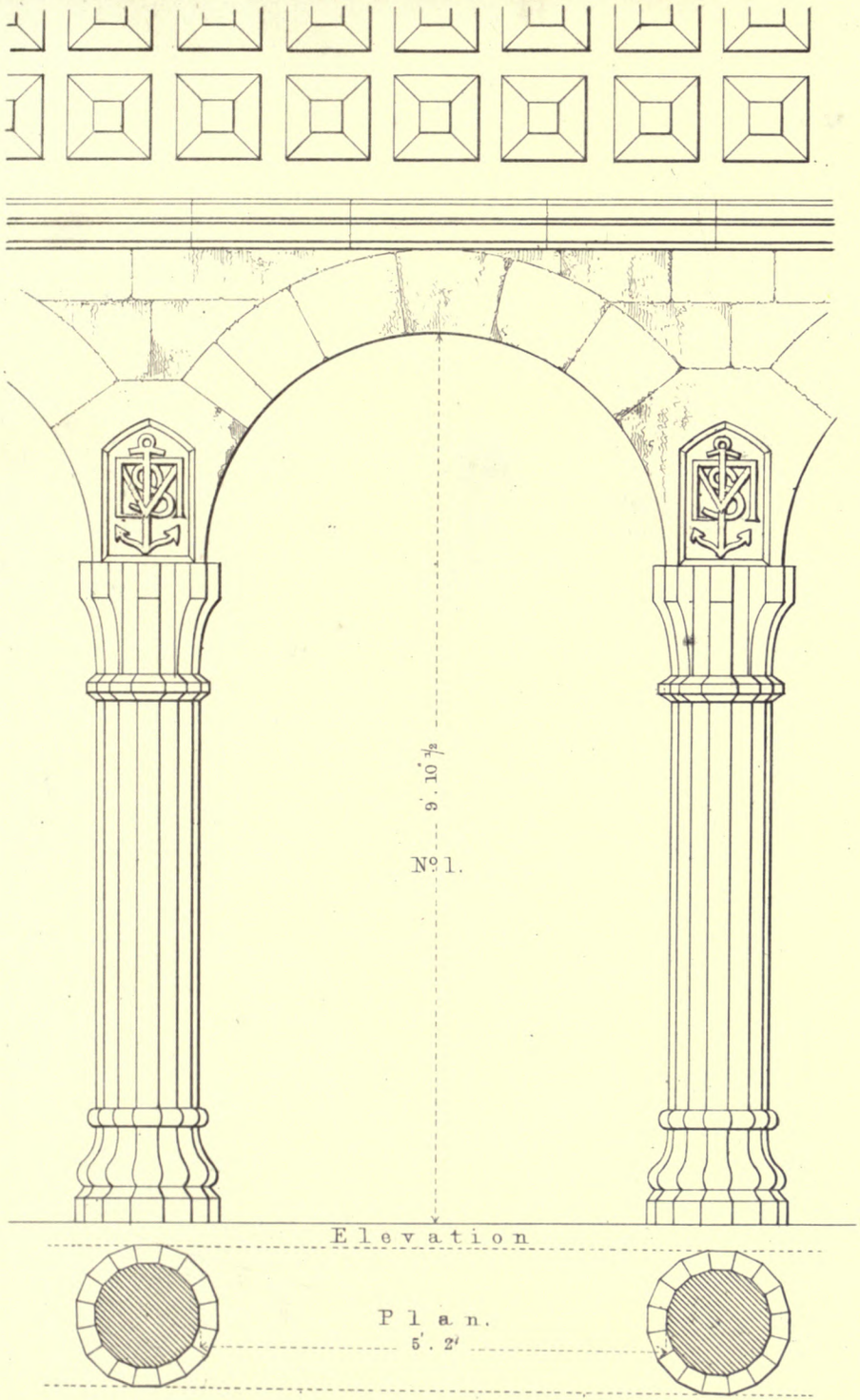
F.T. Dollman, del.

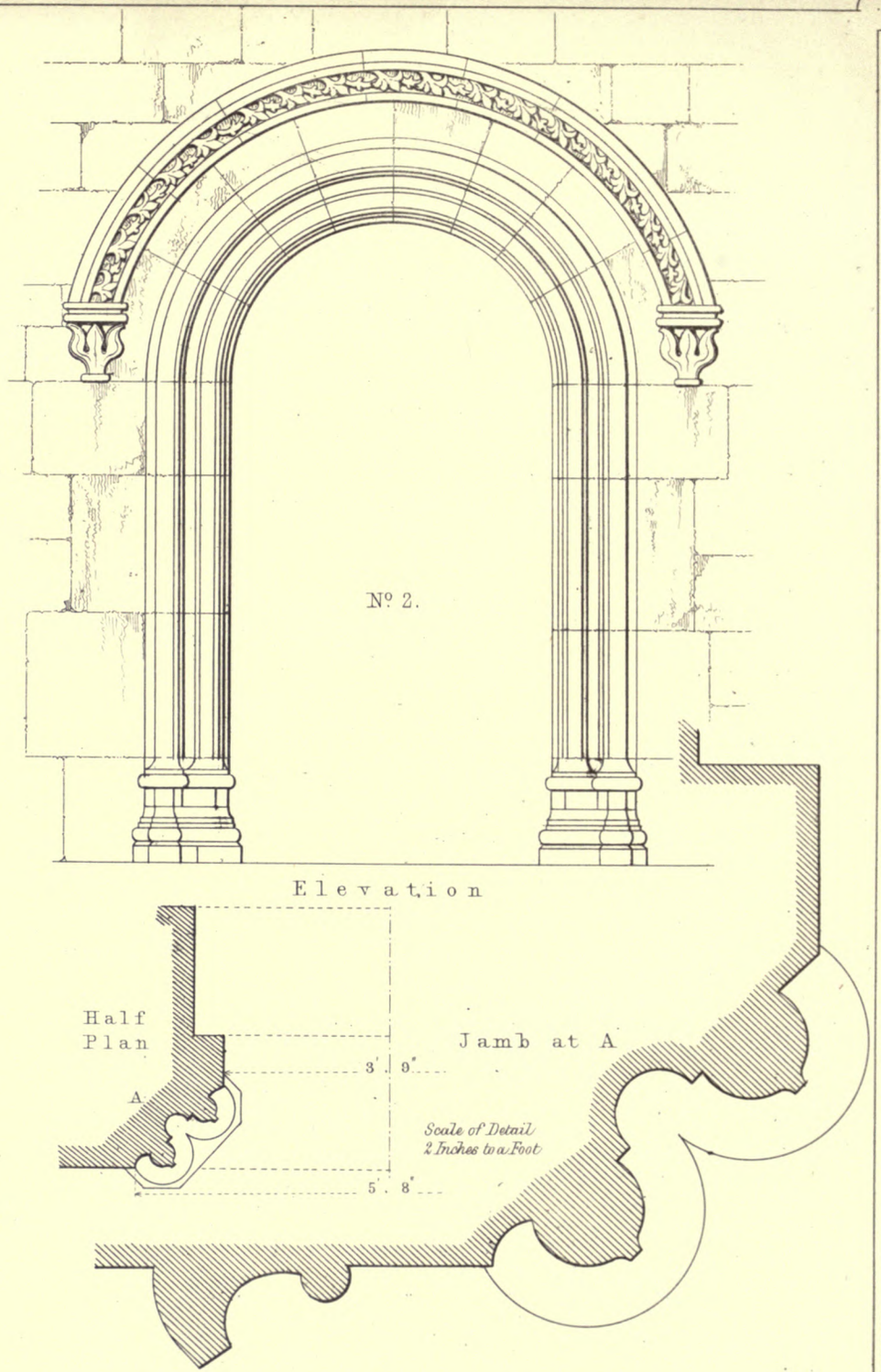
The Canongate Tolbooth, Edinburgh.

(Restored)

ELEVATION AND DETAILS







12 6 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 FEET

F.T.Dollman, del.

Crichton Castle.

Nº 1. ARCADE. . Nº 2. DOORWAY & DETAIL.

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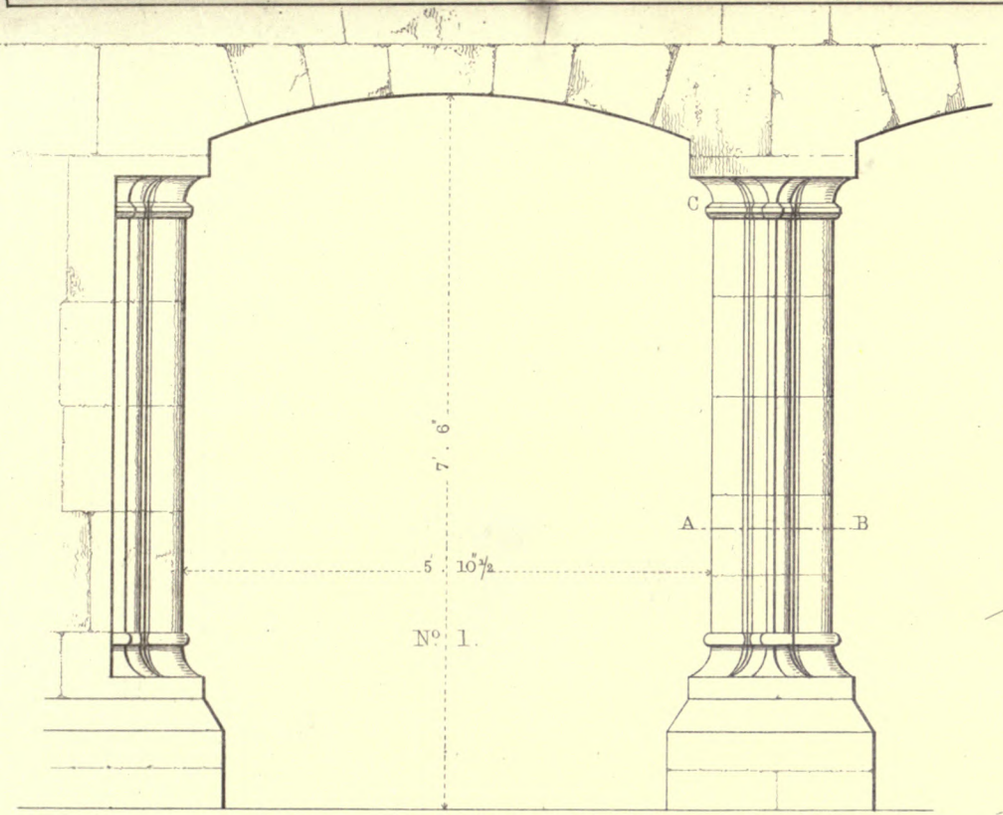
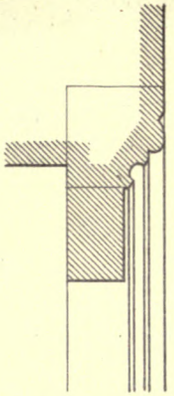
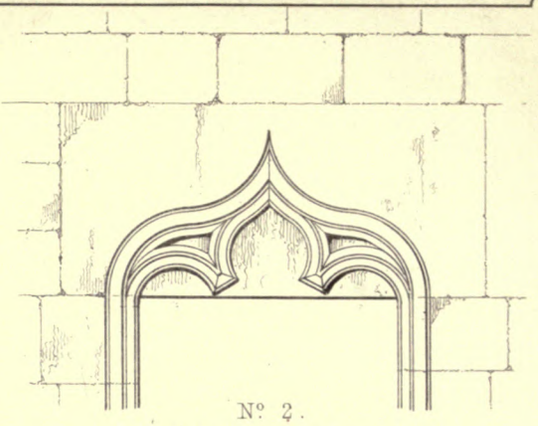


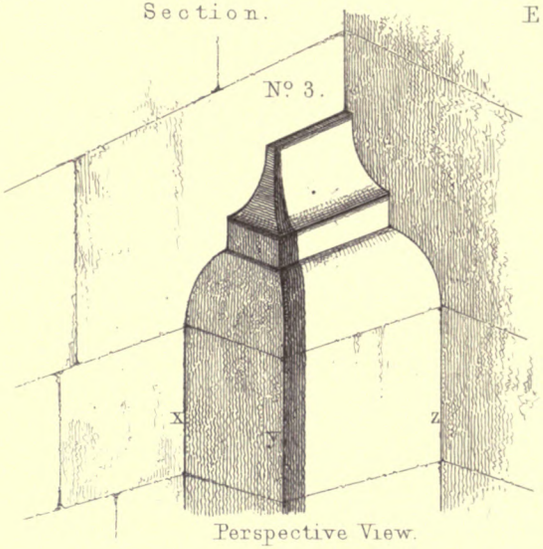
Elevation



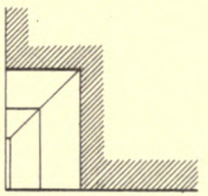
Section.



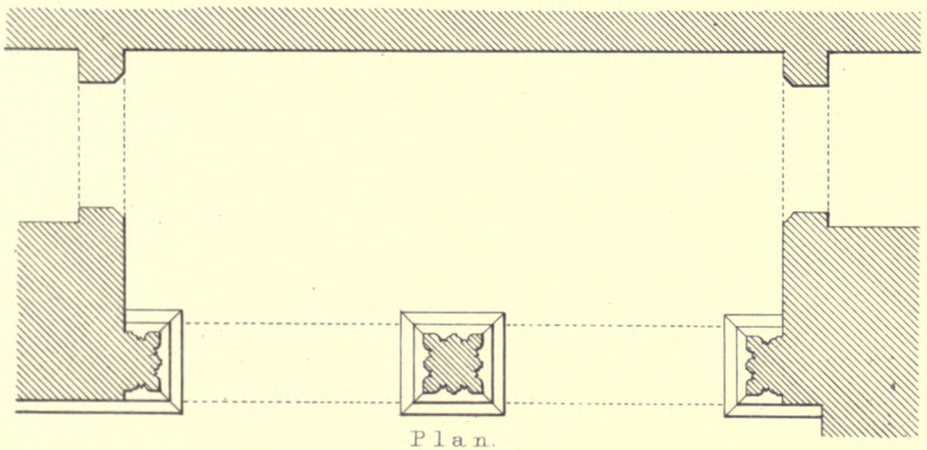
Nº 2.
Elevation.



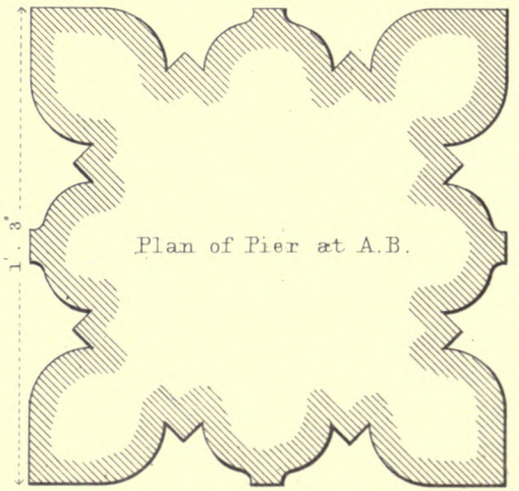
Perspective View.



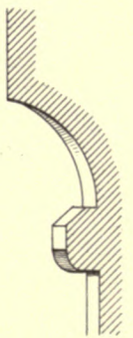
Plan,
at x.y.z.



Plan.
Scale ¼ Inch to a Foot.



Plan of Pier at A.B.



Capital at C.

Scale of Details
2 Inches to a Foot

SCALE OF 12 6 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 FEET

F.T.Dollman, del.

Various Details.

Nº 1. ARCADE FROM CASTLE CAMPBELL. Nº 2. DOOR HEAD CRICHTON CASTLE.
Nº 3. CORBEL AT S.W. ANGLE OF PORCH St SALVATOR'S CH. St ANDREW'S.

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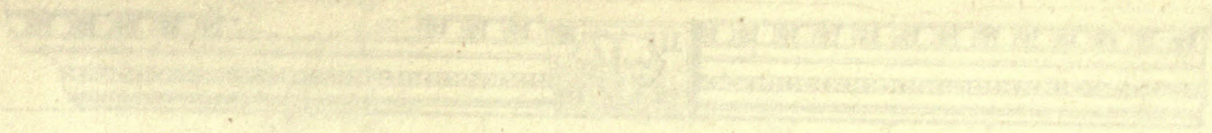
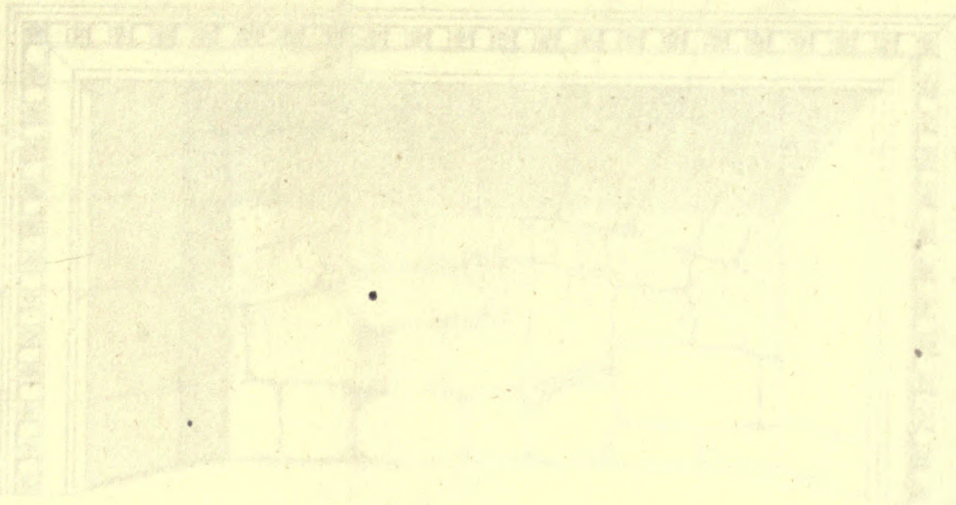
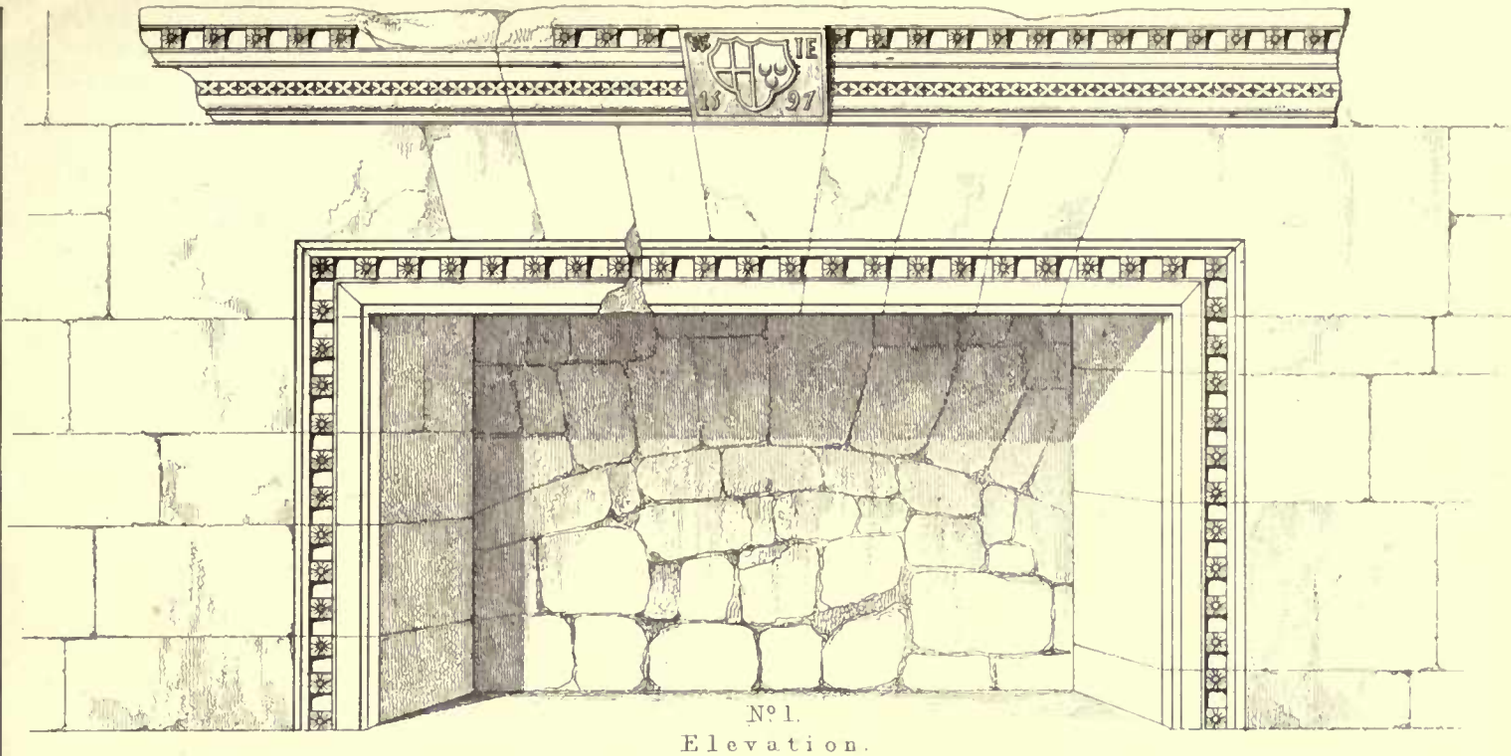
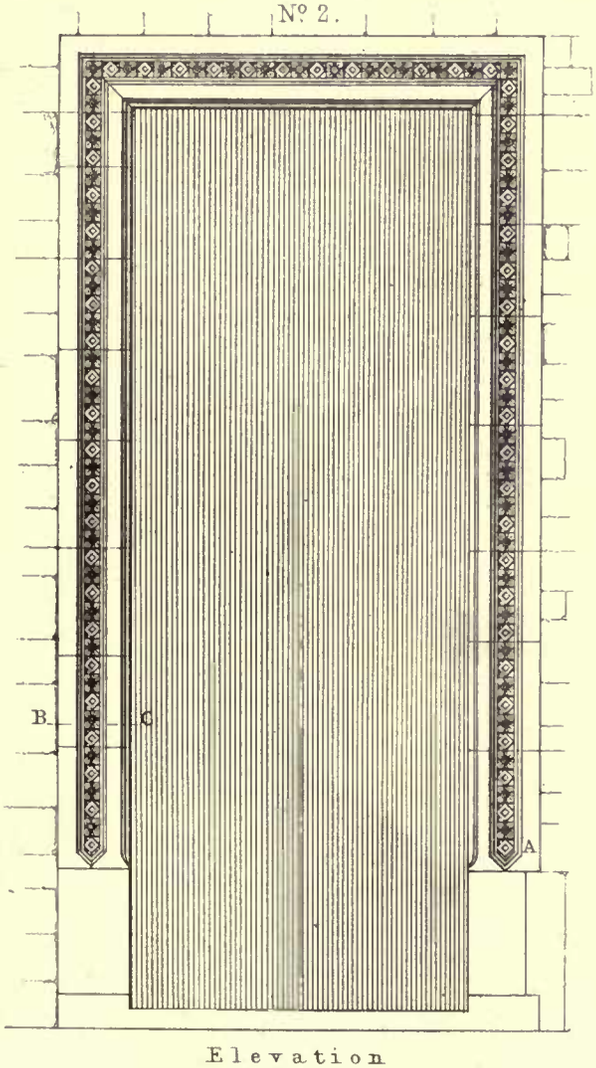




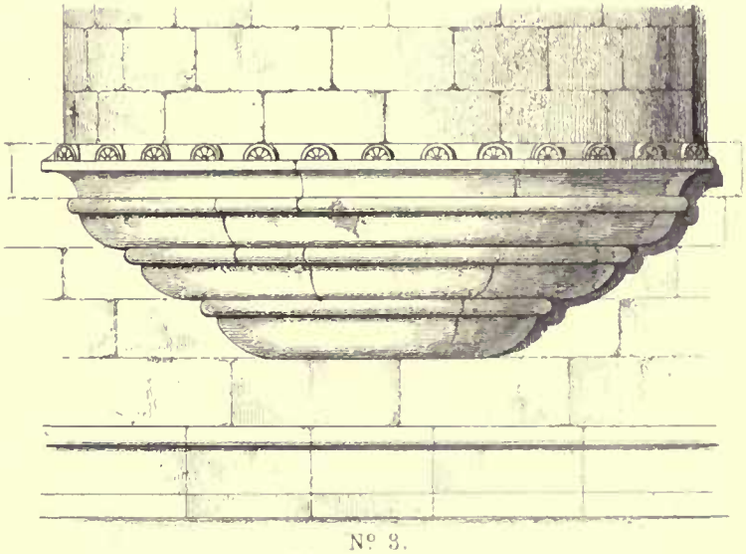


Nº 1.
Elevation.

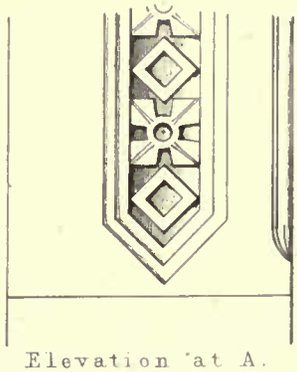
Nº 2.



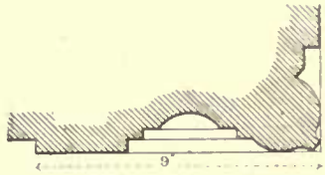
Elevation



Nº 3.
Elevation.



Elevation at A.



Jamb at B. C.

Scale of Details
2 Inches to a Foot.

SCALE OF 12 6 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 FEET

F.T.Dollman, del.

Roslin Castle

Nº 1. FIRE PLACE. Nº 2. WINDOW. Nº 3. CORBEL.

London. J. Jobbins, 3, Warwick Ct. Holborn. W.C.

FIREPLACE IN ONE OF THE CANON'S RESIDENCES, ELY.

THE domeſtic remains of the monaſtic buildings on the S. ſide of Ely Cathedral are ſomewhat extenſive. Among them is the far-famed Prior Crauden's Chapel, given ſome years ago in the *Archæologia*, and in one of the old houſes, now uſed as a canon's reſidence, is the large and beautiful fireplace, of 14th century date, here illuſtrated. The opening of the fireplace is ſquare-headed, and in the jambs are groteſque corbel heads, ſupporting a battlemented bracket, upon which probably lights were placed. Over theſe again are circular panelled ſhafts, ſurmounted by a projecting cornice, intended probably for the ſame purpoſe. The fireplace is hooded, and over the opening is a battlemented cornice. The effect of the whole is exceedingly good, and the deſign is well adapted for a hall, or room of large dimenſions. The Plate contains full details of every part.

OLD PANELLING.

THE oak panelling, figured on our three Plates (except No. 3, on Plate 3), once belonged to an old houſe in Lincolnſhire; they are probably of foreign deſign and workmanſhip. Two of the varieties have a ſacred monogram and lily introduced. The original of No. 3, Plate 3, is poſſeſſed by E. L. Blackburne, Eſq.; all the others belong to E. Browning, Eſq., of Stamford, to whom we are under great obligation for permiſſion to take drawings for their introduction here.

SPICER'S HALL, BRISTOL.

OF all the cities in England there is perhaps not one ſo celebrated for the eminence of its merchants and traders in the middle ages as Briſtol. From the earlieſt period of civilization it was a place of mercantile importance; and among its reſident celebrities it could boaſt of men who were alike renowned for their induſtry, energy, and perſeverance, and who gained for ancient Briſtol its great commercial reputation. Foremoſt among theſe were Richard Spicer, the founder and inhabitant of the manſion from which we obtain our illuſtrations; Robert Ricaut; Sebaſtian Cabot, the diſcoverer of Newfoundland; the illuſtrious William Canynges, both father and ſon (of the latter of whom a more detailed account will be given in the preſent work); William of Worceſter, the topographer; Edward Colſton, the diſtinguiſhed philanthropiſt and benefactor in the 17th century, a notice of whom, and ſome repreſentations from his abode, will alſo form part of this volume; all of whom, with many others, are among the honoured names of which Briſtol has to boaſt—men whoſe mental vigour, buſineſs habits, and moral rectitude have gained for the reputation of the city "a local habitation and a name."

The family of Spicer would appear to have been inhabitants of Briſtol from a very early period. Thomas Spicer, or Le Spicer, one of the ſeneſchals, filled the offices of ſheriff and mayor. Richard Spicer, the founder of the houſe under notice, was an eminent merchant, member of parliament for Briſtol, and mayor three times, in 1353, 1354, and 1371. He built the Chapel of St. George at his own coſt, which was demoliſhed, on the building of the ancient Guildhall; and in 1377 bequeathed his reſidence, with ſeventeen other tenements in Briſtol, to the mayor and corporation. One of his deſcendants in the next age is ſaid to have founded and endowed a hoſpital at Briſtol, but after the 15th century the name and family appear to have become extinct.

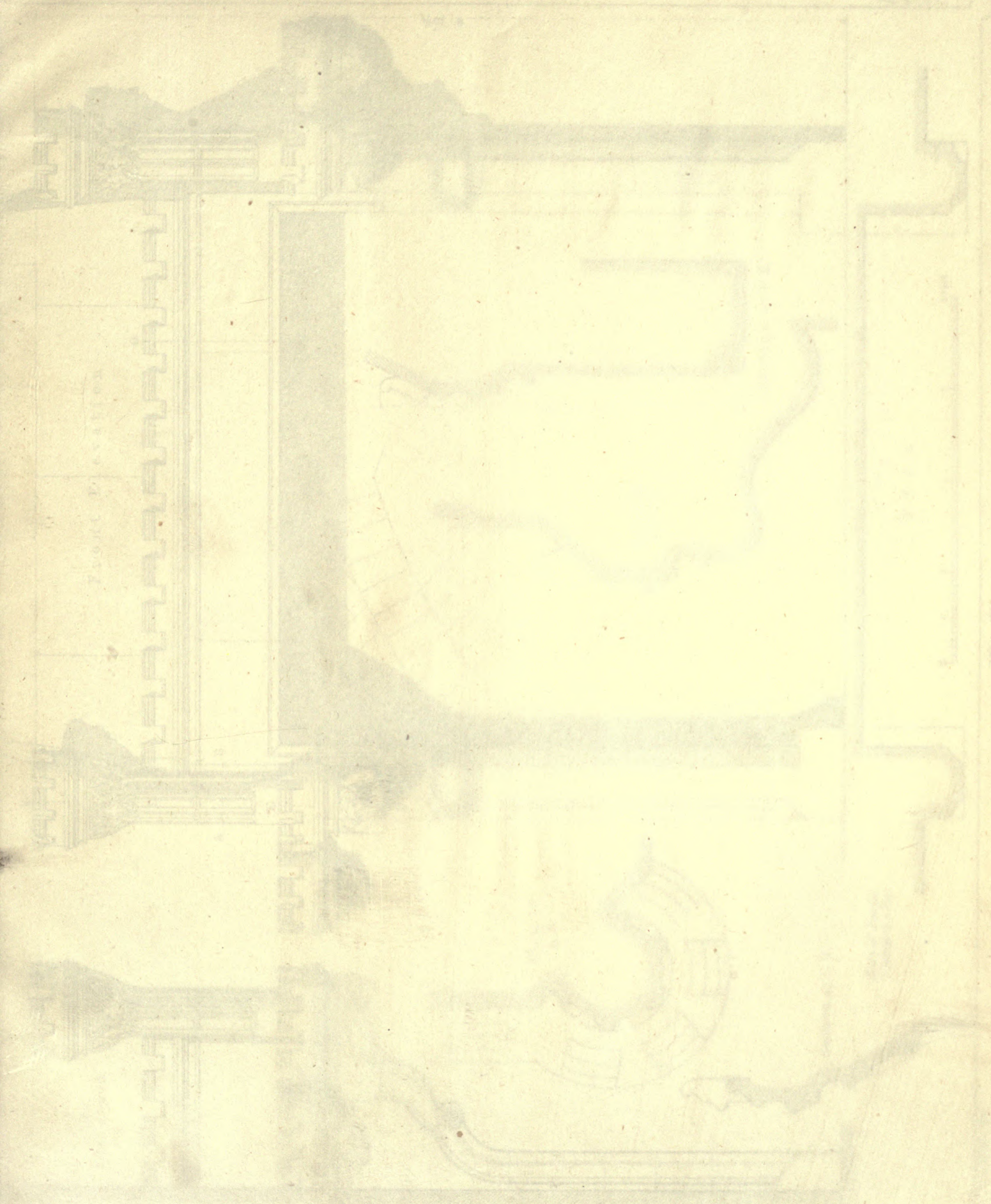
The houſe is ſituate on that part of the quay at Briſtol known as the "Welſh Back." It has been ſometimes ſuppoſed that it was originally the reſidence of the Fitzharding family, one of the moſt diſtinguiſhed of whom, Robert Fitzharding, the founder of the Monaſtery of St. Auguſtine, and the eldeſt ſon of the "præpoſitus" of Briſtol, who died in 1115, ſucceeded his father in the civil office of provoſt, and dwelt at firſt in Baldwin-ſtreet, nearly adjoining, whence, according to an old deed in the chartulary of St. Auguſtine, "he removed to the great ſtone houſe which he built upon the Frome, part of which houſe to this day remaineth undemoliſhed."

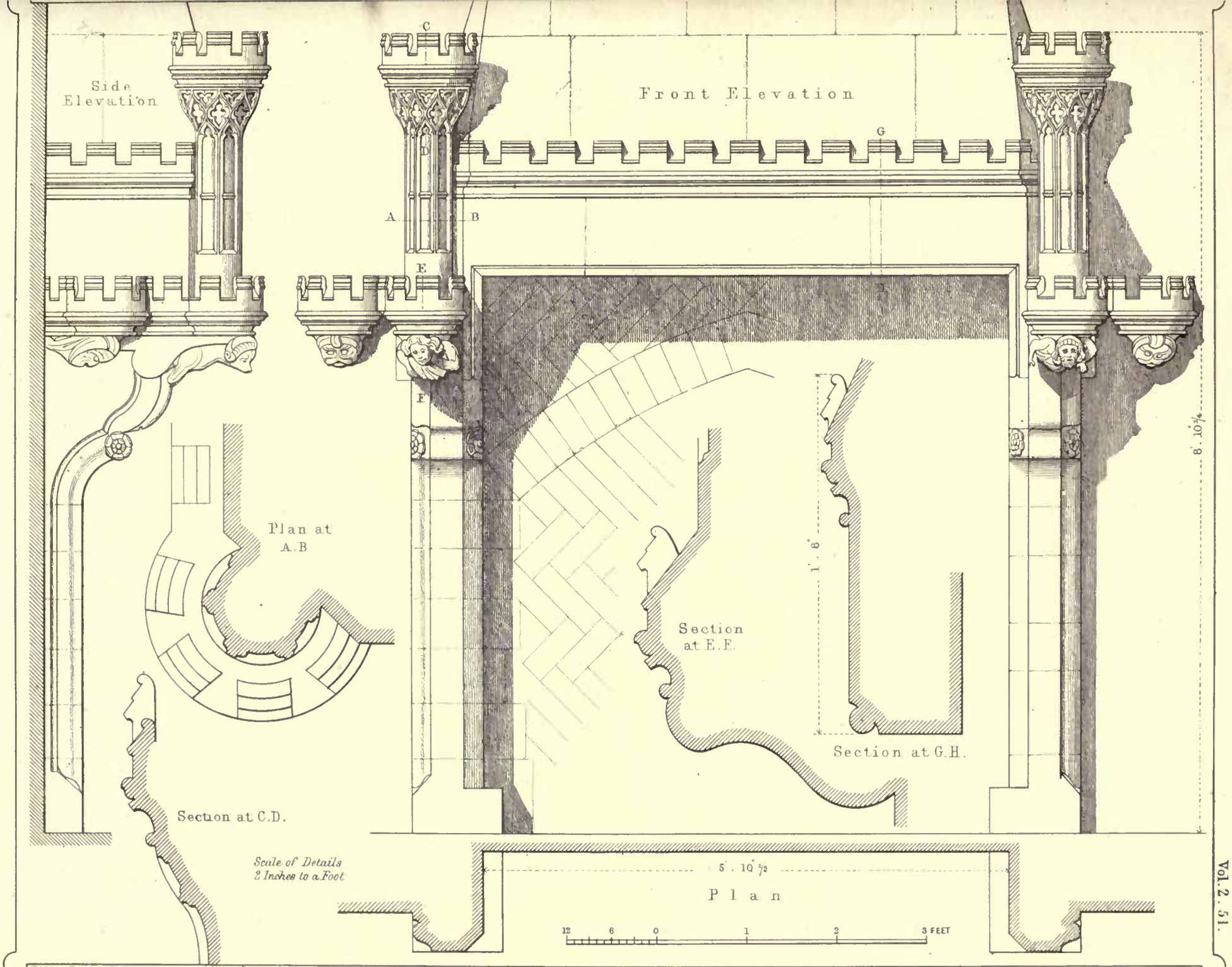
The Rev. S. Seyer, in his *Hiſtory of Briſtol*, ſays, with reference to this houſe: "It muſt, however, be recollected that until A.D. 1247 the river Frome ran through the ſtreet; and, therefore, it muſt be underſtood that Fitzharding's 'great ſtone houſe,' which he built, was by the ſide of the river Frome, in a place which was afterwards a part of Baldwin-ſtreet; and moreover it could not have been on that ſide of the ſtreet neareſt to St. Nicholas-ſtreet, becauſe *there* is not ſufficient depth for his great ſtone houſe, the town wall being only 69 feet diſtant from that ſtreet, which muſt have been wholly occupied by the mound and river or ditch. One of the calendars ſays that Fitzharding or his father (it is not clear which is meant) had a houſe in Baldwin-ſtreet, where was the Chapel of St. Baldwin, which is now the Back Hall. The Chapel of St. Baldwin

is about 30 feet long by 20 feet wide, and was, as I ſhould ſuppoſe, the private chapel of the family. Another room of ſmaller dimenſions is alſo ſhewn as a chapel, which was probably a dining hall. The ſtrength of the whole building, the number and ſize of the rooms, and the form of the doors and windows there, ſhew that this muſt have been built in very ancient times, and for the uſe of a large and wealthy family, although now reduced to bare walls, and uſed as a warehouſe for leather." Seyer ſuppoſes that the houſe here deſcribed, which in ſome particulars anſwers to that, the details of which are here illuſtrated, was not Fitzharding's houſe, inaſmuch as that portion of the river Frome was not filled up till about the year 1247, and that conſequently no houſe could have exiſted there in Fitzharding's time, which was long before that date, and when the ſite was a mere moraſs; alleging alſo that the "great ſtone houſe" on the Frome was conveyed to the Abbey of St. Auguſtine by Alice, widow of Maurice Lord Berkeley, about 1200: whereas Spicer's Hall was erected ſome 150 years later, and was bequeathed by its owner to the mayor and commonalty of Briſtol. In all probability, therefore, he ſuppoſes Fitzharding's houſe to have been a manſion in Baldwin-ſtreet, which is adjacent, and being in the vicinity, has been confounded with Spicer's Hall.*

Whatever may have been the extent and grandeur of this houſe, all has long ſince paſſed away, although ſome few traces ſtill ſurvive to atteſt the original ſize and importance of the manſion. The entrance porch and doorway (ſee Plate 1) ſtill remains, though much defaced and mutilated. The door is in ſix panels, the arched-head being filled with ſomewhat elaborate tracery, and on the ſide of the doorway is a curved projecting bracket or ſpur, ſomewhat ſimilar to thoſe that are to be met with at York and elſewhere. Some indications of groining above the capitals of the ſhafts in the internal angles are alſo diſcernible, and in the repreſentation a reſtoration is ſhewn. The reſt of the front towards the "Back," or quay, is now occupied by ſmall tenements. Proceeding by a paſſage to a court yard, in the rear of the houſe, there are on the right hand the remains of the ſcreen (ſee Plate 2) forming the entrance to the hall, now entirely bare, deſerted, and decayed, the dimenſions of which are 32 feet 3 inches by 21 feet. The roof, which longitudinally is divided into 10 bays, is plain, but good in character, and conſiſts conſtructionally of principal and common rafters, collar, purlins, the angles of which are chamfered, and moulded wall plate. Under the collar, which is high up between the rafters, is a large main arch, with chamfered edges, reſting at the foot on a foliated capital in each alternate truſs, the intermediate one abutting direct on the wall. [The detail of theſe capitals is of Early Engliſh type, and as ſuch, earlier in character than the reſt of the hall, the date of which is about the middle of the 14th century.] There are two tiers of arched wind-braces, the centres of which alternate one over the other. The wind-braces are traceried, and the general effect is exceedingly good. The hall is divided in its height into two ſtories by a modern floor; but at the lower end on the upper floor is an original door, now blocked up, which was evidently the entrance from below into the gallery, which extended over the paſſage on the ground floor, where the compartment of the ſcreen, which formed the entrance to the ſtaircaſe leading to the gallery, is of more ornamental character than the reſt. There are but few remains of the reſt of the houſe; but at the end of the paſſage in the court yard, before mentioned, which ſeems to have been originally cloſed, and to have been a building of the 13th century, corbels, apparently to ſupport the roof, exiſt in the wall on each ſide; this may poſſibly have been the Chapel of St. Baldwin, quoted by Seyer in his deſcription. Beyond this is another paſſage, at the end of which is a court yard, now occupied by warehouſes, but which probably formed a portion of the houſe.

* It appears to us that there may be a possible identity in the two honses, some few portions still existing at Spicer's Hall of an earlier date, *viz.*, the 13th century, than the rest of the building.





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Fire Place.

IN ONE OF THE CANONS' RESIDENCES, ELY.

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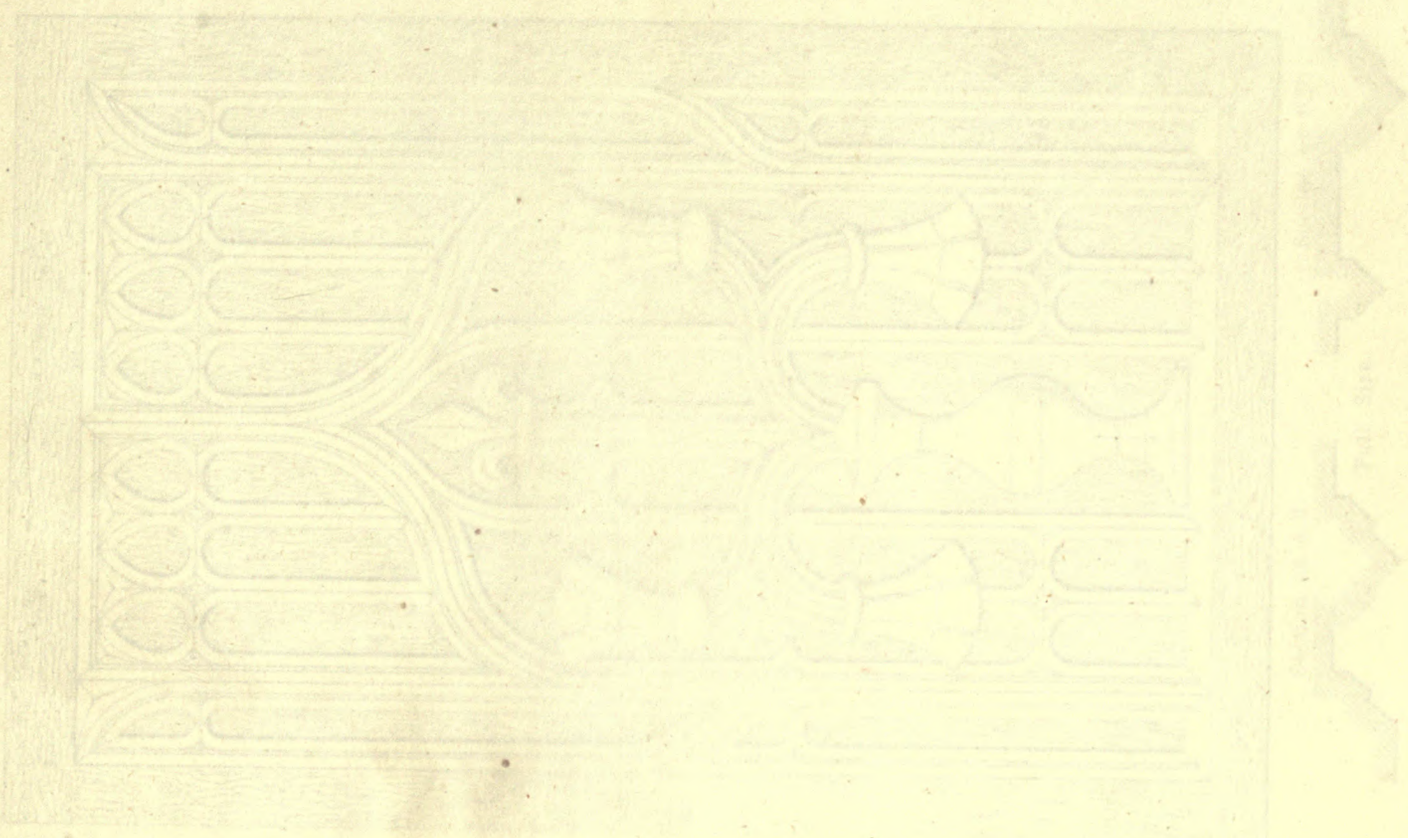

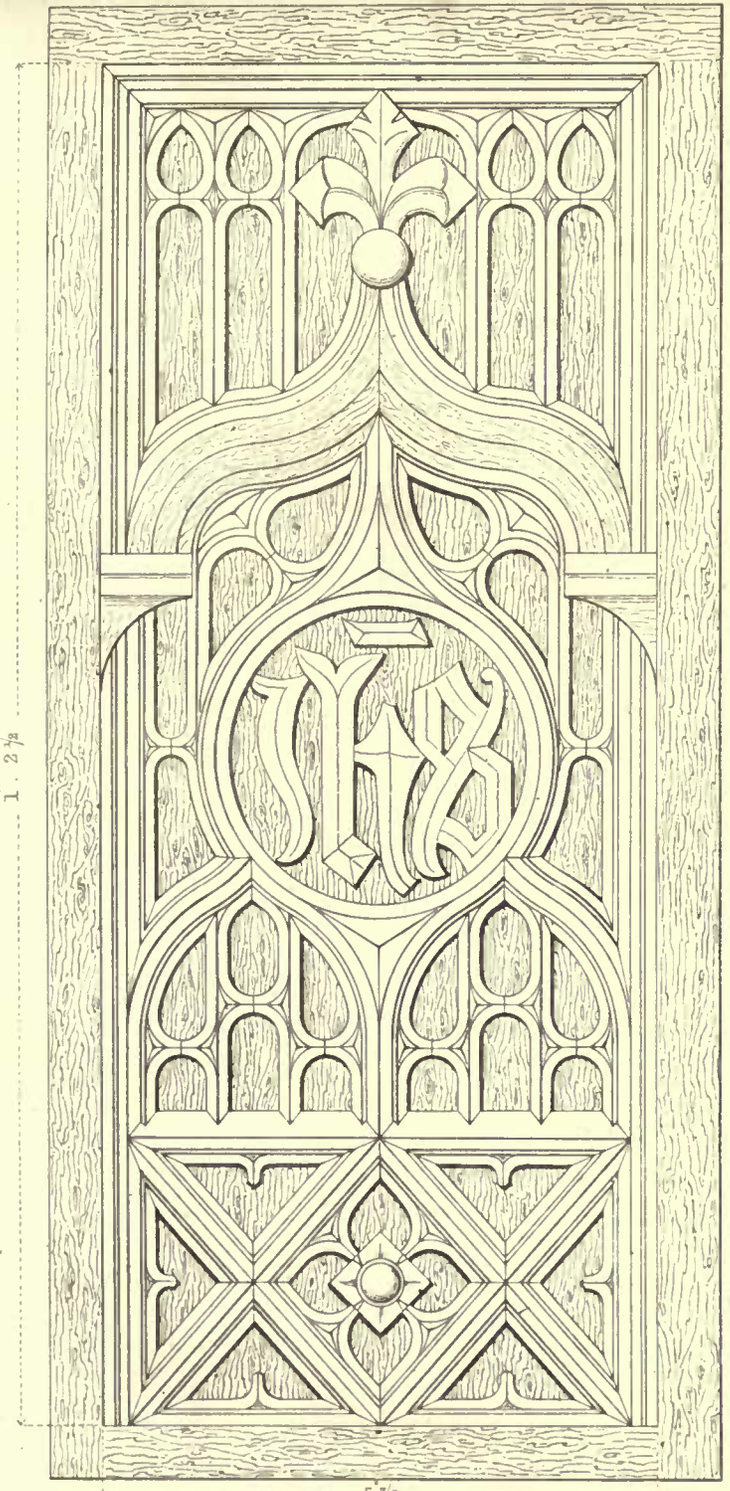

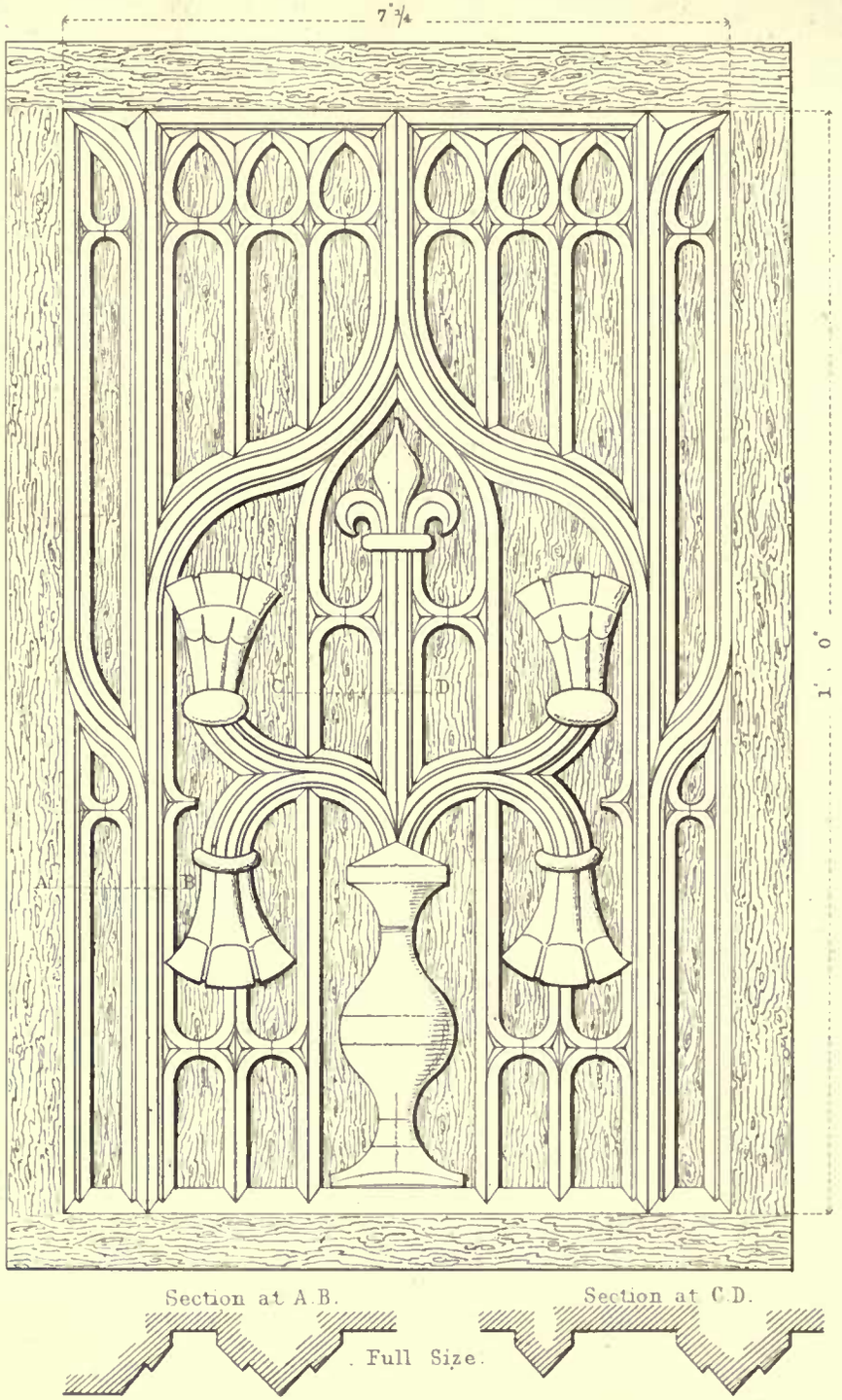

F.T.Dollman, del

Oak Panels.

Half full size.

London. J. Jobbins, 3, Warwick Ct. Holborn. W.C.

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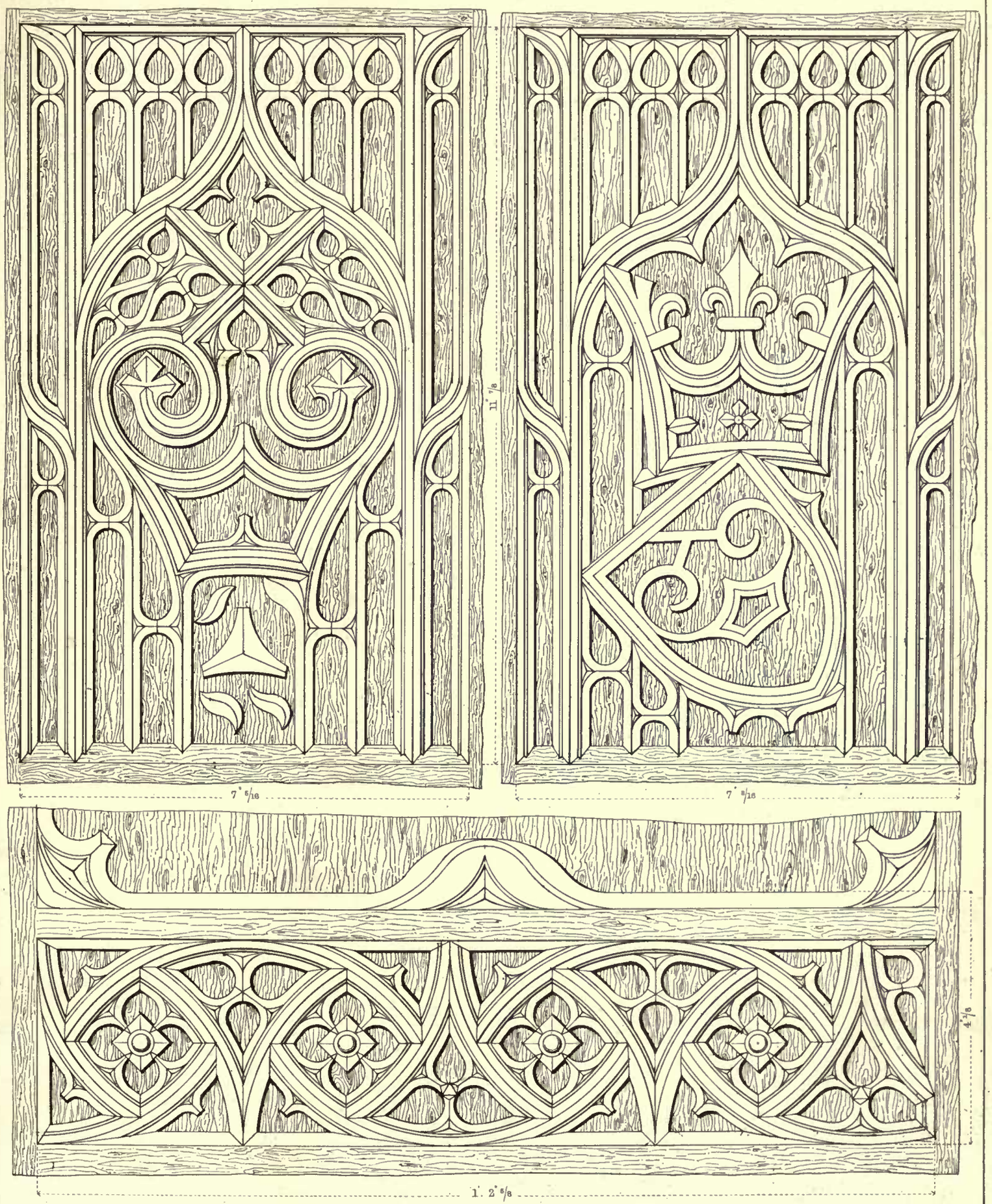
Oak Panels.

Published by Jos. Nash, 34, Warwick St. Regent St. W.



F.T. Dollman, del.

Oak Panels.

Half full size.

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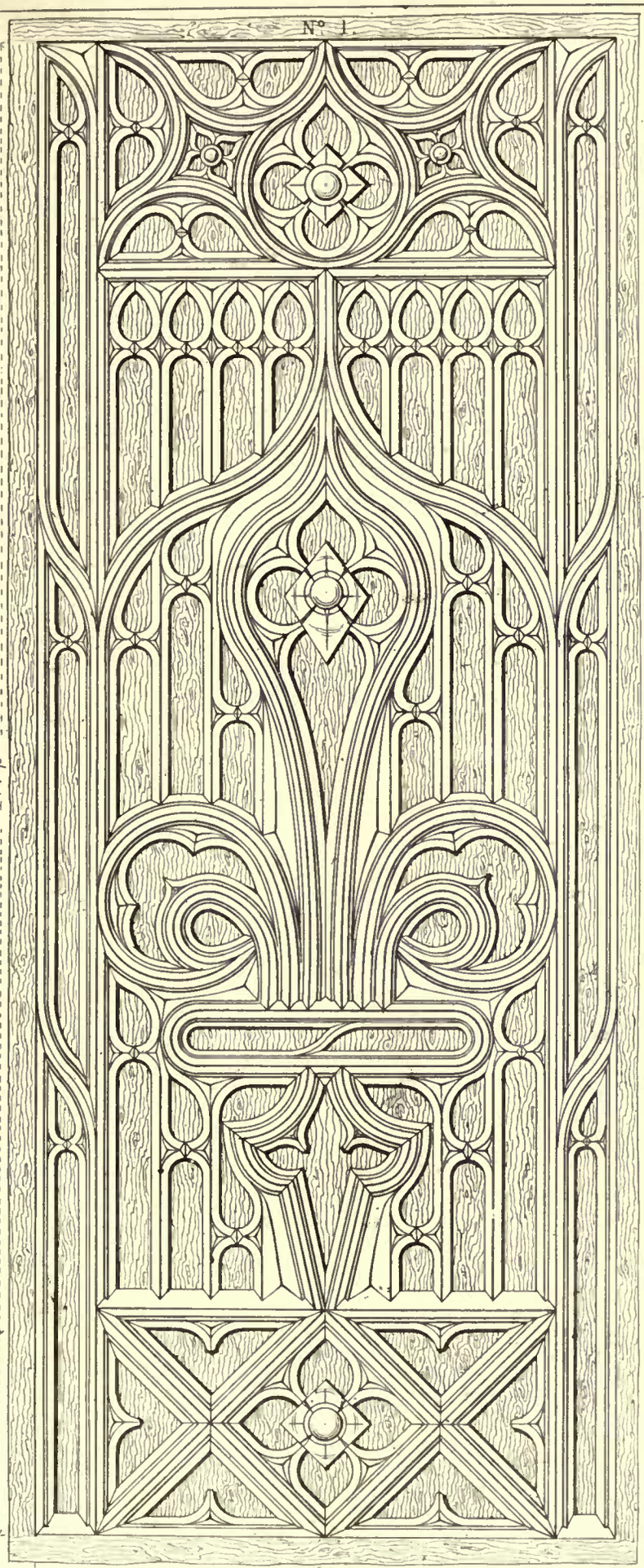

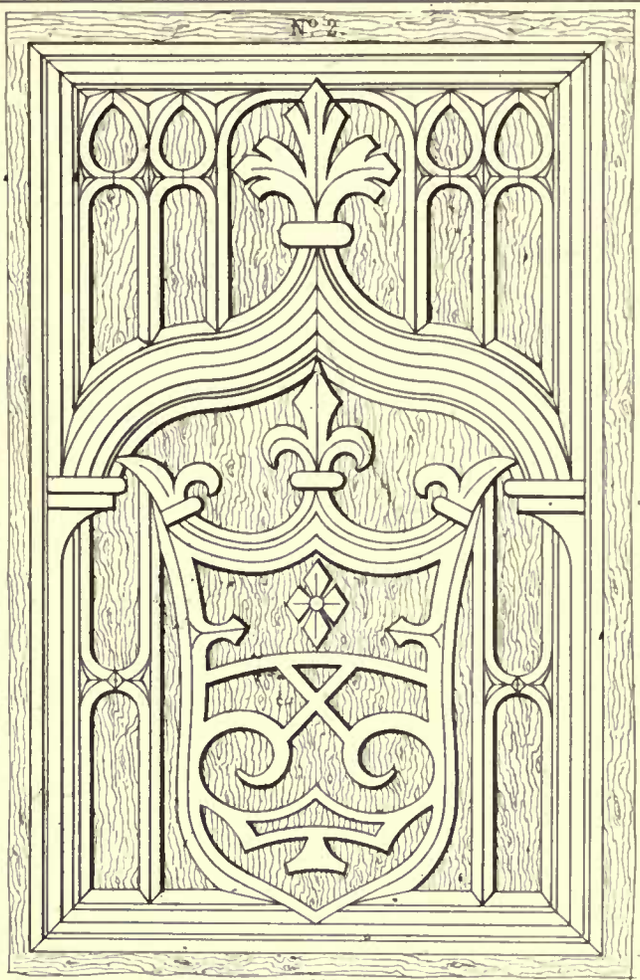

F.T.Dollman, del.

Oak Panels.

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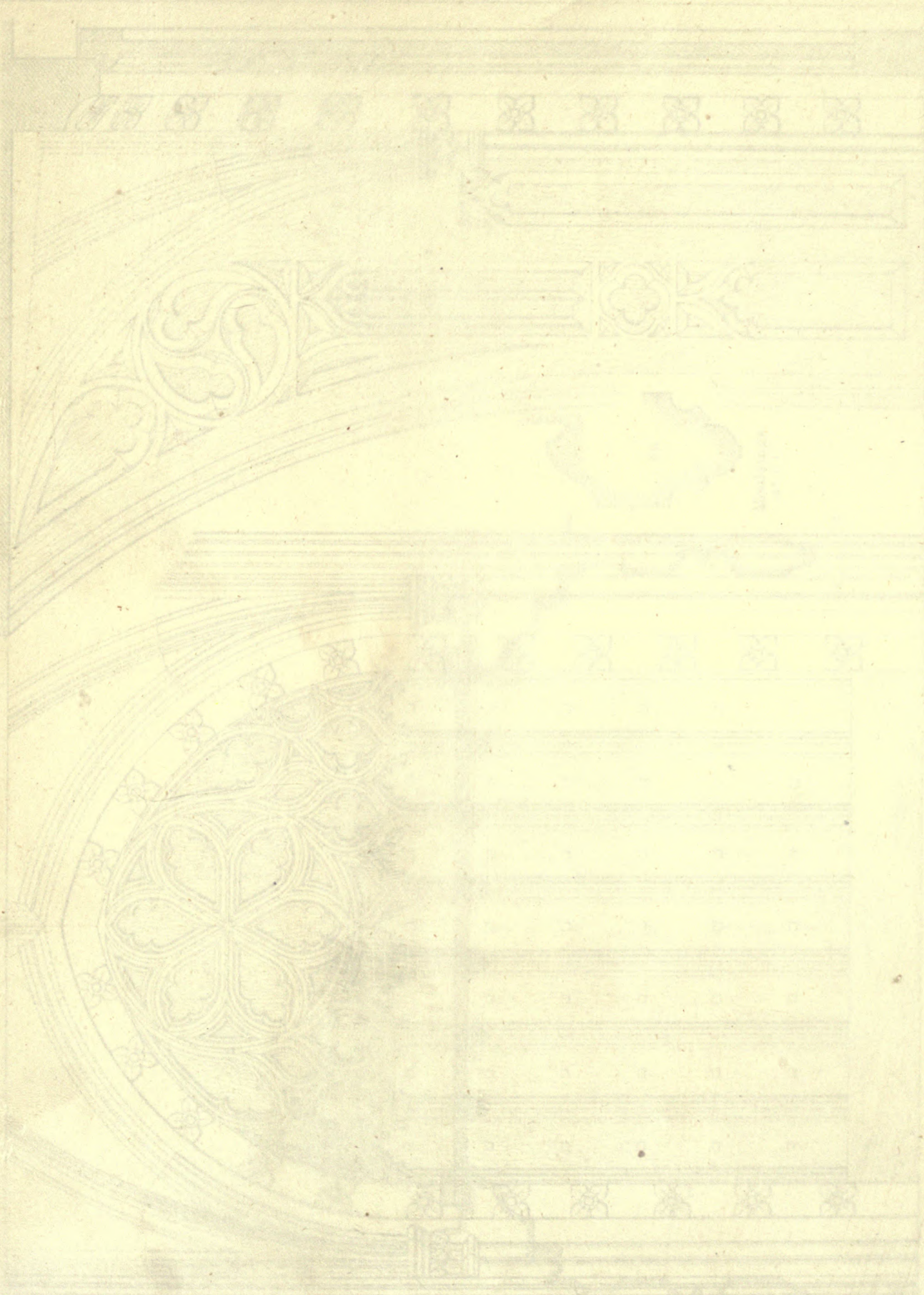
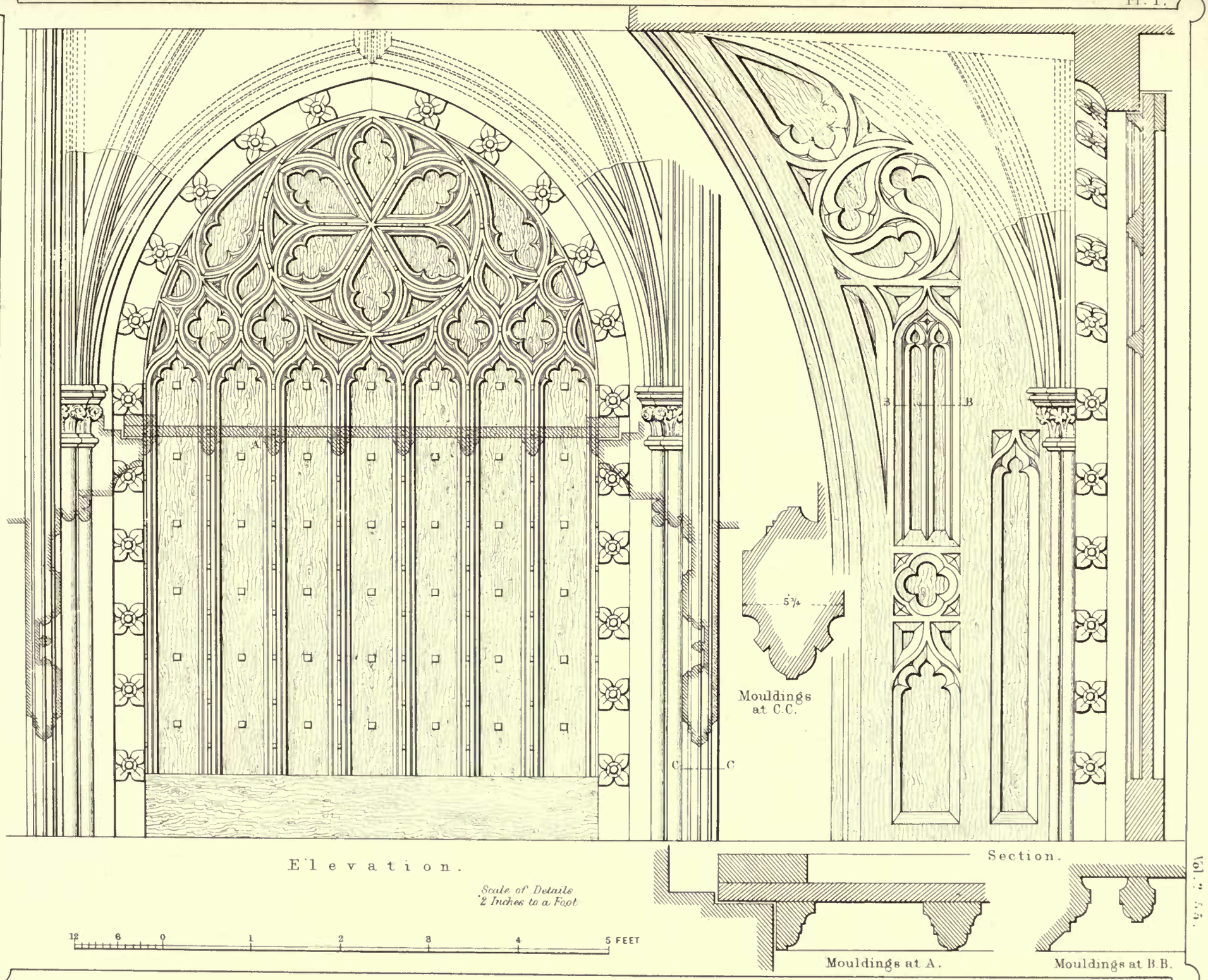
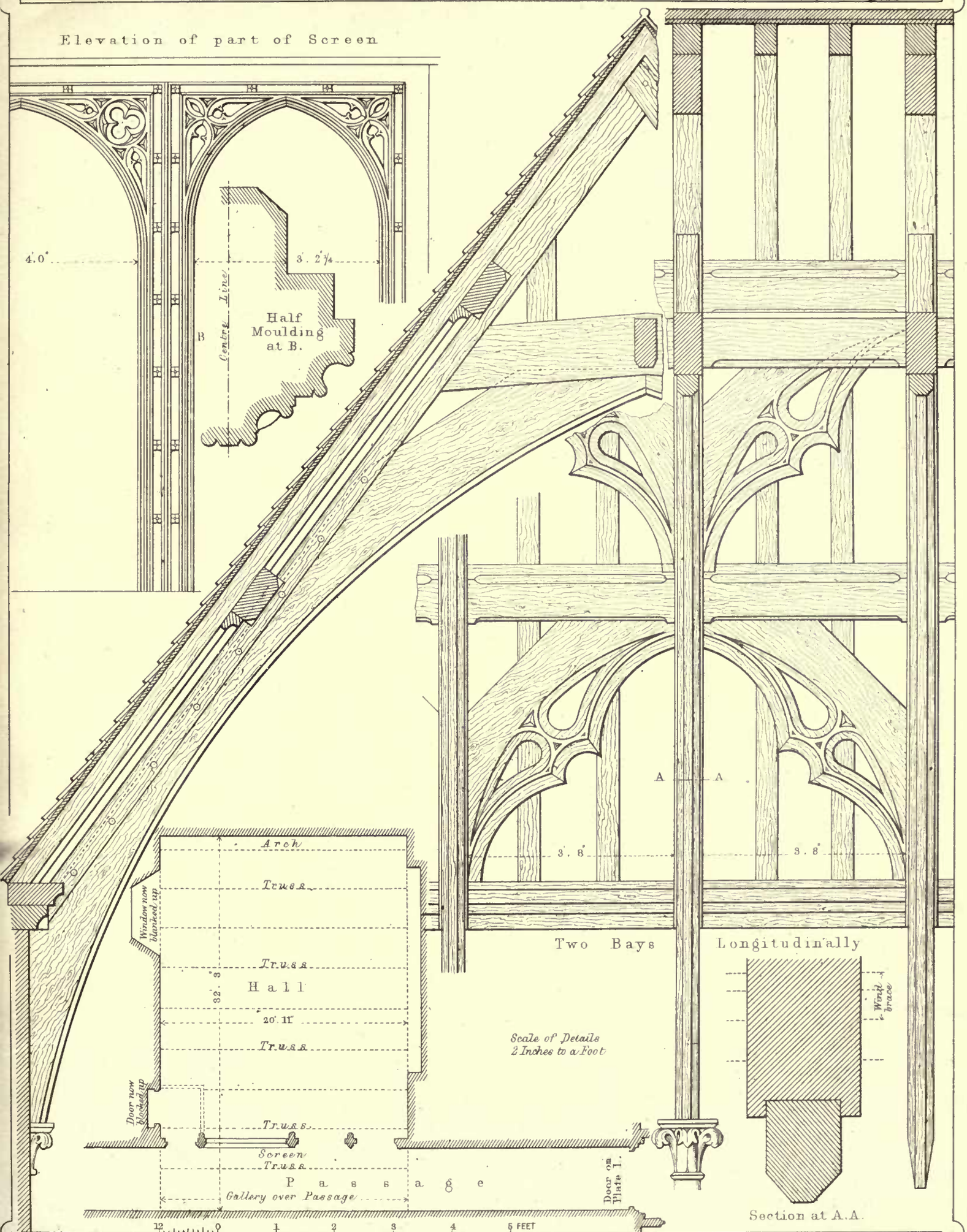




Spicer's Hall, Bristol.

DETAILS OF THE ENTRANCE DOORWAY.



F.T.Dollman, del.

Spicer's Hall, Bristol.

DETAILS OF ROOF OF HALL.

CANYNGE'S HOUSE, REDCLIFF STREET, BRISTOL.

William Canynge, one of the moſt eminent men of whom Briſtol has had to boaſt, was the ſecond ſon of John Canynge, and grandſon of William Canynge, who was ſix times mayor of Briſtol. He was born in Tonker-ſtreet, in the year 1400, and at the time of his father's death was only five years old. After a moſt proſperous career as a merchant, during which he filled in ſucceſſion the offices of ſheriff, mayor (to this latter poſt he was five times elected), and parliamentary repreſentative of Briſtol, and entertained his Sovereign, Edward the Fourth, during one of the Royal progreſſes through the weſtern counties, Canynge, on the death of his wife, adopted a conventual life, and entered on his noviciate at Weſtbury-on-Trym, in Glouceſterſhire, three miles from Briſtol. He was appointed acolyte on the 19th September, 1467; became deacon on the 2nd April, and prieſt on the 16th April following; and, finally, was made Dean of Weſtbury. He died on or about the 12th November, 1474, and was buried in St. Mary Redcliff Church, where his tomb forms one of the moſt intereſting ſepulchral memorials in the building. Ten years after Thomas Canynge, his grandſon, ſold the manſion; and in 1500 it appears to have been in the poſſeſſion of one John Brooke. But little of its hiſtory is thenceforth recorded, and after paſſing into the hands of various owners, it is now the property of Mr. Jefferies, who has made to the utmoſt of his power every effort to preſerve all that remains of the dwelling-place of one ſo celebrated and time-honoured.

In the days of Canynge, Redcliff was a ſuburb to Briſtol, and the houſe we are deſcribing extended weſtward to Redcliff Back, on the banks of the Avon. It is ſuppoſed to occupy the ſite of an earlier building, known as St. Matthew's Chapel, and is said to have been originally erected either by William Canynge the elder, or by John Canynge, father of the William Canynge of the 15th century. The houſe muſt have been of conſiderable ſize, the accounts of it, ſtill extant, ſtating that the river front from N. to S. extended 60 feet, and from E. to W. 48 feet. It is ſaid alſo that in the river front were a lofty tower and four bay windows. The original W. front would ſeem to have been demoliſhed to make room for a floorcloth manufactory, and the E. front towards Redcliff-ſtreet was alſo deſtroyed. In the interior there appears to have been two court-yards, the eaſternmoſt of which ſtill remains, from whence is a paſſage leading into Redcliff-ſtreet; and on the right of this paſſage is a room, traditionally known as the "Monk's Cellar," but which probably formed part of the domeſtic offices; all architectural features have, however, entirely diſappeared here. On the other ſide of the paſſage is a door leading into a low room with panelled walls and ceiling, and ornamental fireplace of later date than the reſt of the building. Beneath the modern boarded floor of this room were diſcovered ſome ornamental tiles, the original arrangement of which has been engraved. This room was immediately behind the hall, and evidently was one of the living rooms of the manſion. The hall, as it at preſent exiſts, is uſed as a ſhop and ſhow room, and is about 22 feet 4 inches long by 22 feet 6 inches wide, but originally was very likely longer. The roof ſhewn on the Plate is in three bays, and conſiſts of moulded principal rafters and common rafters, and moulded collar, under which is the main arch of the roof, which again is ſub-arcuated, with a leaf ornament in lieu of cuſps, and with tracery in the ſpandrils. The corbels ſupporting the arches of the roof are angels bearing ſhields. The purlins are moulded, and the common rafters have a hollow moulding on the edges, and at the apex there is trefoil tracery between each rafter. The louvre ſtill exiſts, but modernized. At the weſtern end of the hall ſome ſigns of earlier work are apparent, and on the N. ſide, now almoſt concealed by book caſes, are two large arched receſſes. At the weſtern end of the hall, in the preſent gallery, is a doorway leading into a room called the banquetting room, and now uſed as a printing office. This door is evidently in its original poſition, and was probably the entrance into the gallery at the end of the hall. The reſt of the houſe is entirely modern, and preſents no features worth recording or illuſtrating.

The engraving ſhews a tranſverſe ſection, and one bay longitudinally, of the roof, with details, and an elevation of the door in the gallery above mentioned.

OLD HOUSE AT LAVENHAM, SUFFOLK.

Lavenham, or Lanham, about ſeven miles N.E. by N. from Sudbury, and eleven miles S.E. of Bury St. Edmunds, was formerly a market town of ſome importance. The lordſhip of Lavenham was granted by William the Conqueror after the battle of Haſtings to his brother-in-law, Aubrey de Vere, as a reward for his ſervices; and in the 16th century three guilds were eſtabliſhed, *viz.*: 1ſt. That of Corpus Chriſti, which was granted by John, Earl of Oxford, in the twenty-firſt year of Henry the Eighth, the hall belonging to which ſtood in the market-place; 2nd. St. Peter's Guild,

granted by another John, Earl of Oxford, in the ſecond year of King Edward the Sixth, the hall of which was in the High-ſtreet; and, 3rd. Holy Trinity Guild, granted by the ſame earl in the ſixth year of Edward the Sixth, with a hall in Prentice-ſtreet. Lavenham was the birthplace of Richard de Lanham, a divine of ſome note in the 14th century, who, with Archbiſhop Sudbury, was beheaded in Wat Tyler's rebellion in 1381; and the family of De Vere and that of Thomas Spring, the wealthy clothier, both of whom were the chief builders of the magnificent and well-known pariſh church, reſided here. In the middle ages, Lavenham attained conſiderable celebrity in the manufacture of cloth; it had alſo a ſtaple trade in ſerges, ſhalloons, ſtuffs, and the ſpinning of fine yarn; and poſſeſſed a wool hall, which, from the convenience of its poſition, became much frequented by traders from all parts of the country. In courſe of time, however, the proſperity of the town gradually declined, until, as at preſent, when no railway communication exiſts nearer than Sudbury on the one ſide, and Bury St. Edmunds on the other (a connecting link being, however, propoſed), it has dwindled to a mere village, and all that now remains of its former trade is a ſmall amount of ſpinning of woollen yarn. The market has been aboliſhed ſince the middle of the laſt century.

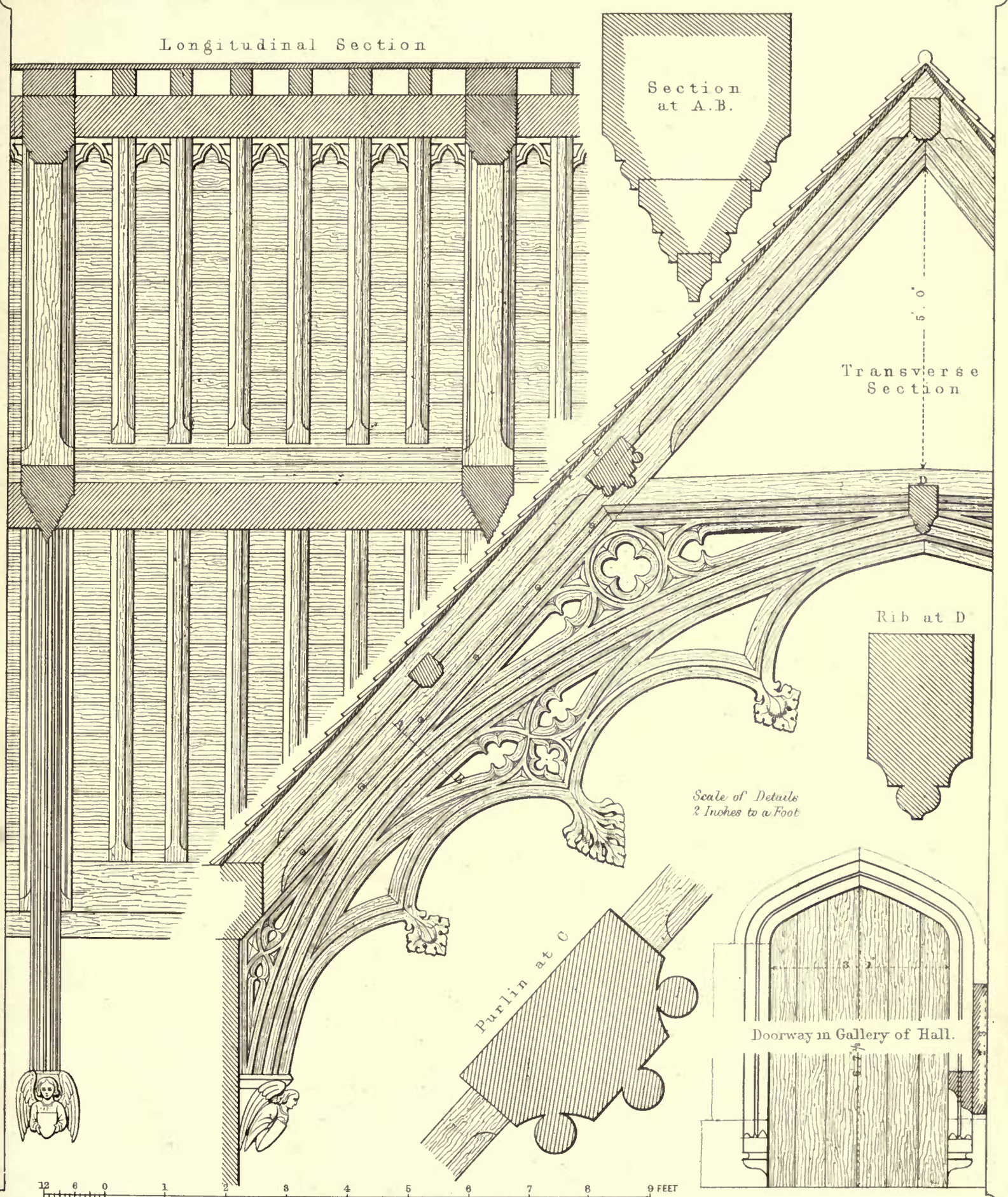
Lavenham abounds with half-timbered houſes, more or leſs intereſting in their features; but the example now illuſtrated is given as a type of the reſt, and as one of the moſt ornamental. It is ſurmiſed that it may have been the hall of the Holy Trinity Guild before mentioned, the locality agreeing with that deſcribed; or poſſibly it may have been the wool hall before referred to. It ſtands on the S. ſide of what was the market-place; and on its N. elevation has, at the E. end, a projecting porch, and room over, gabled; and at the N.W. angle alſo a gable. On the N. front were originally two bay windows ſimilar to that which ſtill exiſts on the W. ſide, but theſe have been deſtroyed, with the exception of ſome faint traces, and modern ſaſhes have been inſerted inſtead. The wood carving throughout the building is ſomewhat elaborate, but of very late character, and is of the Suffolk type of ornamentation. In the external angles of the porch, and at the N.W. angle of the houſe, were figures on pedeſtals, but, with the exception of the laſt, which is in better preſervation, they are ſo hopelessly mutilated that in the engraving all attempt at reſtoration was entirely uſeleſs. The curved brackets ſupporting the upper part of the houſe are all enriched, but of this part, the barge-boards in the gables, &c., very few architectural features remain, the whole having been more or less modernized. The ſame may be ſaid of the interior, which is now divided into ſeparate tenements, and ſo altered that the original plan of the houſe, which apparently was rather extenſive, is now ſcarcely diſcernible.

The following deſcription of the Plates will ſuffice to elucidate the peculiarities of the houſe:—

Plate 1 has the N. and W. elevations; on the N. front, the two bay windows are ſhewn reſtored, with the angle-poſt at the N.W. corner.

Plate 2 contains front and ſide elevations of the porch, with details to a 2-inch ſcale.

Plate 3. The bay window on the W. front, with details. The other bay windows on the N. elevation would ſeem to have been exactly ſimilar.



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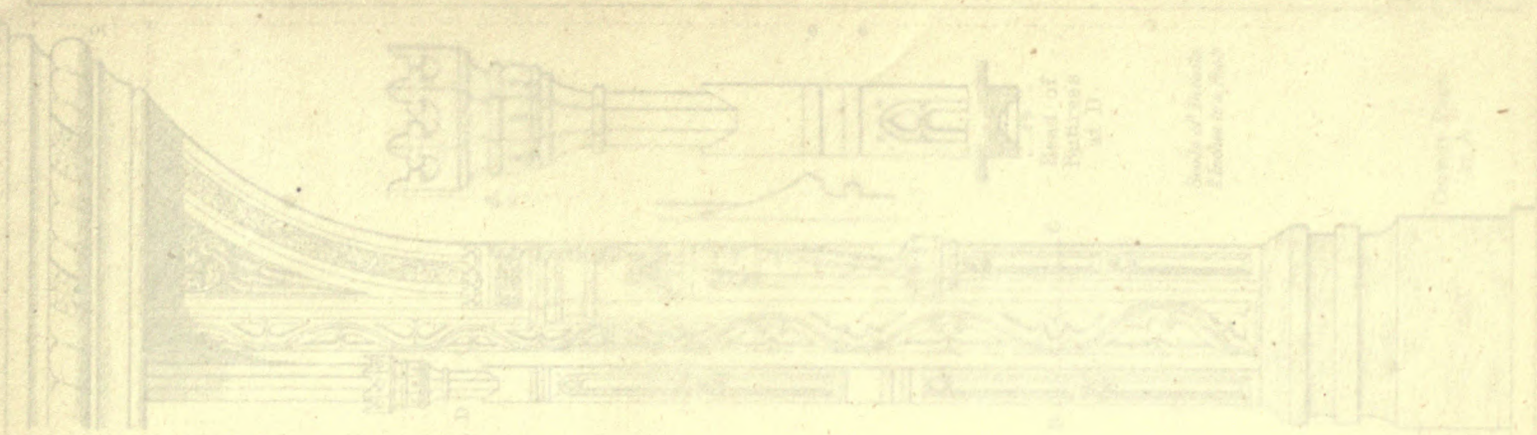
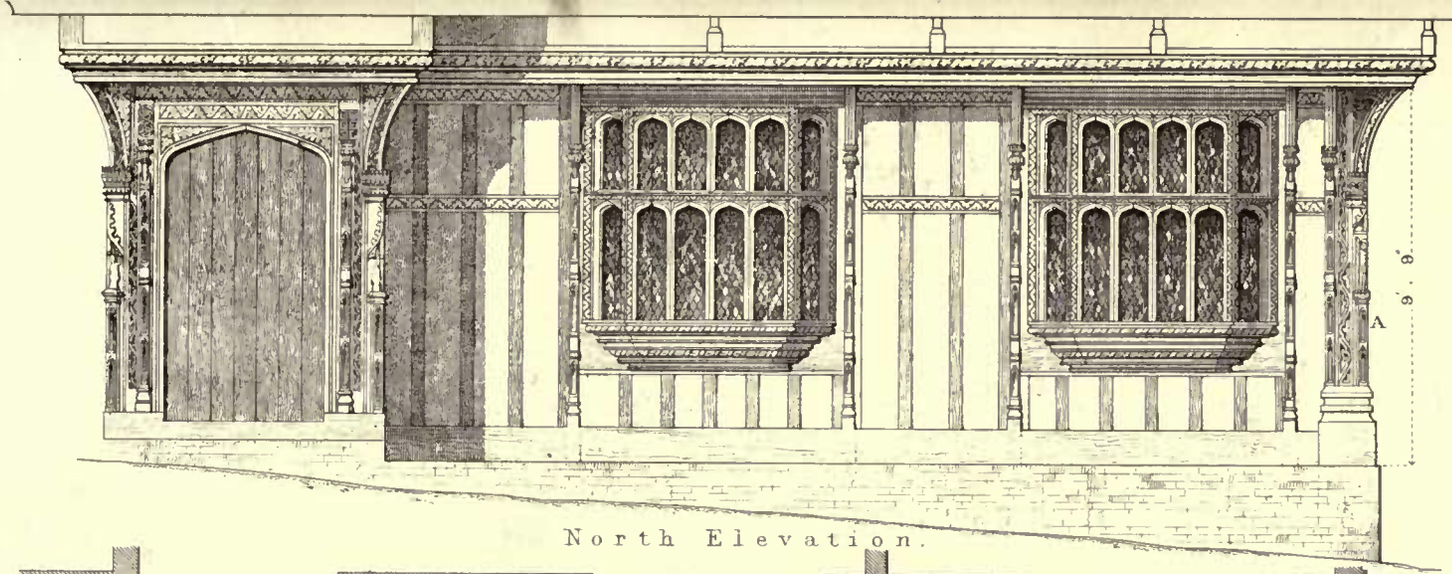
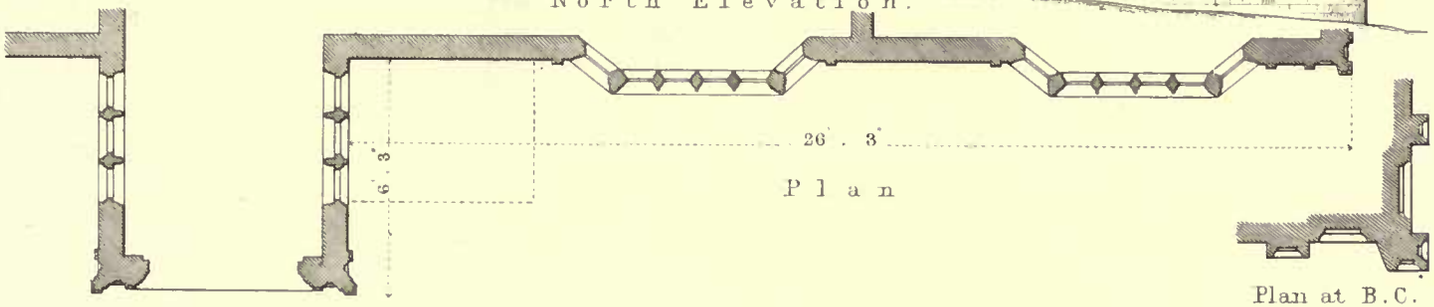
Canynges' House, Redcliff Street, Bristol.

DETAILS OF ROOF OF HALL &c

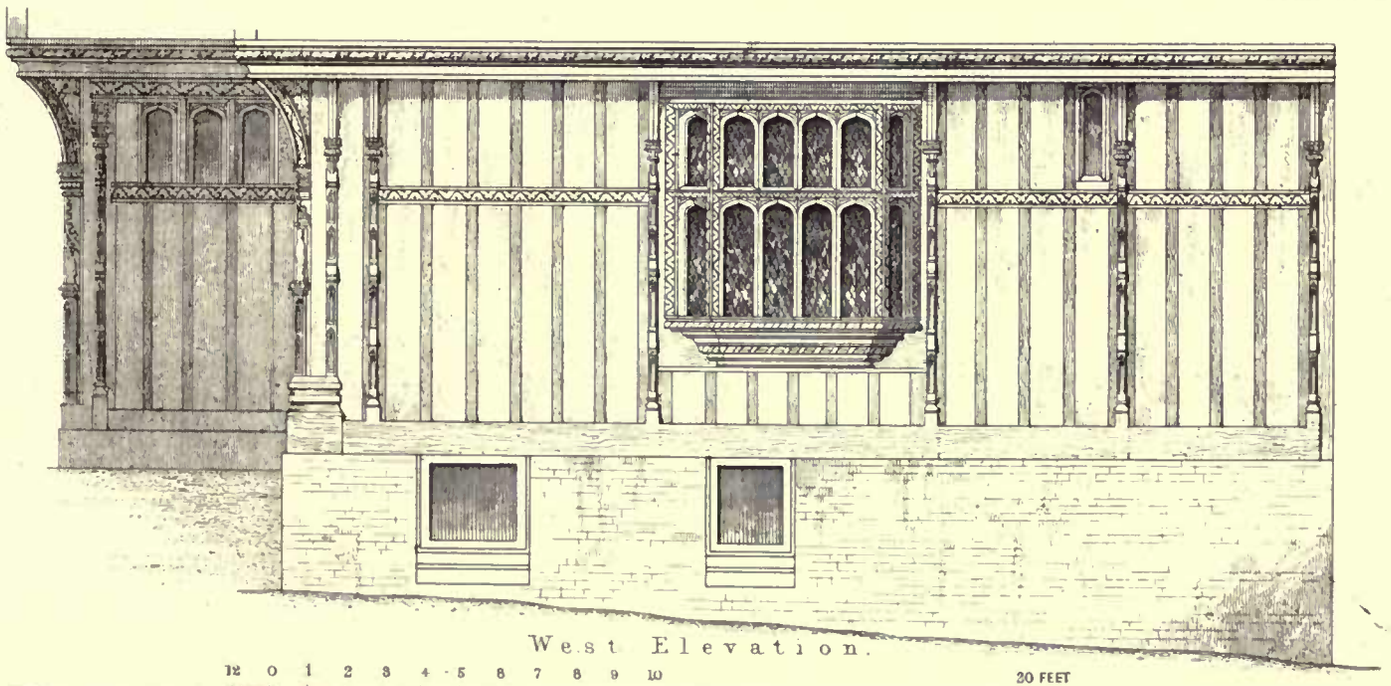


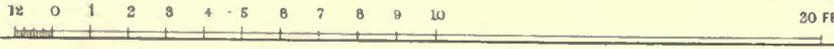
Old Manor at Lidgate, Suffolk

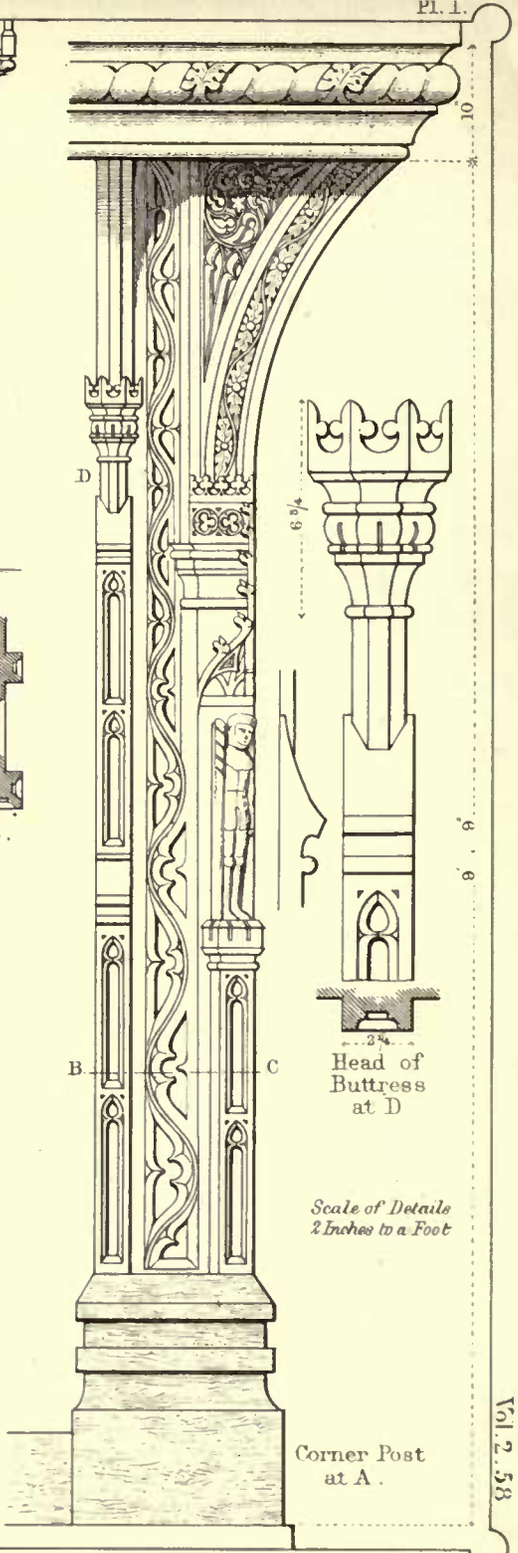




Plan at B.C.







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Old House at Lavenham, Suffolk

(Restored)

ELEVATIONS AND DETAILS.

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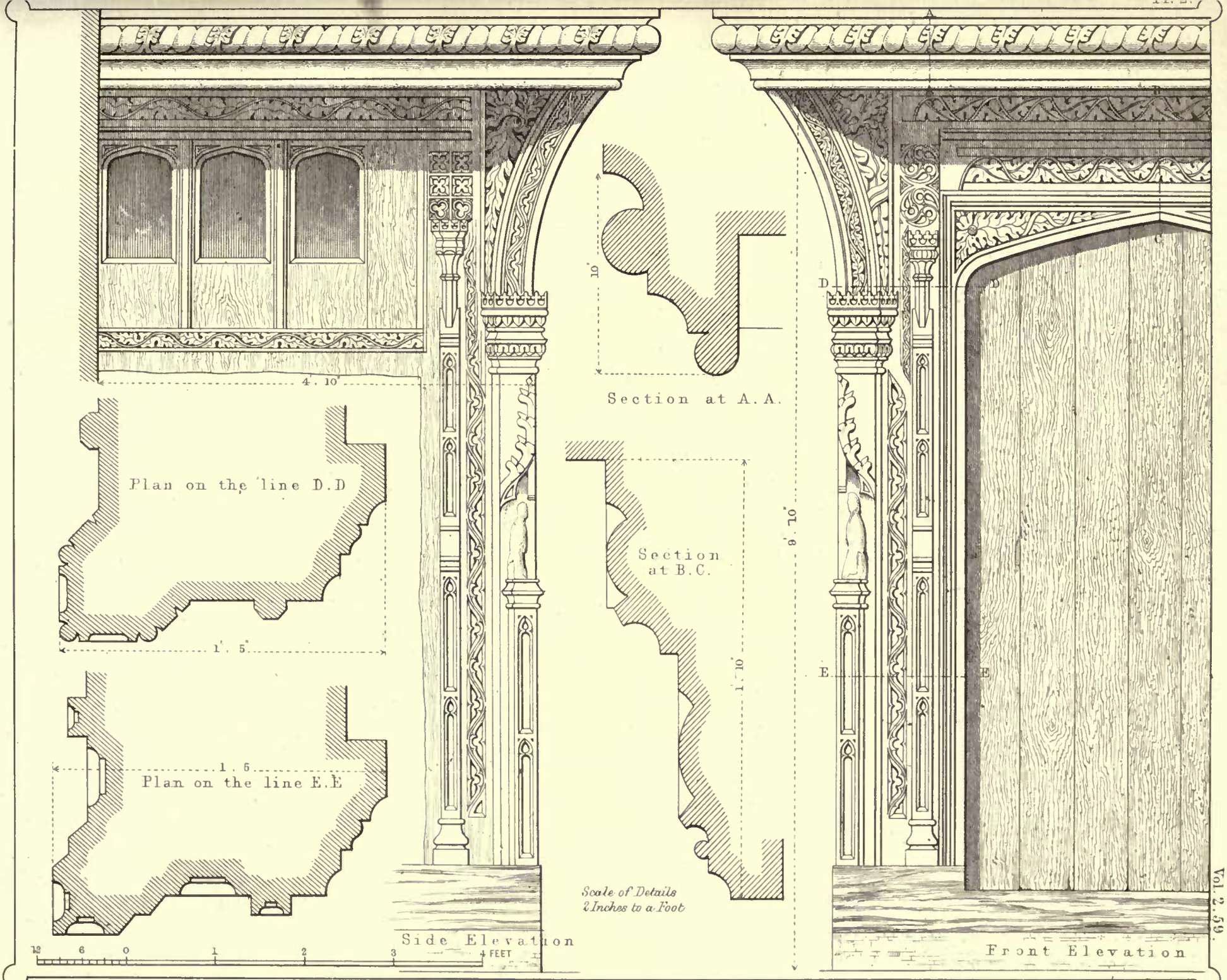
Old Manor House, Ipswich, Suffolk



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Old House at Havenham, Suffolk

DETAILS OF PORCH.

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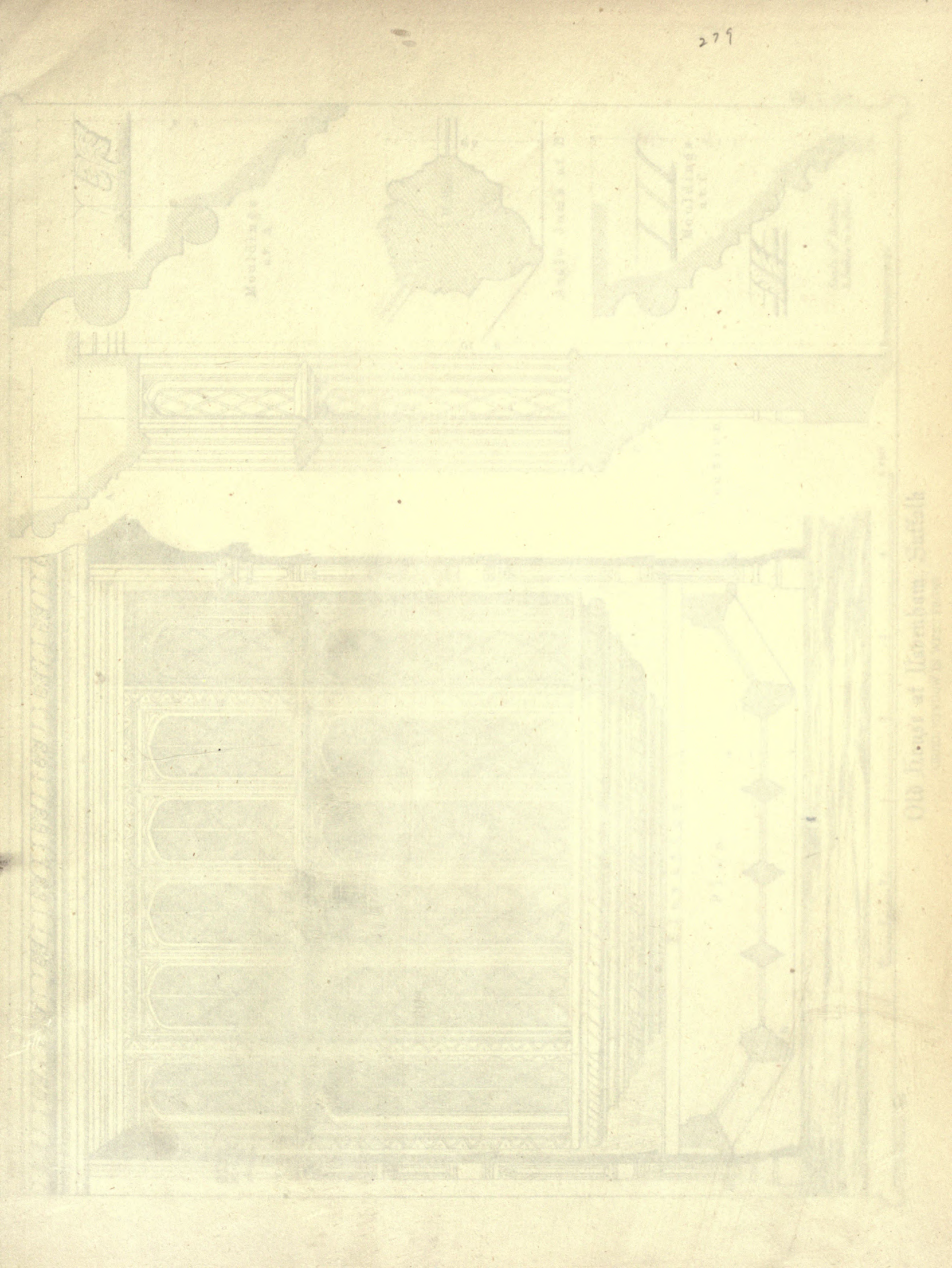

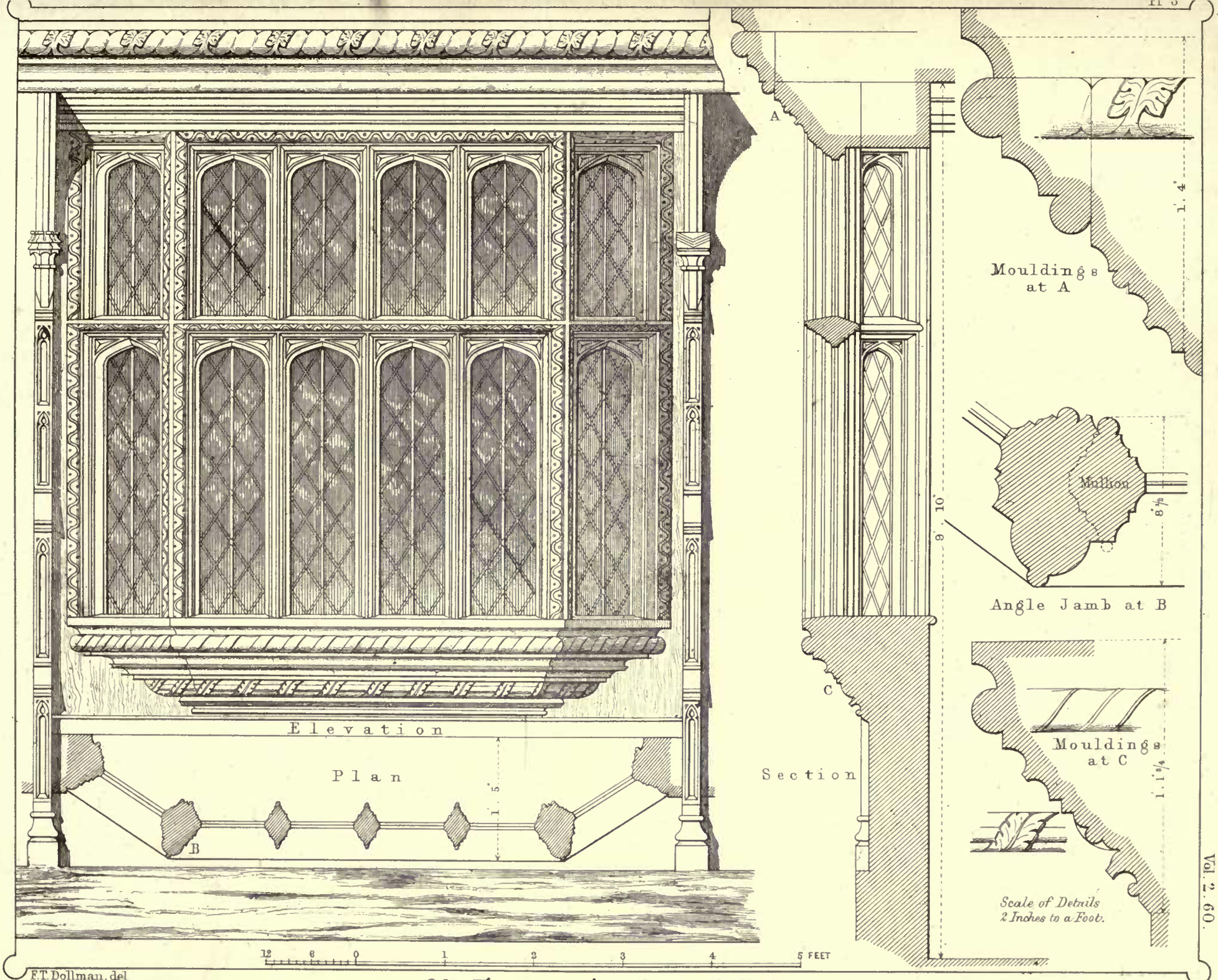

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Old House at Lavenham, Suffolk

ORIEL WINDOW IN WEST FRONT.

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COLSTON'S HOUSE, BRISTOL.

ALLUSION has already been made to the mercantile and commercial celebrity of Briſtol in the 14th and 15th centuries, and a brief memoir of two of its moſt eminent citizens, Richard Spicer and William Canynge, has accompanied the illuſtrations of their manſions. To theſe names another, no leſs celebrated, has here to be added,—Edward Colſton, the philanthropiſt, as he has been termed *par excellence*, of the 17th century, who reſided in the houſe the details of which are here given, and which is ſituated in Small-ſtreet. In the ſucceeding deſcription of its architectural features, it will be ſhewn that the date of the building is conſiderably anterior to the time of Colſton; meanwhile, a ſhort biography is here given of the diſtinguiſhed individual who, in the reigns of Charles the Second and his ſucceſſors, made it his abode. The father of Edward Colſton was an eminent merchant of Briſtol, and after a life of ſucceſsful induſtry and enterpriſe, died on the 21ſt November, 1681. Edward Colſton was born on the 2nd November, 1636, at a houſe in Temple-ſtreet,* where his mother was ſtaying on a viſit, immediately oppoſite St. Thomas's Hoſpital. He was brought up under his father, whoſe eminence as a merchant was even ſurpaſſed by the celebrity to which the ſon ſubſequently attained. The civic honours of Briſtol were beſtowed upon Edward Colſton, and during his proſperous career—a period marked by the eventful occurrences of Charles the Firſt's ill-fated reign, and in particular by the memorable ſiege of Briſtol in 1643—the reſidence of Colſton, who was a ſtaunch Royaliſt, became frequently a temporary place of abode for the Sovereign. On the 2nd Auguſt, 1643, King Charles the Firſt, accompanied by his ſons Charles and James, with their ſuite, were entertained at Colſton's houſe, and at the adjoining houſe of Alderman Creſwicke. As the number of attendants in all probability required more than one houſe for their accommodation, the two princes were lodged at the houſe of Alderman Holworthy, on the oppoſite ſide of the ſtreet.* On the 11th of July, 1674, Katharine of Braganza, the wife of Charles the Second, came to Briſtol, and was entertained at Sir John Creſwicke's houſe; and again, on the 20th July, 1677, when, it is ſaid, "Queen Katharine came from Bath to Briſtol, guarded by the Earl of Oſſory and his troop, and was received by the Mayor and Aldermen in their ſcarlet, who did ride two by two in their foot-cloathes on horſebacke, accompanied with the reſt of the Councell and cheife of the citie, unto Lawford's Gate, where the Towne Clarke very gravely uttered a learned oration unto her Majeſtie; and then after the Mayor, with all the Magiſtrates, tooke horſe againe: the laſt of the Councell did ride foremoſte, and ſoe in order till they came to the Mayor, who did ride bare-headed before the coach where the Qucene was, and all the way as they came from Lawford's Gate to Small-ſtreet, all the trayned ſoldiers of the cittie made her Majeſty a guard; and after the Mayor and Councell had conducted her Majeſty to her lodging, which was at Sir John Creſwicke's houſe, in Small-ſtreet, all the trayned ſoldiers gave a volley of ſhot, and preſently after the great guns fired. And after a moſt noble and honorable treat given by the Mayor and Councell to her Grace, and all the nobles and guard that attended her, ſhe rode in her coach to the Hotwell, being attended by the ſaid Earl of Oſſory and other nobles, togeather with Sir John Knight of this cittie, being the Parliament man, and burgeſs for this cittie of Briſtol and her guard; and there did ſtay a little time, and drank ſome of the Hotwell water (but one MS. ſays ſhe went to the Hotwell before dinner). Preſently after ſhe returned to her court in Small-ſtreet, where after a little repoſe ſhe took her leave, and returned the ſame day to Bath." Again, on the 25th Auguſt, 1686, King James the Second was entertained by the Mayor of Briſtol, Sir William Hayman, the huſband of Colſton's ſiſter, and who, on the death of Colſton's father, had removed his eſtabliſhment to the houſe in Small-ſtreet.†

During the latter years of Colſton's life he removed his abode from Briſtol to Mortlake, in Surrey, where on the

* Garrard, in his *Life of Colston*, speaking of the house, says:—"The hand of innovation has removed the dwelling connected with so important an incident to the city, and a warehouse has been erected on its site. Like the domestic architecture of the previous century, of which some contiguous characteristic examples remain, it had an overhanging or projecting gabled front, of timber and ornamental plaster work united, supported by clumsy wooden pillars. A long range of windows extended throughout, and at the entrance was a picturesque porch, with a small latticed room over it. In a chamber adjoining this room was Colston born, on November 2, 1636."

* Seyer, in his *History of Bristol*, vol. 2, p. 419, says:—"The house is situate nearly in the middle of Small-street, on the N.E. side. It is spacious and handsome, according to the taste of the age, and some parts may even now be called elegant. Others say that the King lodged at Alderman Creswicke's house, which is next above Mr. Colston's, and is the same in which Queen Elizabeth was received in her progresses. The rooms were, and are, remarkable for the curiously carved and panelled wainscoting, and one of them contains (or did some years ago) the rostrum from which the Recorder, John Glanville, addressed her Majesty.

† The house of Sir John Creswicke, alluded to in this account, probably forms part of the present premises, to which at some period it has been attached.

11th October, 1721, he died. Nine years previous he had written inſtructions reſpecting his funeral, directing that "his corpſe was to be carried from Mortlake to Briſtol in a hearſe, and met at Lawford's Gate, and accompanied from thence to All Saints Church by all the boys in the Hoſpital at St. Auguſtine's Back, and by the ſix boys maintained by him in Queen Elizabeth's Hoſpital on College Green, and by the twenty-four poor men and women (or as many of them as were able) in his almſhouſe on St. Michael's Hill; likewiſe by the ſix poor ſailors kept at his charge in the almſhouſe on the Marſh, and likewiſe by the forty boys in Temple pariſh that were clothed and otherwiſe provided for by him." Theſe inſtructions were implicitly followed, and the funeral, which occupied a week in its journey from Mortlake to Briſtol, took place on Friday, the 27th October, 1721, a ſpecial ſermon being preached on the occaſion. A monument, by Ryſbracck, was afterwards erected to his memory. Colſton was an earneſt member of the Engliſh Church, and would ſeem to have well deſerved the title of "philanthropiſt," his benefactions having been of the moſt comprehenſive and munificent kind. Among the liſt the following occur as chiefly prominent, *viz.:*

The Almſhouſes on St. Michael's Hill, Briſtol, for twelve men and twelve women.

The Almſhouſe for Sailors in King-ſtreet.

The Hoſpital on College Green.

The Workhouſe in St. Peter's Pariſh.

The Hoſpital on St. Auguſtine's Back.

And a long liſt of charities and donations to various churches.

The lapſe of time, no leſs than the change of purpoſe to which the building has been long appropriated, *viz.*, that of a printing office for the *Briſtol Mirror*, have cauſed alterations in the houſe that renders it a ſomewhat difficult taſk to trace accurately the plan and extent of the manſion. The building is of various dates, and has had many enlargements. In one of the walls exiſt remains of ſhafts of columns and "cuſhion" capitals, of Norman date, with indications of arches over. The principal front, the elevation of which is given on Plate 1, was probably that which faces the court now in the rear of the premiſes, two of the ſides of which quadrangle, now tenantleſs or filled with lumber, were probably the offices of the houſe. A paſſage way, on the ground floor, extends through to the front in Small-ſtreet. Two ſpacious rooms on the ground and upper floors yet remain on this ſide, fronting the court, both very ſimilar in character, and in each of them is a large and highly ornamental chimney piece, the deſign of which is in both rooms exactly alike, details of which are exhibited on Plate 3. The ceilings in both rooms are plaſtered and panelled. At the further end of the ground floor apartment are ſome traces of a panelled ſcreen, poſſibly removed from ſome other part of the building, beyond which were the offices; and in one corner are two apertures in the wall ſometimes called (of courſe) either the "dungeon" or the "confeſſional;" theſe openings, no doubt, were made to allow the meats, &c., to be paſſed through on to the adjacent dining hall. This apartment, meaſuring 48 feet 6 inches long by 18 feet 5 inches wide, is now entirely appropriated to printing operations. The roof, which is in ſix bays, is a good example of the 15th century type. It has, in its conſtruction, collars, ſtruts, moulded purlins and wind-braces, moulded hammer beam and cornice, and the lower arches are carried on circular ſhafts with moulded capitals and baſes, the laſt reſting on ſmall carved corbels. Details in full are ſhewn on Plate 2. The hall, originally the entire height of the building, is now divided into two floors.

The remaining portion of the houſe, between the hall and Small-ſtreet, is evidently of later date, and has been added to the original houſe, but in the S. wall, in one of the upper rooms, is the fireplace ſhewn on Plate 4, now much mutilated, but apparently coeval with the 15th century portion of the building. All this part, on both floors, is appropriated to the printing office. A paſſage has, in modern times, been taken off one of the largeſt and principal rooms on the firſt floor, 38 feet 6 inches long by 19 feet 10 inches wide, poſſibly, as before mentioned, a portion of what was then Sir John Creſwicke's houſe, where Katharine of Braganza was entertained in 1674 and 1677. This room has probably been the drawing room, and in particular has a moſt gorgeouſly elaborate and pretentious chimney piece of Jacobean date, the architectural detail of which is, however, of very debaſed character. Beyond this room again were others, now either cloſed up or let in ſeparate tenements. It remains to be remarked that no traces of an original ſtaircaſe remain. Probably, however, an exterior ſtair turret originally exiſted, which has either been walled up or removed.

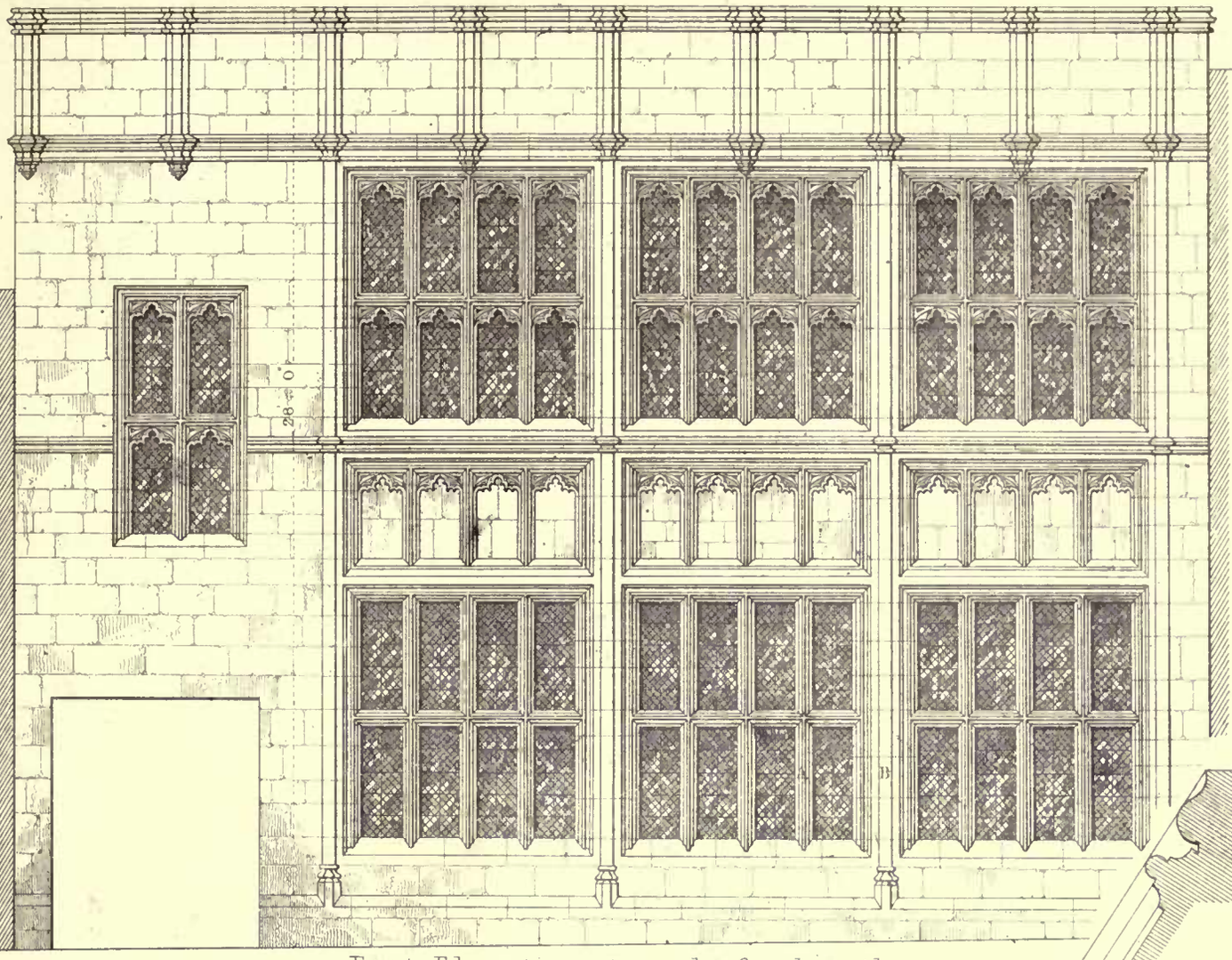
The order of the plates is as follows:—

Plate 1. Elevation of the houſe towards the Court-yard, with details of mouldings, &c.

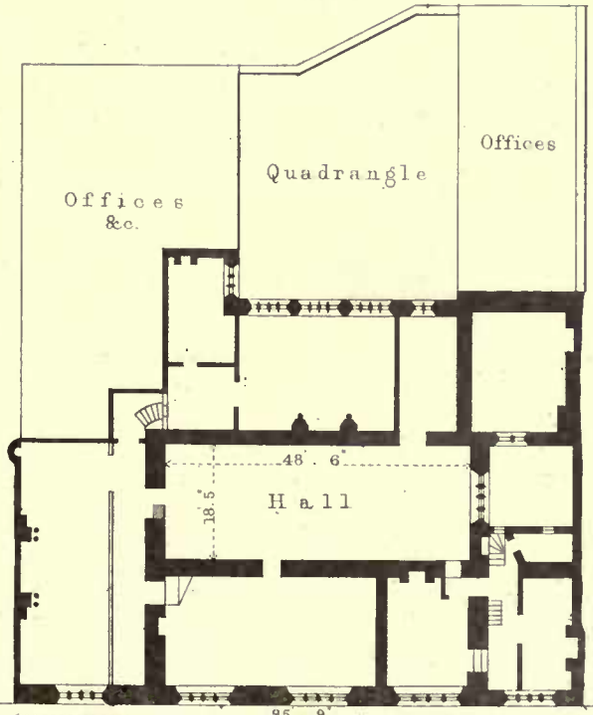
Plate 2. Sections of the roof of the Hall, with details.

Plate 3. Fireplace in the two rooms on the Court-yard ſide of the houſe, with details.

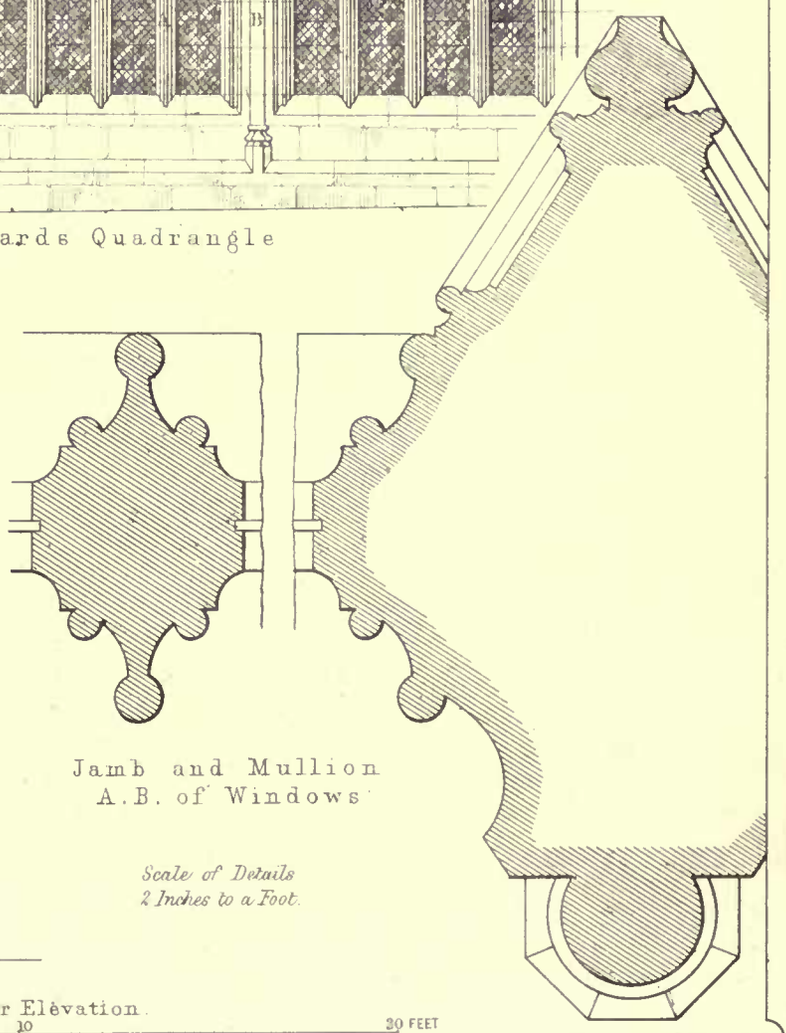
Plate 4. Fireplace in one of the upper rooms of the houſe; details of windows in the elevation towards the Court-yard, &c.



East Elevation towards Quadrangle



Plan of the Upper Floor.



Jamb and Mullion
A.B. of Windows

Scale of Details
2 Inches to a Foot.

Scale for Elevation.

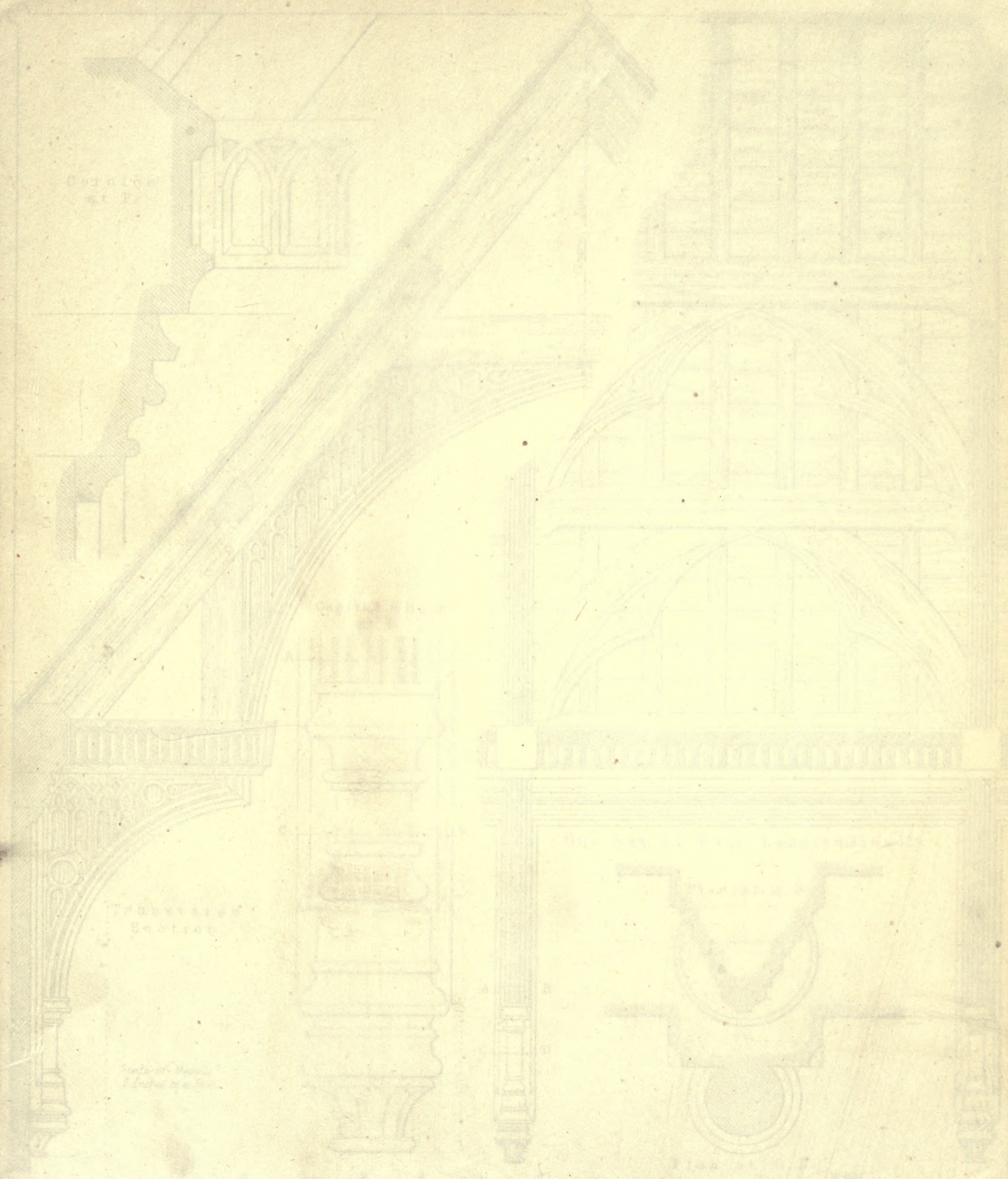
0 1 2 3 4 5 10 20 FEET

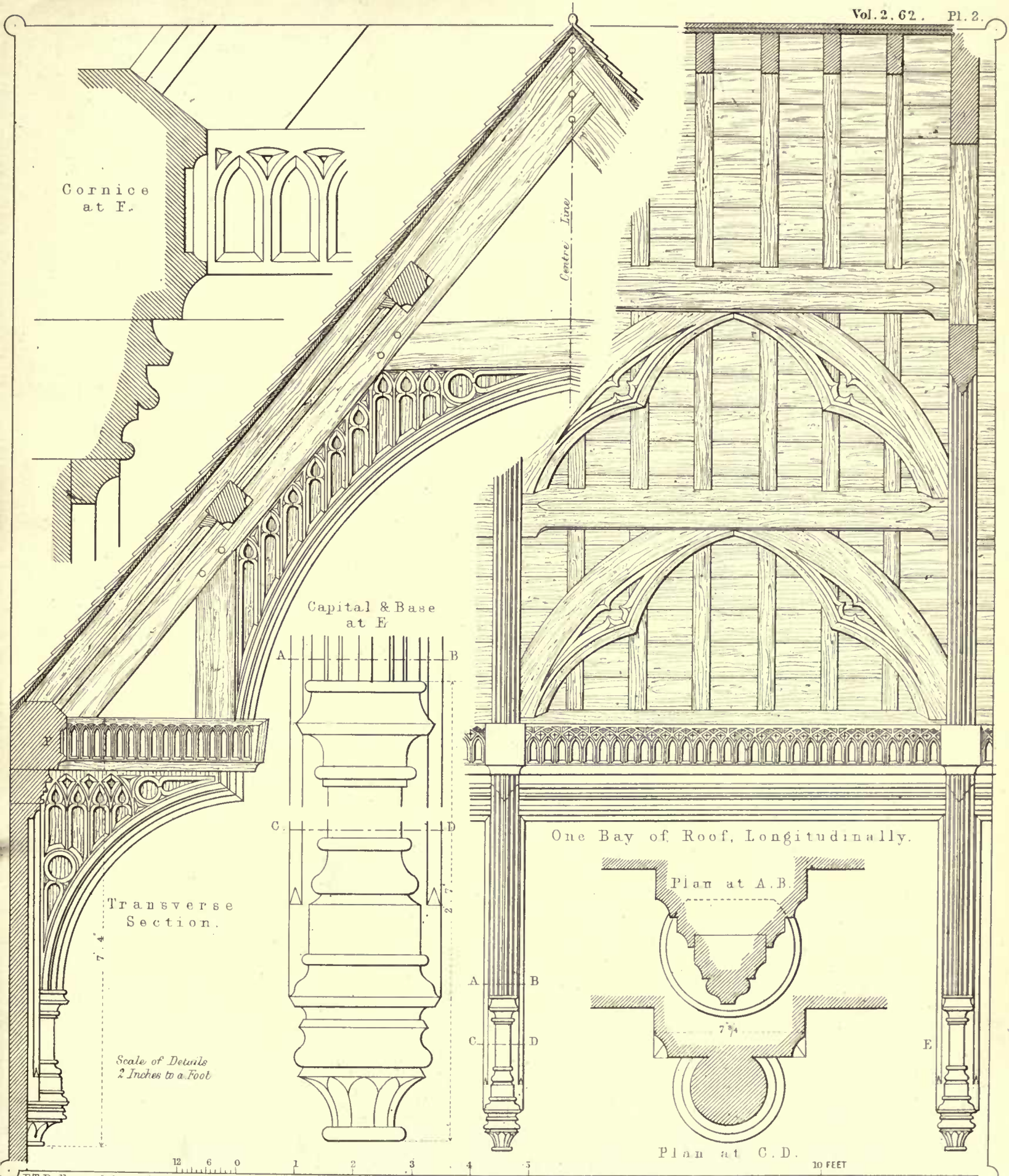
F.T.Dollman. del

Colston's House, Small Street, Bristol.

ELEVATION. PLAN AND DETAILS.

London. J. Jobbins, 3, Warwick Ct. Holborn. W.C.





F.T. Dollman, del.

Colston's House, Small Street, Bristol.

ROOF OF HALL.

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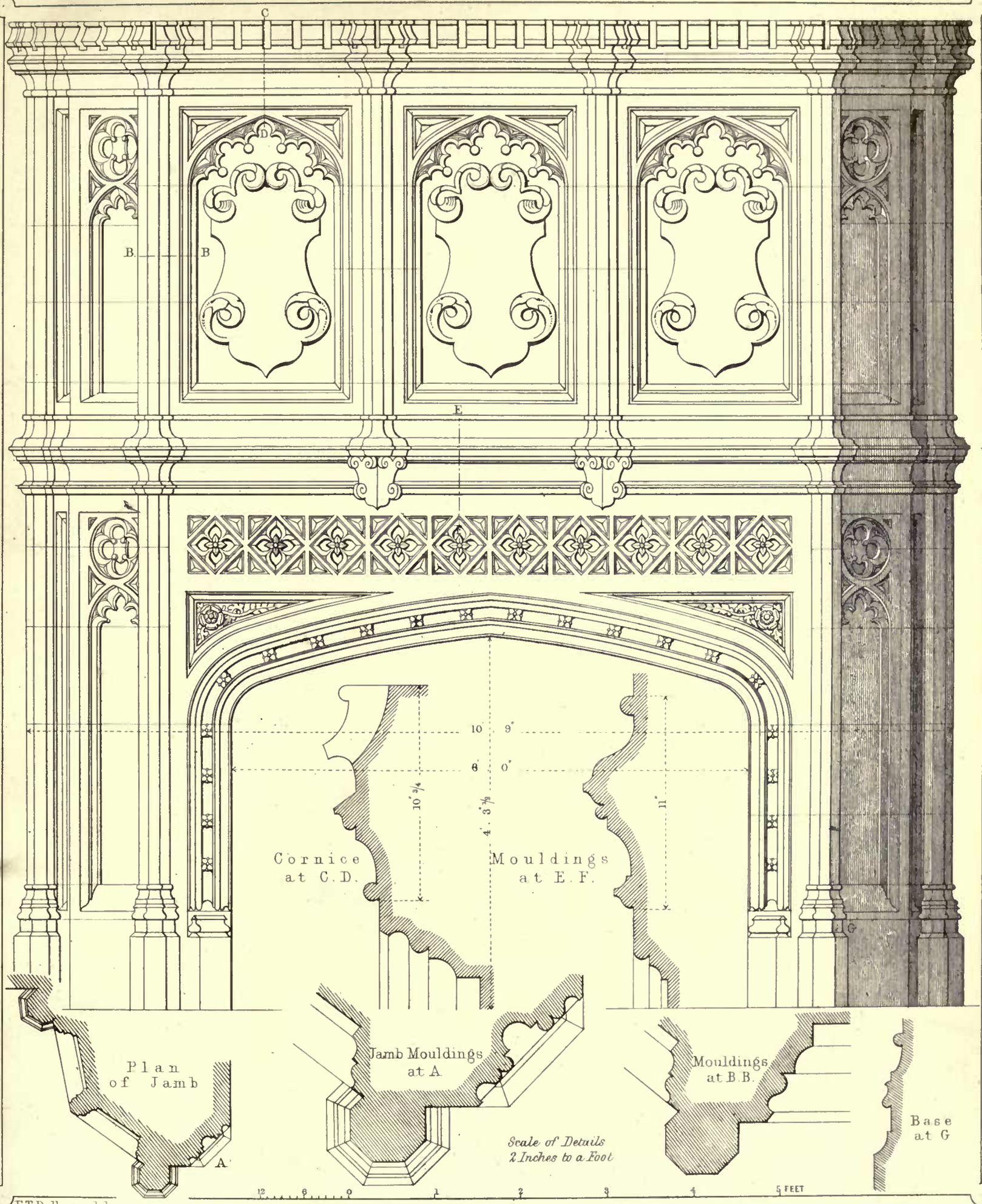

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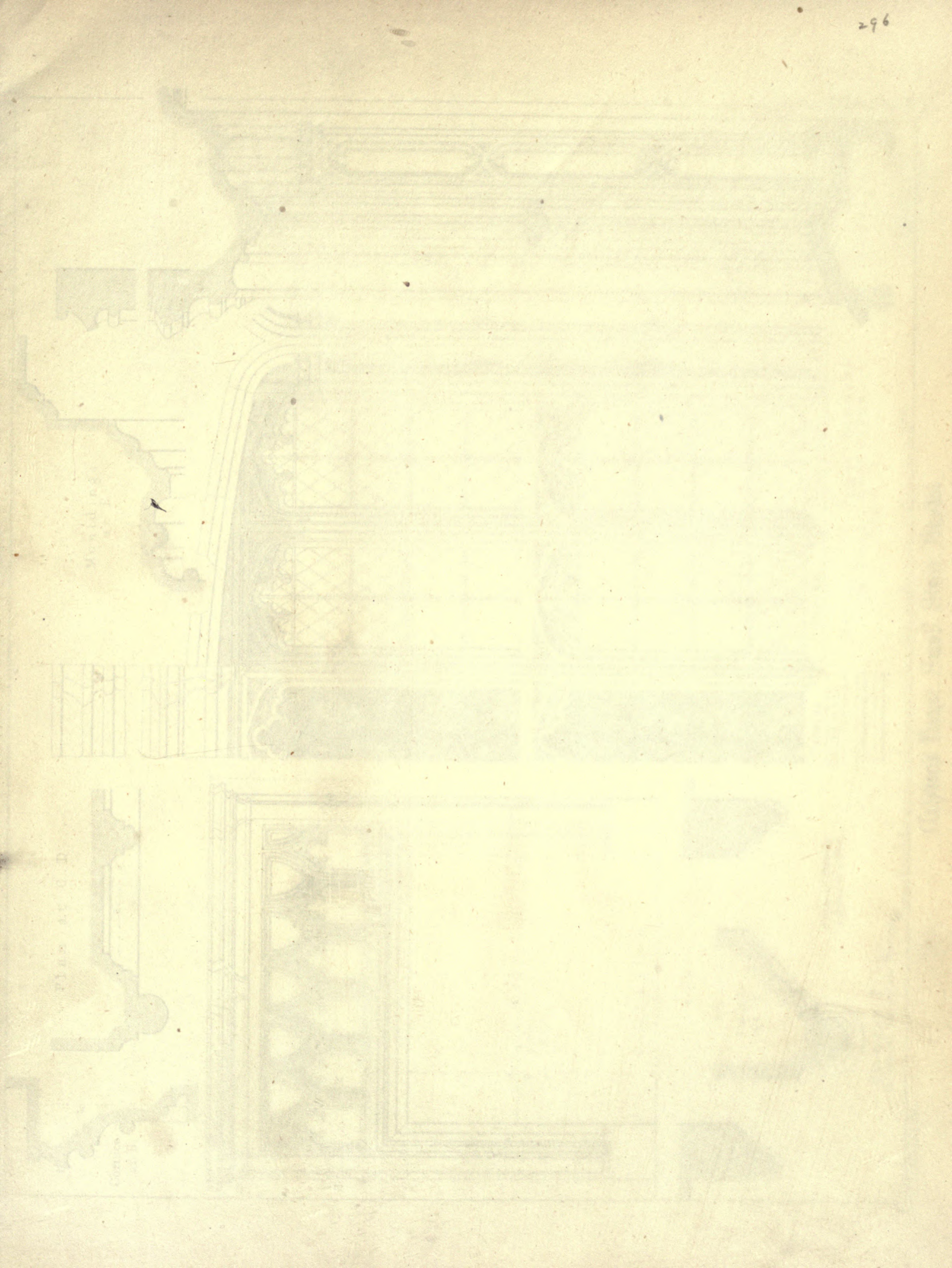
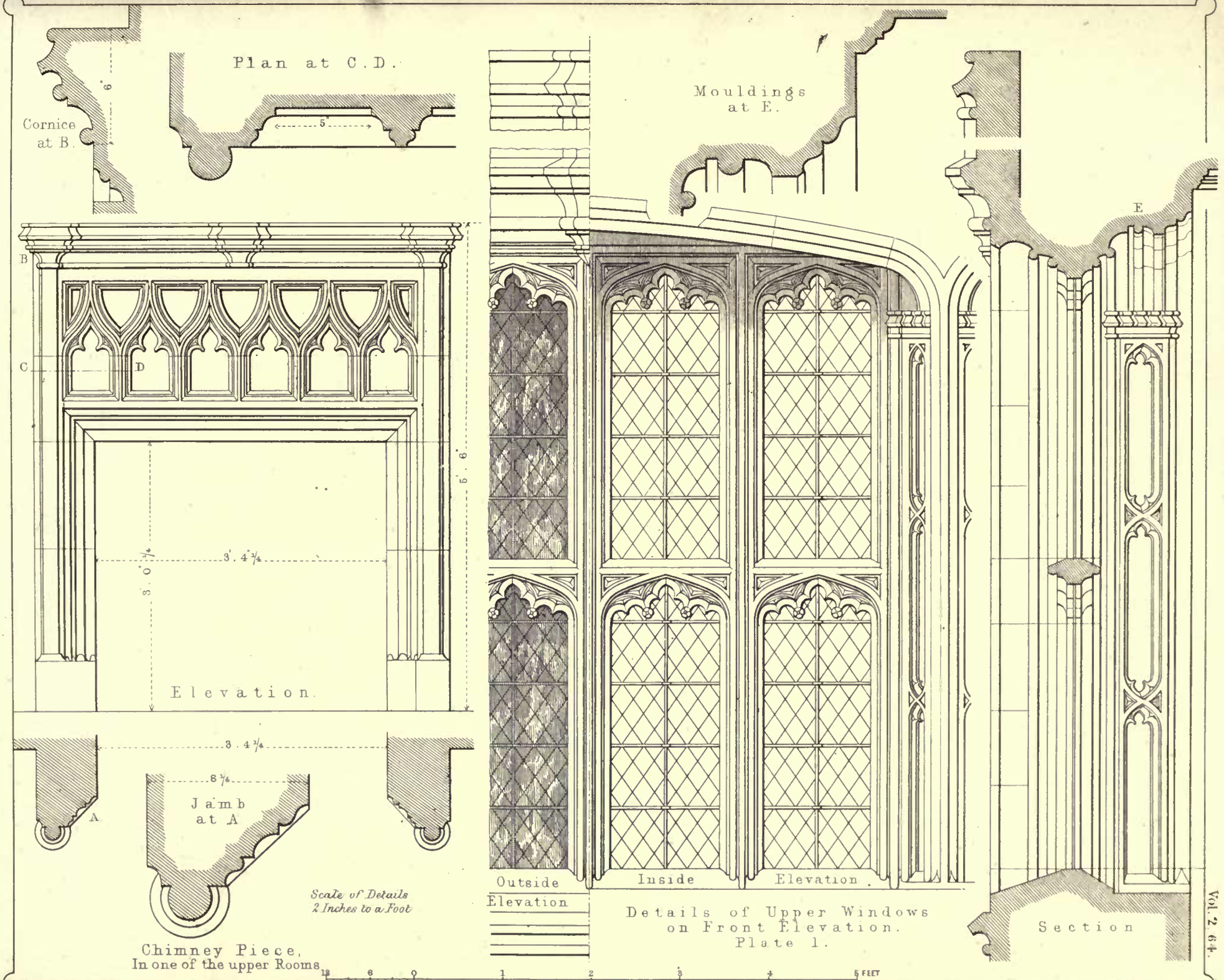
Colston's House, Small Street, Bristol.

DETAILS &c. OF CHIMNEY PIECE

London. J. Jobbins, 3, Warwick Ct. Holborn. W.C.





F.T.Dollman, del.

Colston's House, Small Street, Bristol.

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HADDON HALL, DERBYSHIRE.

VARIOUS DETAILS.

THIS moſt intereſting manſion, details from which are exhibited in our illuſtrations, is ſituate in the pariſh of Bakewell, midway between the Rowſley Station on the Midland Railway and the town of Bakewell. It ſtands on an elevated ridge on the E. bank of the Wye, the valley of which is ſingularly pictureſque and beautiful; and the hiſtorical incidents and traditions connected with the ſpot, no leſs than the architectural beauties of the building, inveſt the entire locality with a charm and faſcination almoſt indeſcribable.

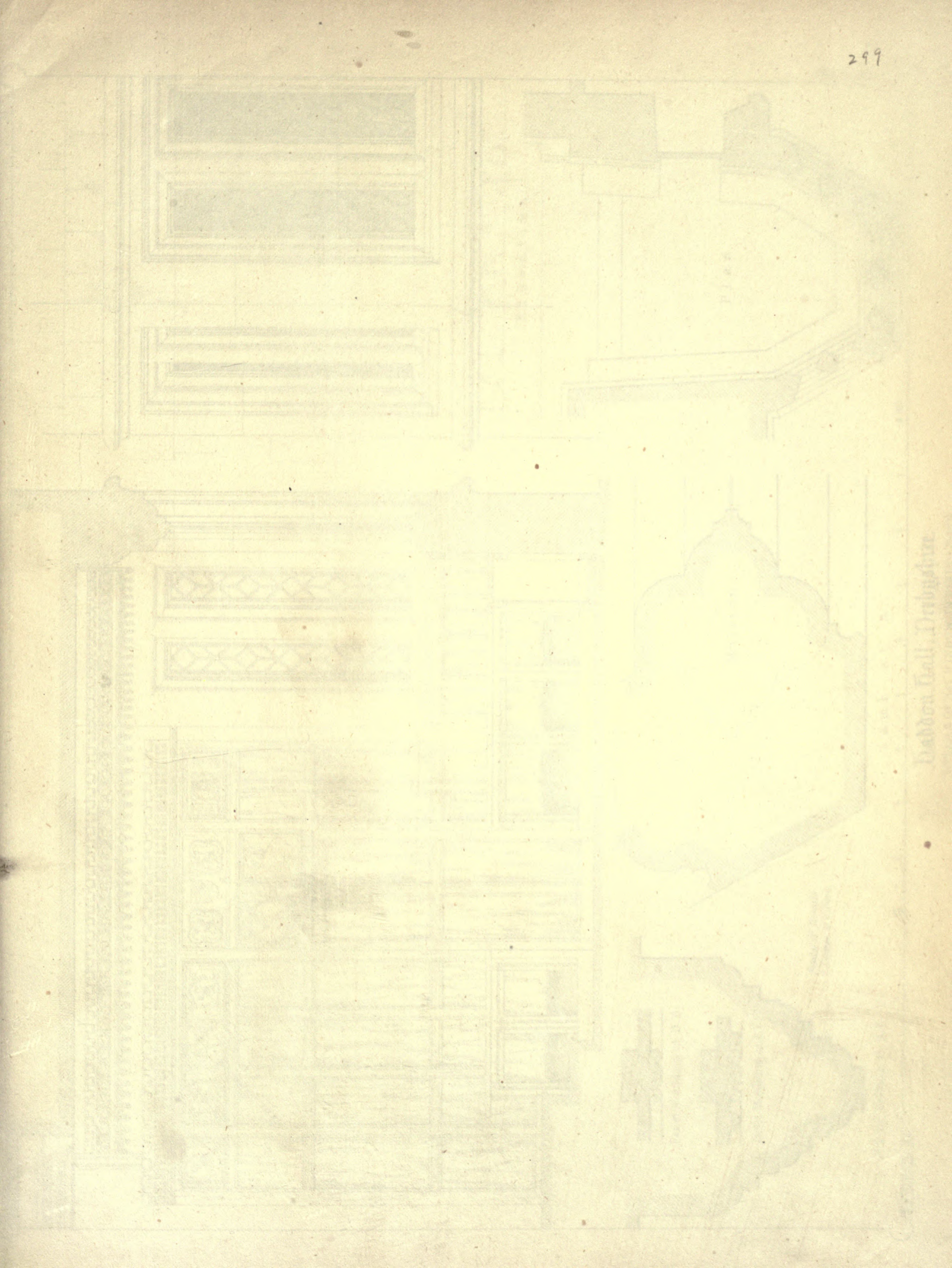
The hiſtory of Haddon Hall may be briefly recapitulated. At the time of the Domeſday ſurvey, Haddon formed a portion of the Manor of Bakewell, and belonged to Henry de Ferrars, of the family of the Earls of Derby. Bakewell was one of the royal manors, and by an entry in the Norman ſurvey it is ſet forth that, "Henry de Ferrers is aſſeſſed at one carucate in Haddon, or Hadune." Among the farms in this manor were two that are ſtill known as Over and Nether Haddon, in the latter of which Haddon Hall is ſituated. The whole was beſtowed by William the Conqueror, together with many valuable domains in Derbyſhire, on his illegitimate ſon, William Peveril, who adopted the ſurname of the family, with a member of whom, his mother, ſubſequently to his birth, contracted a matrimonial alliance. Peveril's grandſon, William, was among thoſe who fought under the banner of King Stephen at North Allerton, at the "Battle of the Standard," and remained throughout the ſtruggle of the period a ſtaunch adherent of the king, together with whom he was taken priſoner at Lincoln in 1141 by the Empreſs Maud, but afterwards recovered his liberty on the condition of giving up poſſeſſion of Nottingham Caſtle, of which he was the governor. William Peveril was accuſed of poiſoning Ranulph, the Earl of Cheſter; and the charge being ſubſtantiated, he fled to a monaſtery, became a monk, and gave up all his poſſeſſions to the king. Nether Haddon was afterwards granted, on the tenure of knight ſervice, to one of the retainers of the king, named Avenel, and thus the entire property paſſed into the family of that name,—thence into other hands until Richard the Firſt's reign, when Richard Vernon, who had married one of the daughters of the former owner, became poſſeſſed of a portion of it under arrangement with his wife's ſiſter's huſband, whereby one moiety of the property was veſted in the hands of the Vernons, and the other was aſſigned to a member of the Baſſett family. In Henry the Sixth's reign we find the Vernons poſſeſſed of both moieties, they having purchaſed Baſſett's intereſt, during which interval the eſtate had been confiſcated, in conſequence of the Vernon family having been implicated in a rebellion againſt Henry the Third. Great antiquity is attached to the Vernons, who claim deſcent from the Emperors of Conſtantinople; and one Richard Vernon was concerned in a rebellion againſt Henry the Fourth, and, together with the Earl of Worceſter and the Baron of Kinderton, was beheaded for his treaſon. Another Richard Vernon, in the reign of Henry the Sixth, was Speaker of a Parliament held at Leiceſter in 1425, Treaſurer of Calais, and High Sheriff of Derbyſhire; and at the end of the ſame century Sir Henry Vernon aſſiſted Henry the Seventh in the ſuppreſſion of Perkin Warbeck's inſurrection, became treaſurer to Prince Arthur, and was created Knight of the Bath; and when Arthur was married to Katharine of Arragon, Sir Henry Vernon, as one of the king's miniſters, ſigned the articles of marriage. He was made High Sheriff of Derbyſhire, and at his death was ſucceeded by his ſon Richard, who ſurvived his father two years, and was buried at Tong, in Shropſhire, the family place of ſepulture. The next heir, Sir George Vernon, who at his father's death was but nine years of age, left two daughters, Margaret and Dorothy, the latter of whom married Sir John Manners, the ſecond ſon of Thomas Baron Roos, and firſt Earl of Rutland, and as a wedding dowry became poſſeſſed of Haddon and the reſt of the Derbyſhire eſtates; while Sir Thomas Stanley, who married the elder daughter Margaret, obtained the Shropſhire property. Sir John Manners held the office of High Sheriff of Derbyſhire, and was one of thoſe who was deputed to offer congratulations to King James the Firſt on his arrival from Scotland, after Queen Elizabeth's death. Through default of male heirs, his elder brother became the inheritor of this noble patrimony (which his deſcendants enjoy to the preſent day). He died in the year 1611. A well-known local tradition mentions the elopement of Sir John Manners with Dorothy Vernon at a maſked ball, on the occaſion of her ſiſter's marriage, he himſelf having been diſguiſed for ſome time previouſly as a gamekeeper. His grandſon, John Manners, who was born at Ayleſton in 1600, became member of Parliament in the firſt and fifteenth years of Charles the Firſt's reign, and made Haddon his place of abode. He was afterwards appointed Lord Chancellor, but declined the office, and in 1646 was conſtituted Chief Juſtice in Eyre, N. of the Trent. Lord Rutland was one of the commiſſioners appointed to treat with Charles the Firſt during his confine-

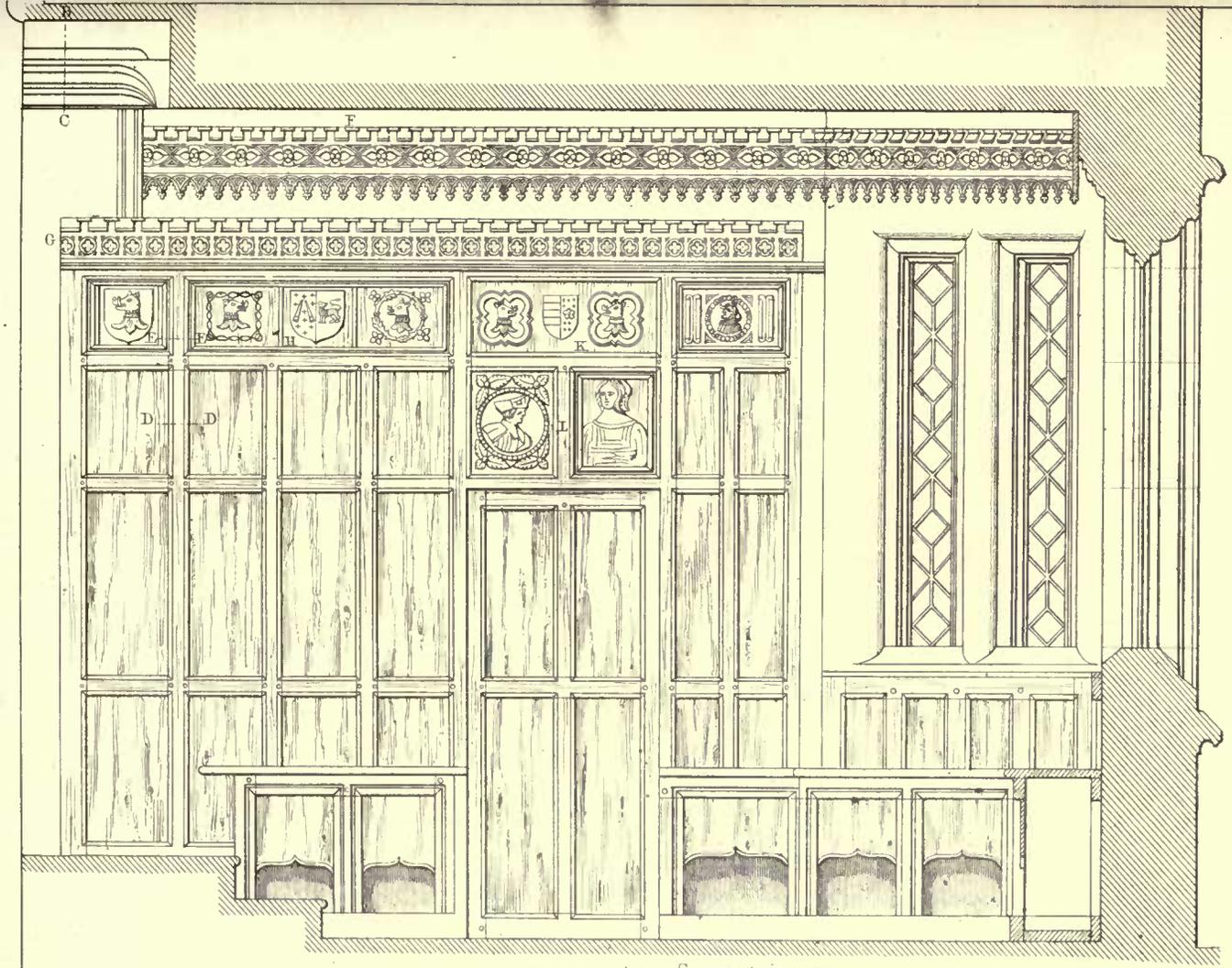
ment at Carisbrooke, in the Iſle of Wight, and died in 1679. In Queen Anne's reign the title of Duke of Rutland was conferred on the family, at which time a retinue of one hundred and forty ſervants was kept at Haddon Hall, and open houſe obſerved for twelve days at Chriſtmas-tide. The laſt feſtivity given at this ancient ſeat was commemorative of the peace of Amiens in 1802, when a grand ball was held in the long gallery.

The architecture of Haddon Hall is of various periods, that at the N.E. angle of the building and a part of the chapel, which is tranſition Norman, being the oldeſt; a portion is 15th century work, but extenſive additions and alterations were made during the reign of Elizabeth. The arrangement of the gardens, terraces, &c.—the deſign of which is contrived to ſuit a rapid fall in the level of the ground—is indeſcribably charming and pictureſque. The *tout-enſemble* of the manſion, which partakes throughout more of the domeſtic than the caſtellated type, is exceedingly beautiful; but, with the exception of the hall, the dining and drawing rooms, and the long gallery, the purely domeſtic arrangements of the plan preſent the moſt limited amount of convenience,—the living rooms generally, more eſpecially on the N. and W. ſides, being little better than a chaotic maſs of ſmall, dark, low, and inconvenient apartments placed in juxta-poſition, with very ſmall regard to comfort or order.

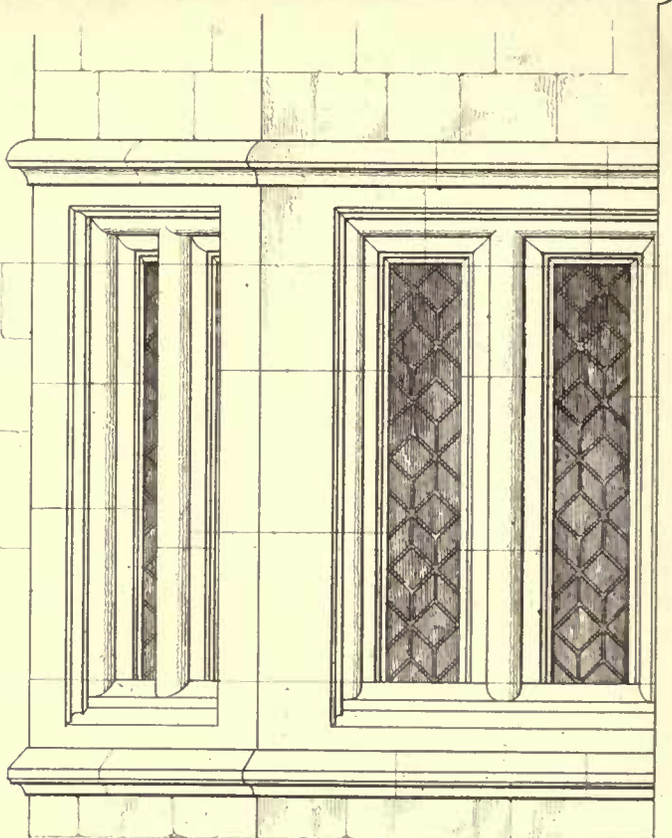
The details given in the accompanying Plates, though ſomewhat fragmentary, conſiſt of portions that have not hitherto been published. Plate 1 contains the plan, elevation, and ſections of the bay window in the private dining room, built and fitted up by Sir George Vernon in the year 1545; details of the quaint and curious panelling in which are given to an enlarged ſcale on Plate 2. Among the oak carvings in this bay window are thoſe of the heads probably of Henry the Eighth and Anne Boleyn (ſometimes by miſtake called Henry the Seventh and his queen), and a head ſaid to be that of Will Somers, the king's jeſter. The woodwork would ſeem to have been put up ſubſequently to the reſt, as the ſtone cornice round the window inſide is diſcernible behind the panelling (ſee ſection on Plate 1). Several of the monograms and devices, with the boar's head, the creſt of the Vernon family, are alſo given among the details on Plate 2.

Plate 3 exhibits ſome oak panelling, originally forming portion of the original rood ſcreen, and an oak cheſt from the chapel. The latter has good hinges and two eſcutcheons remaining, but the locks and haſps have entirely diſappeared. Some curious varieties of the leaden heads to the rain water-pipes in different parts of the building, probably of Elizabethan date, are figured on Plate 4, with the fire-dogs and a grate now exiſting in the drawing room, over the dining room, and another fire-dog, found lying in one of the offices on the W. ſide of the lower N. entrance court. The glazing in one of the lights of the window at the W. end of the dining room, and ſome curious window latches, a door handle or cloſing ring, an ornamental metal plate, with ſome intereſting devices ſurrounding creſts, and the panels enlarged (as deſcribed before on Plate 1), with two good initial letters in ribbon character, form Plate 5.

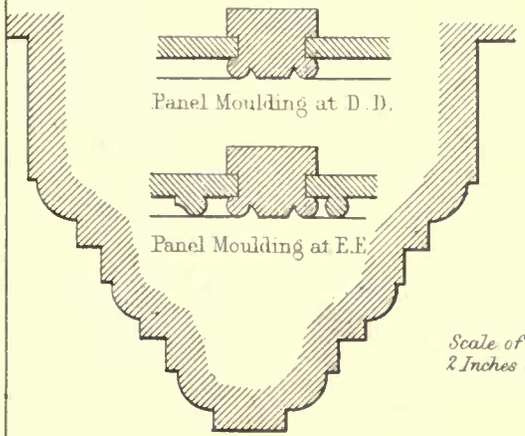




Section



Elevation

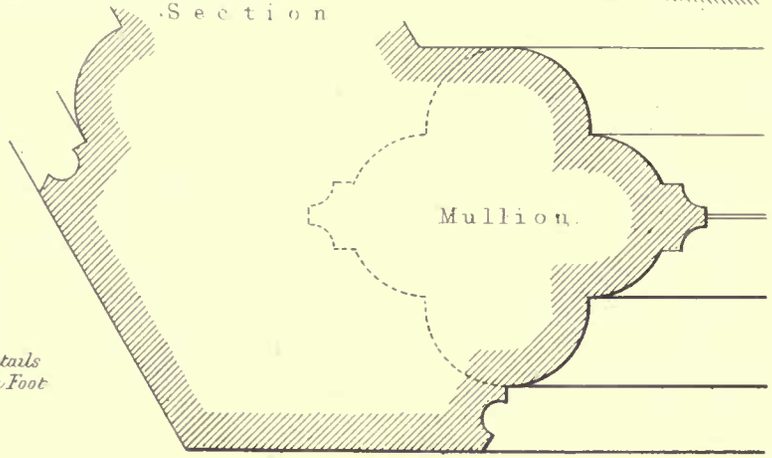


Panel Moulding at D.D.

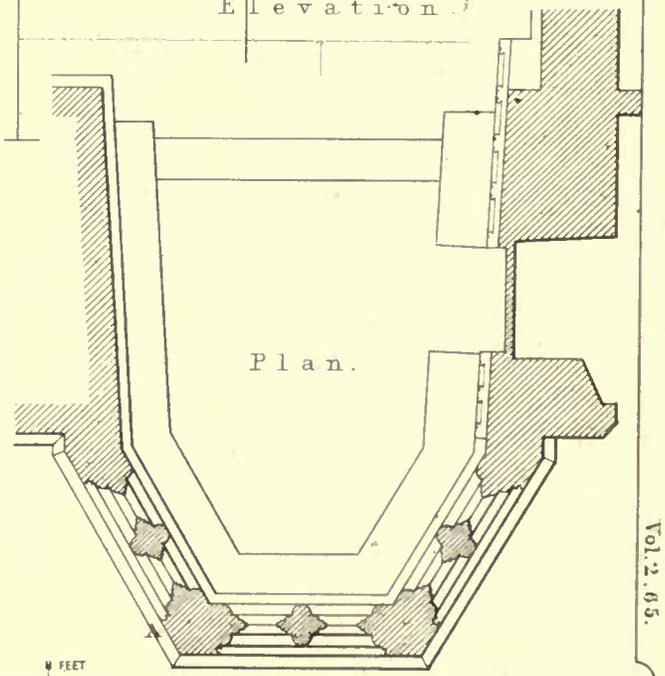
Panel Moulding at E.E.

Rib of Ceiling at B.C.

Scale of Details
2 Inches to a Foot



Jamb at A.



Plan.

12 6 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 FEET

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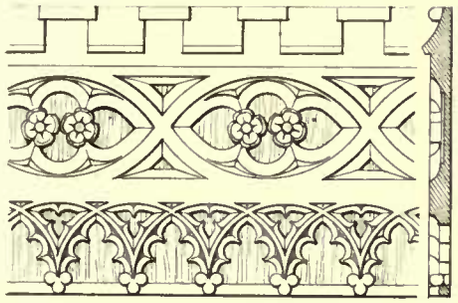
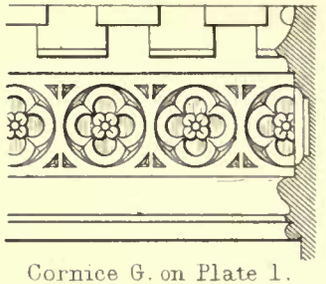
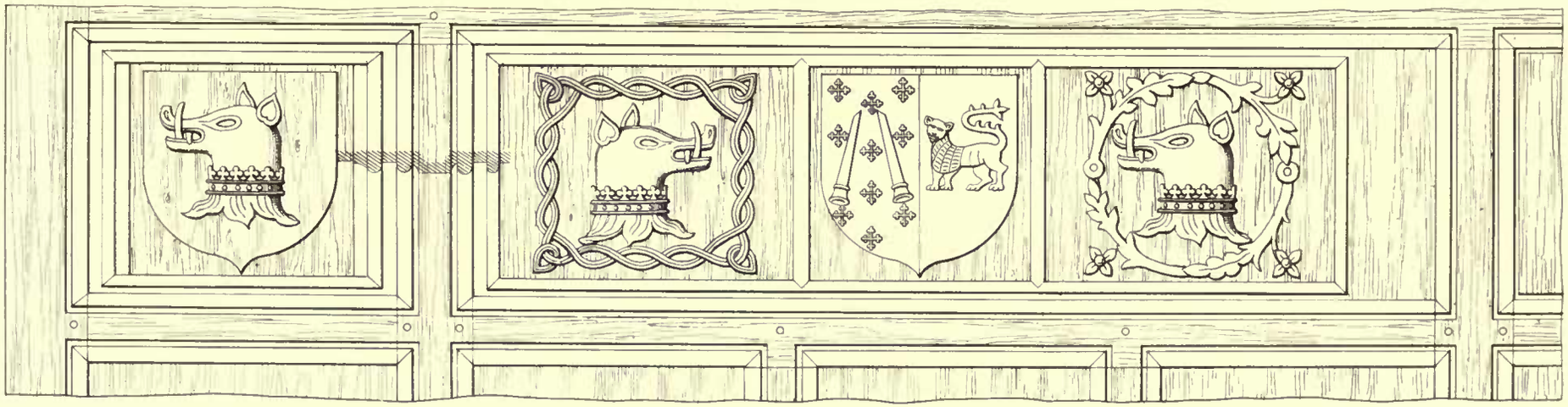
DETAILS OF BAY WINDOW IN DINING ROOM.



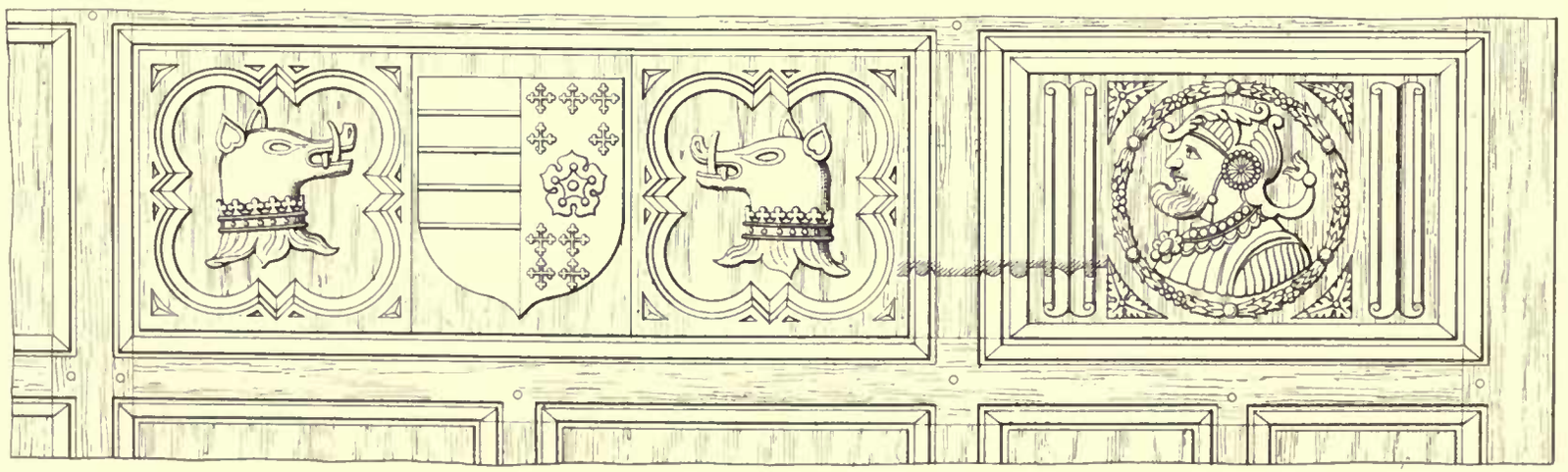
Cornice F. on Plate 1.



Cornice G. on Plate 1.



Panels H. on Plate 1.



Panels K. on Plate 1.

Scale 2 Inches to a Foot

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Haddon Hall, Derbyshire.

DETAILS OF OAK PANELLING &c. IN DINING ROOM.

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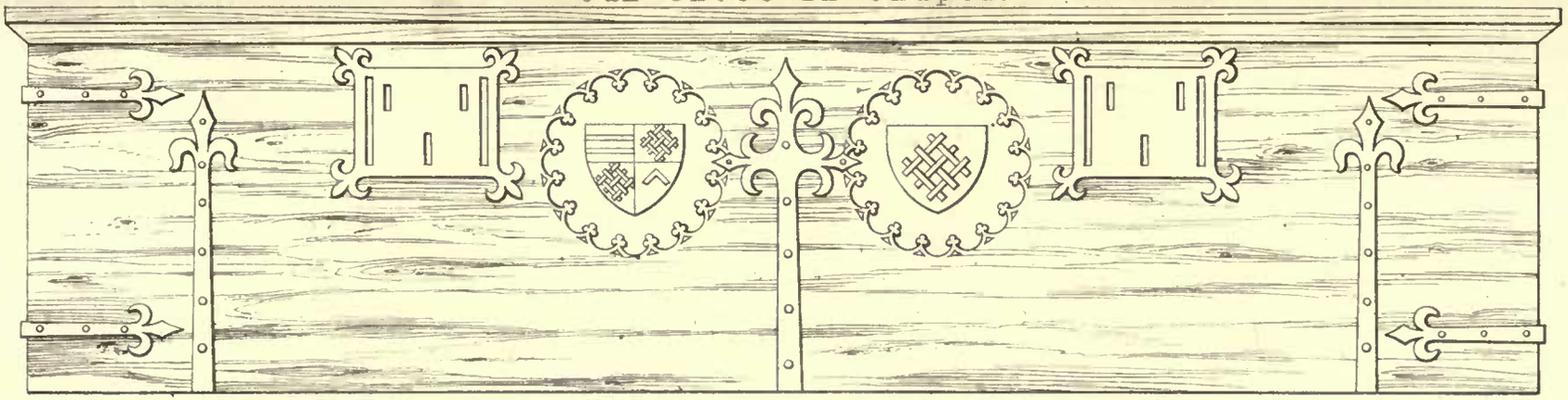
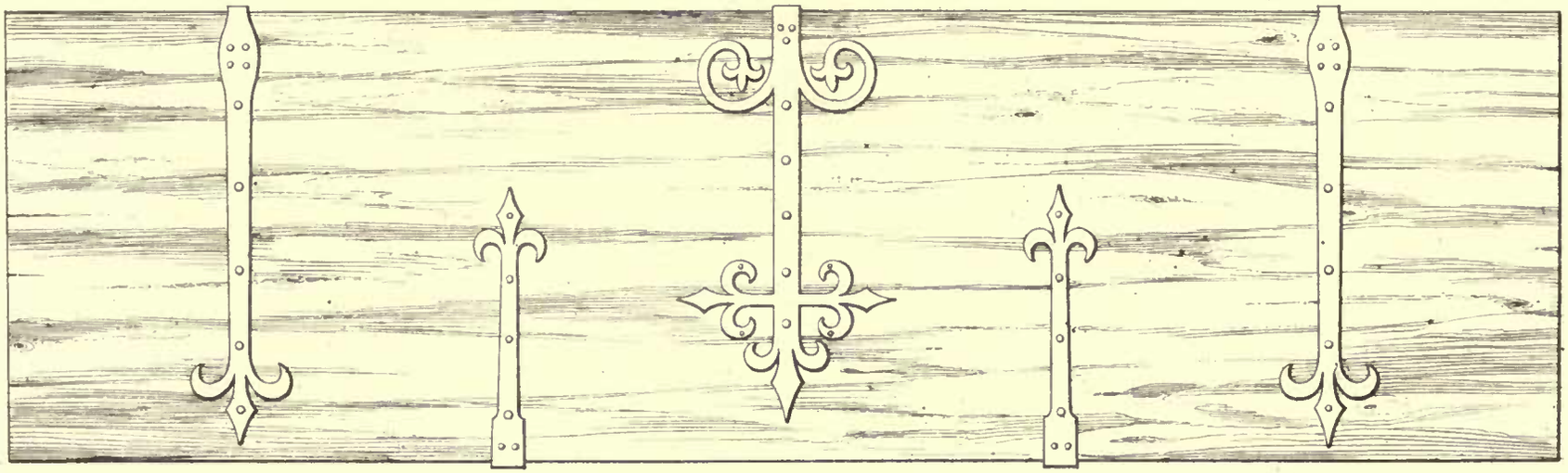
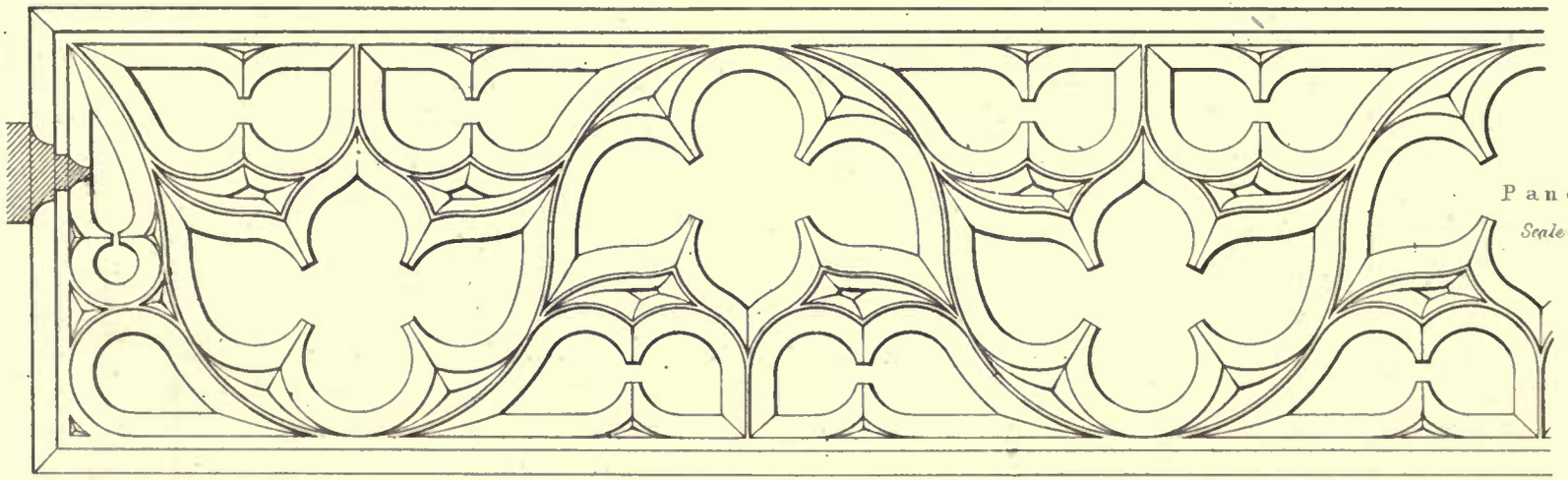
Oak Chest in Chapel.



Elevation.



Lid of Chest *Scale 1 Inch to a Foot.*



Panelling

Scale 2 Inches to a Foot.

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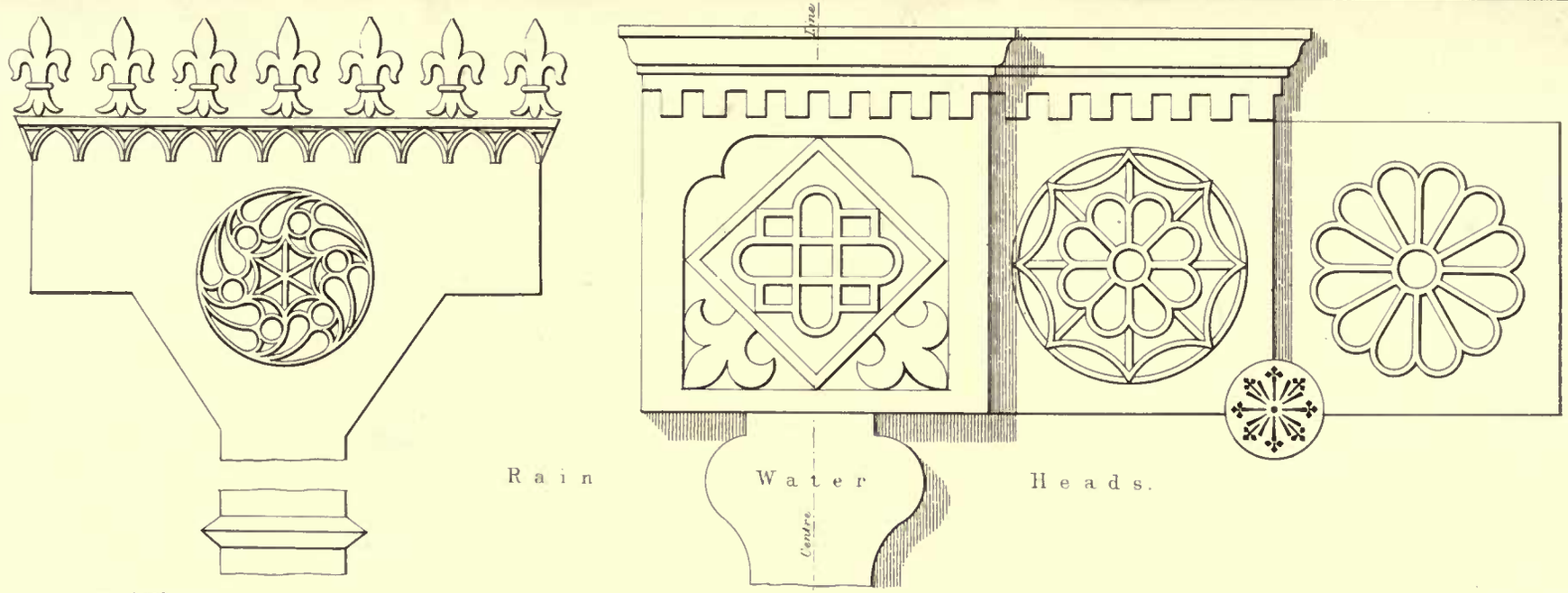
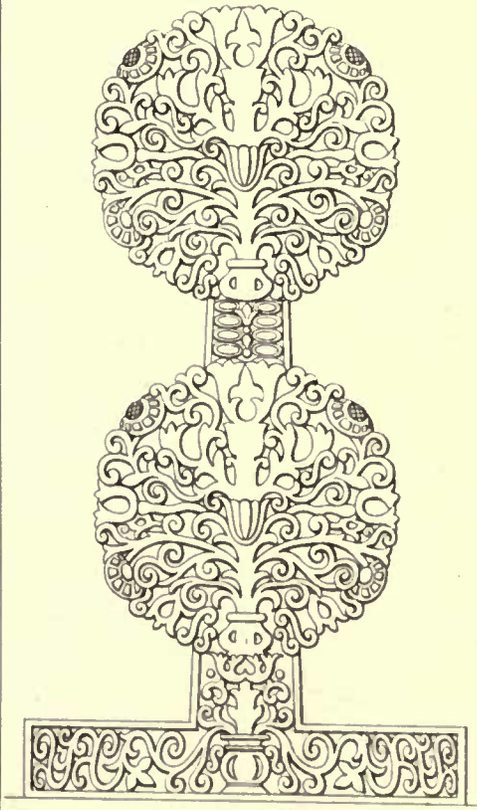
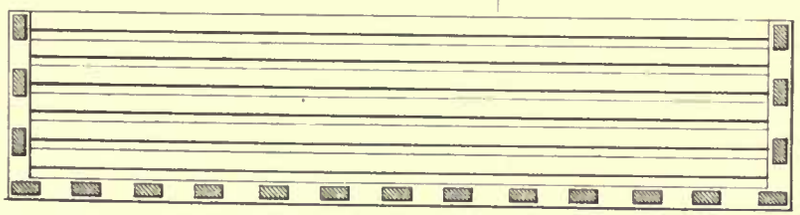
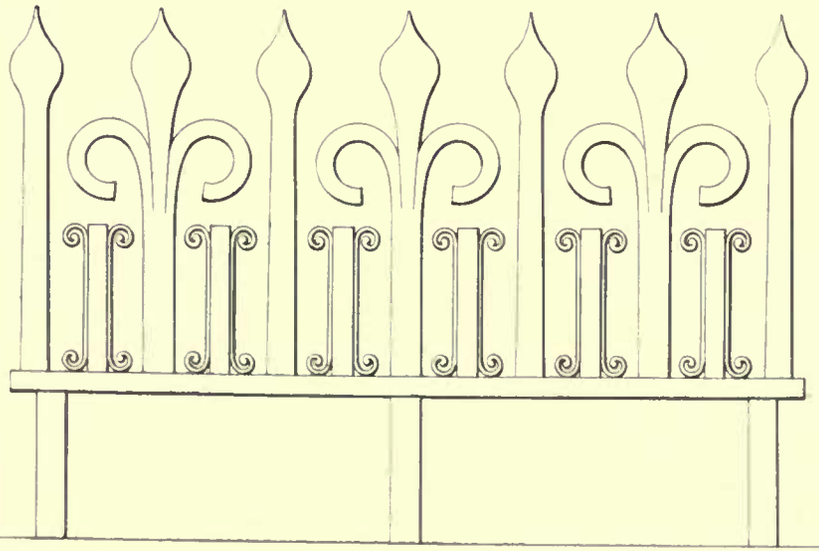


Rain Water Heads.

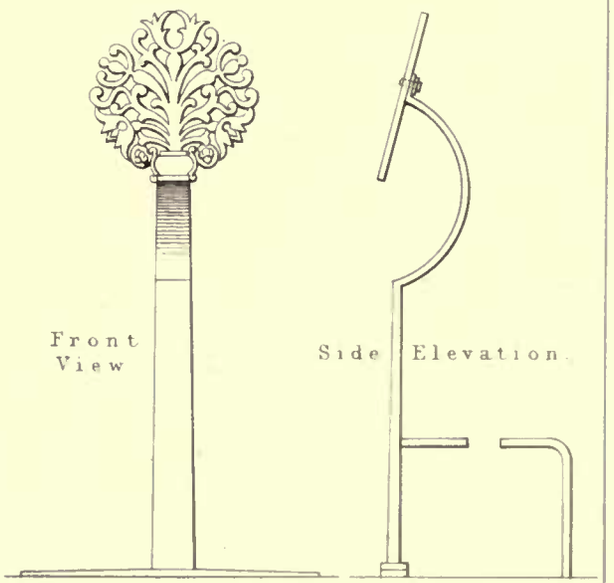




Plan of Grate.



Fire Dog and Grate in Drawing Room.



Fire Dog now in one of the Offices.

Scale 2 Inches to a Foot.

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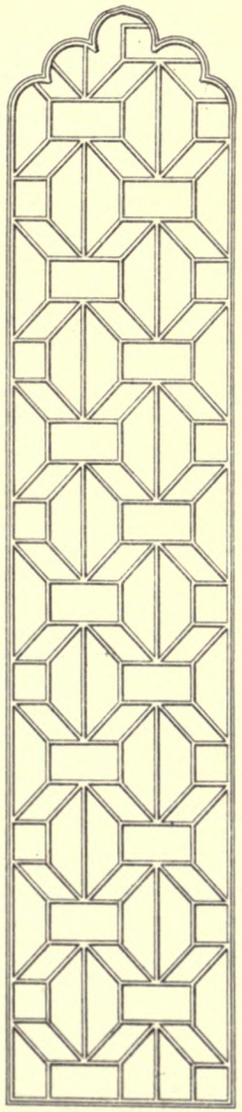
Haddon Hall, Derbyshire.

VARIOUS DETAILS.

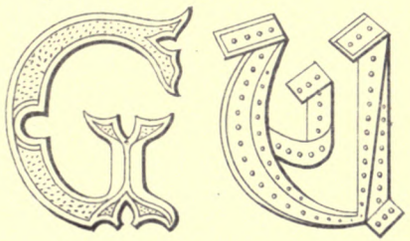
Haddon Hall, Derbyshire



Glazing of Window, in Dining Room.

Ornaments in Frieze.

Scale 2 Inches to a Foot.



Initial Letters.

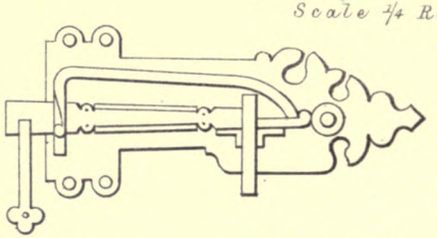
Ornaments in Cornice

Door Handle.

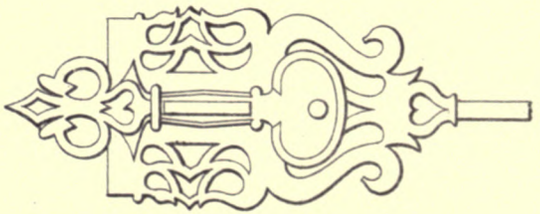
Scale ¼ Real Size.

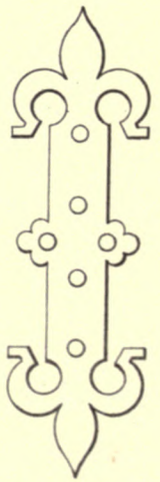
Panels at I. on Plate 1.

Scale 1 Inch to a Foot.



Window Latches.





Door Plate.

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Haddon Hall, Derbyshire.

VARIOUS DETAILS.

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THE CHAPEL IN THE BISHOP'S PALACE, WELLS, SOMERSETSHIRE.

Wells is a locale well known and deſervedly cheriſhed by the architect and the antiquary as a ſpot which for the intereſt and richneſs of its architectural remains, as well as the beauty and diverſity of the ſurrounding ſcenery, is ſcarcely equalled by any in the kingdom. It is to be regretted that, although nominally acceſſible from London by two diſtinct railway routes, both of theſe are ſo circuitous that but little advantage, in point of time, is gained, and Wells in conſequence remains well nigh as remote as ever.

The Biſhop's Palace, the domeſtic chapel in which—a very fine example of the Middle Pointed or Decorated period—is illuſtrated in the accompanying Plates, (purſuant to an intimation in the earlier part of the work, that chapels of the three periods would be given in the courſe of its publication)* forms a pile of building replete with architectural and archæological intereſt. Like moſt Mediæval ſtructures it has a local hiſtory of its own. It is ſaid to have been firſt erected in the 12th century by John de Villula, who deſtroyed the cloiſters and the lodging which his predeceſſor, Biſhop Giſo, had erected, and built inſtead a manſion, more ſtately and capacious than its predeceſſor. In the ſucceeding century, according to an old manuſcript, "Came Joceline to be biſhop, who firſt by favour of his Prince, King John, obtained leave to park ſome of the lands adjoining to the palace, making it thereby the more auguſt, and afterwards builds within it a private chapel, very ſumptuous, for his family, which muſt have been very numerous, as may be gueſſed by the largeneſs and capaciouſneſs thereof." Great additions, including the once magnificent hall, were made at the end of the 13th century, during the reign of Edward the Firſt, by Biſhop Robert Burnell, who held in ſucceſſion the offices of Lord High Treaſurer, Lord Chancellor, and Lord Preſident of Wales, during which time, to quote again the manuſcript above referred to, "his Chancery Court was kept at Briſtol, that he might better manage the affairs of the neighbouring principality without neglecting his epiſcopal charge." The celebrated caſtellated manſion at Acton Burnell, in Shropſhire, was built by this prelate, who upon more than one occaſion nobly entertained his Sovereign there. He died on the 25th of October, 1292, and was buried in the nave of Wells Cathedral.† Further additions were made by Ralph de Salopia, of whoſe works at the palace it is ſaid, "all this while the palace lay open without any mote or circumvallation, till Biſhop Ralph's time, who finding ſuch plenty of water iſſuing out from under the church, and paſſing by the palace, had a broad trench made round it, ſo as to receive this water, within which he alſo built a high and very ſubſtantial ſtone wall with embattlements, and a terrace round it on the inſide, with ſeveral redoubts and half-moons therein, after the manner of fortification. Theſe walls he joined together by a ſtately gate and gate-houſe, caſtle-wiſe, making it not only ſerviceable and defenſive againſt rogues and ſudden aſſaults or ſurpriſes, but likewiſe very magnificent and graceful to behold." The celebrated Thomas Beckington, it is ſaid, "added that middle tower or gate, under which is the paſſage going from the great gate to the houſe; as alſo that cloiſter which heretofore joined thereunto, and reached to the end of the great hall, as does and did appear by the coat of arms and rebus thereon."

In the next century evil days fell upon the Biſhop's Palace, Wells, as in too many inſtances elſewhere; and the Duke of Somerſet, uncle to Edward the Sixth, not content with the manors, lands, and eſtates belonging to the biſhopric, became poſſeſſed of the palace alſo. William Barlow, biſhop of the dioceſe, had alienated all the buildings, by permiſſion, granted by royal licenſe, to the Protector; but on the diſgrace and ſubſequent execution of the Duke, the eſtate reverted to the Crown; ſoon after which, the biſhop recovered all the eſtates belonging to the palace, till then, the Duke's property, and then the work of ſpoliation began. The hall was unroofed, the lead and timber ſold, and soon after the palace fell into lay hands, and became the property of Sir Henry Gates, who, during Queen Mary's reign, was beheaded in the Tower for complicity in the Duke of Northumberland's treaſon againſt the Queen. Stowe, in his Chronicle, says, "On the ſcaffold he acknowledged that this was his great crime; that he did too much read the Scriptures, not for any benefit to his ſoul, but that, under colour of ſuch ſanctity, he might the more ſecurely cheat and commit ſacrilege."

At the beginning of the 17th century, Biſhop Montague ſpent large ſums on the renovation of the palace, but it was doomed during the civil wars to ſtill further ſpoliation at the

* The Chapel in Lambeth Palace, of the First Pointed period, has already been illustrated.

† Lord Campbell, in his *Lives of the Chancellors*, says of him that, "as a statesman and a legislator, he was worthy of the highest commendation."

hands of a miſerable fanatic, named Cornelius Burgeſs, who removed the materials to the deanery, where he made additions out of the ruins of the palace, while the gatehouſe was let to inferior tenants. In ſubſequent times, however, the fortunes of the ancient palace were once more in the aſcendant; and though many of the additions and alterations may have been the reverſe of improvements in an architectural point of view, ſtill it was conſolatory that the days of neglect and demolition had at laſt come to an end, and that ſomething akin to a reſtoration of propriety and order had at laſt revived. In modern times, when the appreciation of architectural beauty has ſo ſignally revived, the palace at Wells has, by degrees, aſſumed altogether a different aſpect than it had borne previouſly, and the architectural renovations executed in late years have been characterized by conſiderable judgment, taſte, and ſkill.

The general plan of the palace conſiſts of a ſpacious quadrangle, the eaſt ſide of which is occupied by the inhabited portion of the building—the north ſide by the offices, and the ſouth ſide by the great hall. At the ſouth-eaſt angle, abutting upon the hall on one ſide, and the houſe on the other, ſtands the chapel, which, with the hall, is the work of Biſhop Burnell, in the reign of Edward the Firſt. The palace generally is Joceline's work; and from various indications of external doorways, at a diſtance from the exiſting ground level, now blocked up, and other evidences, it ſeems as though the chapel had originally been on a higher level than at preſent, and to have been vaulted underneath. But at the time when Burnell made his additions, the old building was probably taken down. The walls of the chapel ſtand on a conſiderable angle with thoſe of the hall, but are parallel with thoſe of the main body of the palace. It had remained in a comparatively unheeded ſtate,—the fittings of the interior in particular preſenting an incongruous and unſightly maſs of carpentry, until the epiſcopate of the late Biſhop Bagot, when the whole, at a coſt of ſome 1,500*l.*, was cleared, and the windows and roof renovated, reſulting in the development of the exceeding beauty of its proportions and deſigns, as an example of geometrical Decorated work. The length is 52 feet 5 inches; the width, 21 feet 3 inches; and the height, 37 feet. It is divided into three bays, and has, on the north and ſouth ſides, three windows, each of three lights, ſeparated externally by bold buttreſſes,—the centre light in each window wider than the reſt, and the window of the eaſternmoſt bay ſmaller than the others. Each of the three windows on the north and ſouth ſides differs in deſign from the reſt, but the three varieties correſpond, and are oppoſite to each other—all belonging to the beſt type of the geometrical period. In the jambs and mullions of all the windows externally, are ſmall circular ſhafts, with moulded caps and baſes; and internally, there are alſo two detached ſhafts, banded midway, alſo with moulded caps and baſes in each jamb. For details of all theſe windows, ſee Plate 3.

The weſt window is ſegmental, pointed in form, and has five lights,—the lights graduating in width from the centre to the ſides, and in the jambs are ſhafts like the other windows. But in the detail are ſome points of difference, and in general it is inferior in deſign to the others, and poſſibly of ſomewhat later date. The eaſt window is alſo ſegmental-pointed, and has ſix lights; the head of each cinque-foiled, and in the centre, a large circle, filled with octo-foil tracery. Under the weſt window is a ſegmental headed doorway, with trefoiled tracery to the inner order of mouldings. The jambs have ſhafts with moulded caps and baſes, and internally the arch of the doorway is cinque-foiled.

The groining of the roof of the chapel has main ribs, wall ribs, croſs ſpringers in intermediate ribs and ridge ribs; and the boſſes at the interſection are ſingularly beautiful and varied in their deſign.

At the N.W., N.E., and S.W., angles of the chapel are octagonal turrets,—that at the N.E. being the bell turret; and at the top of which, at preſent, on the *inſide*, is a large gargoyle. The turrets at the N.E. and S.W. angles are probably remains of Joceline's work, altered by Burnell, at the time when the chapel and hall were erected In the weſternmoſt bay, on the ſouth ſide, is a doorway, now blocked up; and in the centre bay alſo, on the ſouth ſide, is a low "ſide window," cloſed up.

There are no gables at the ends of the chapel,—the battlements of the hall being carried, at the ſame level, all round, horizontally. In the upper part of the walls, on all the four ſides, is a ſmall ſpherical unglazed window, cinque-foiled, for ventilation to the roof.

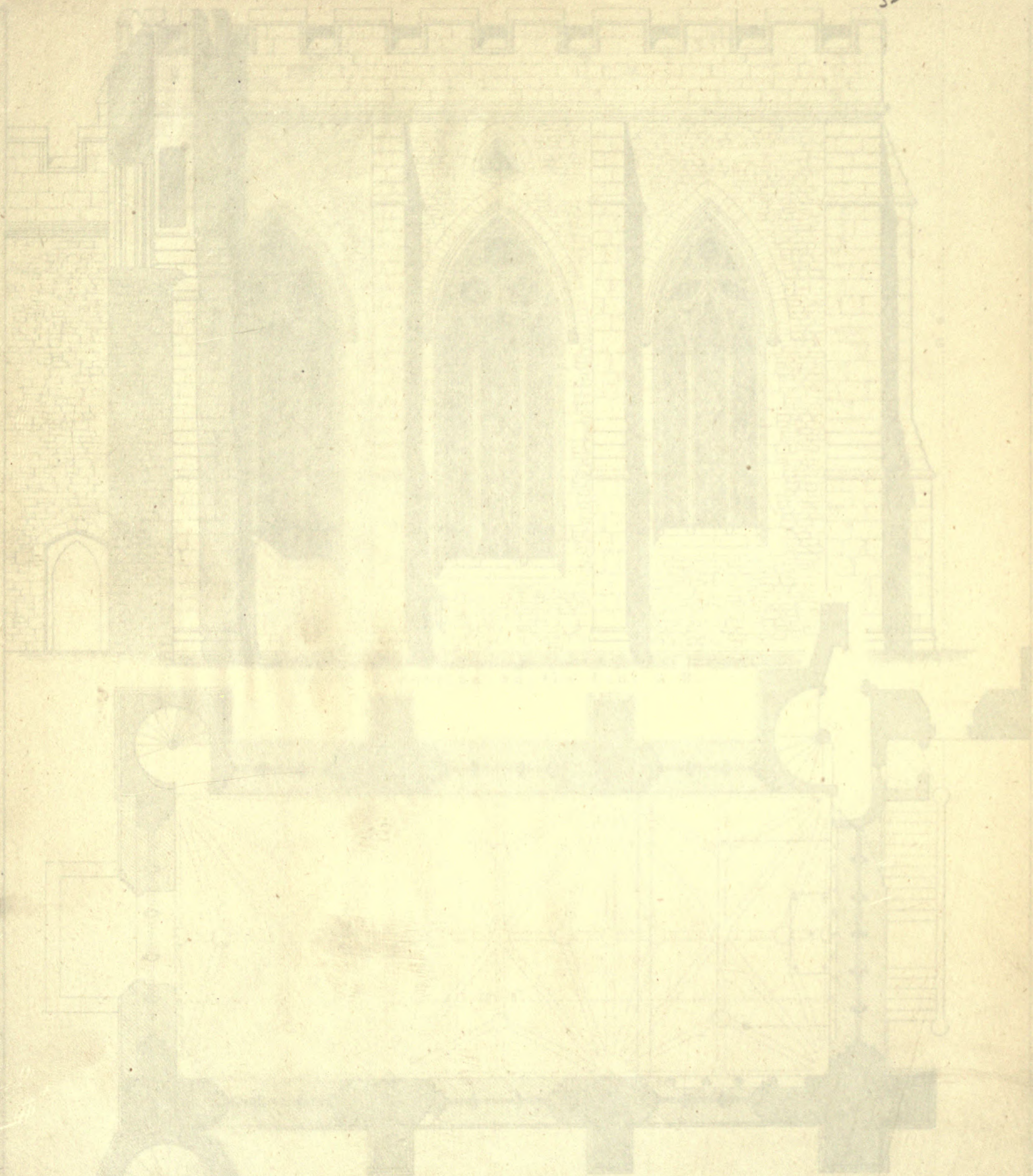
Altogether, this moſt intereſting building is one of the moſt beautiful examples illuſtrated in the preſent work, and every portion of the detail will be found worthy of cloſe inveſtigation.

Plate 1 contains the Plan and South Elevation (the north front being ſimilar, except the doorway and ſide window, above-mentioned.

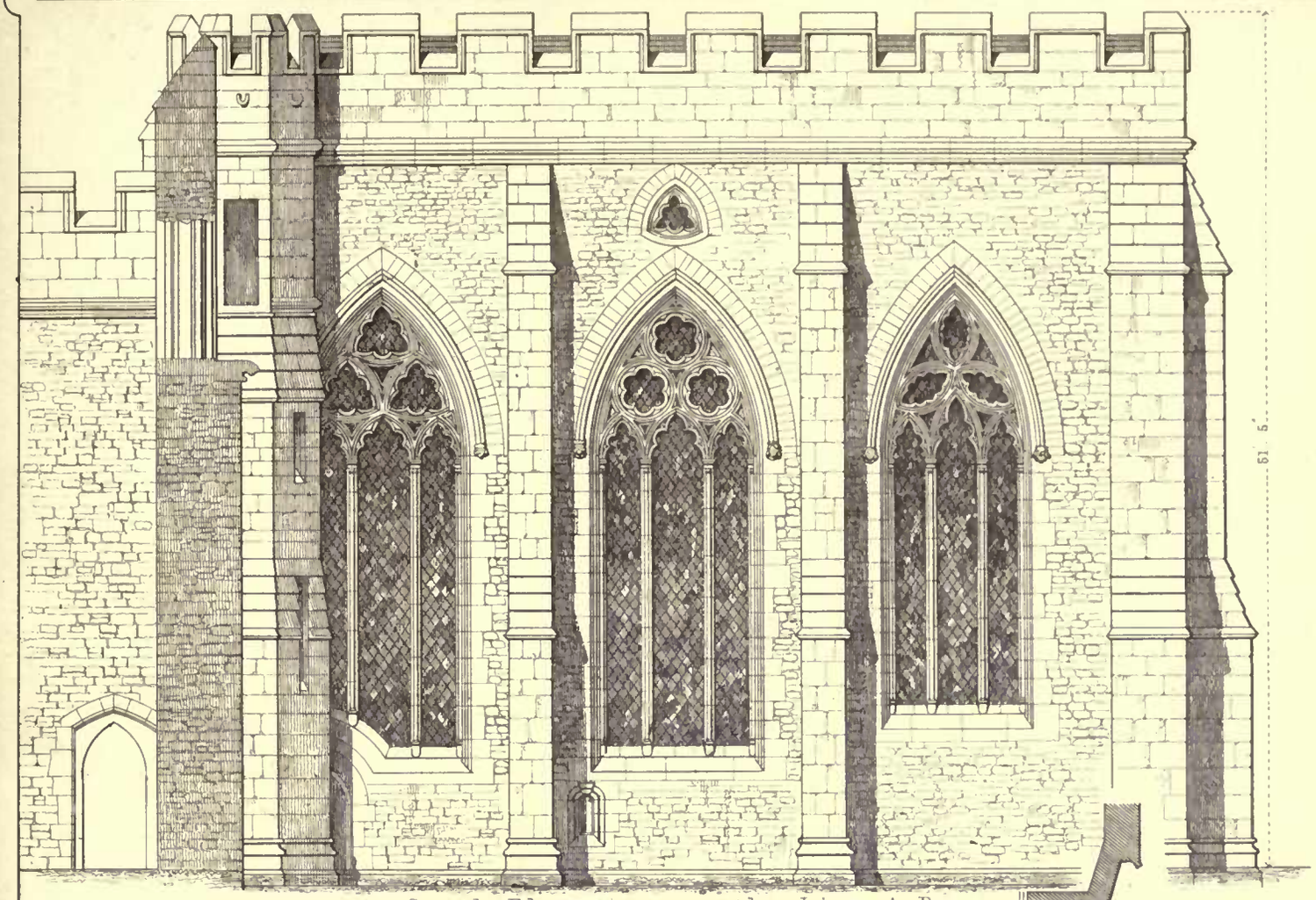
Plate 2 has the Eaſt Elevation, and a Tranſverſe Section looking weſtward.

Plate 3 contains details of the North and South Windows to a half-inch ſcale.

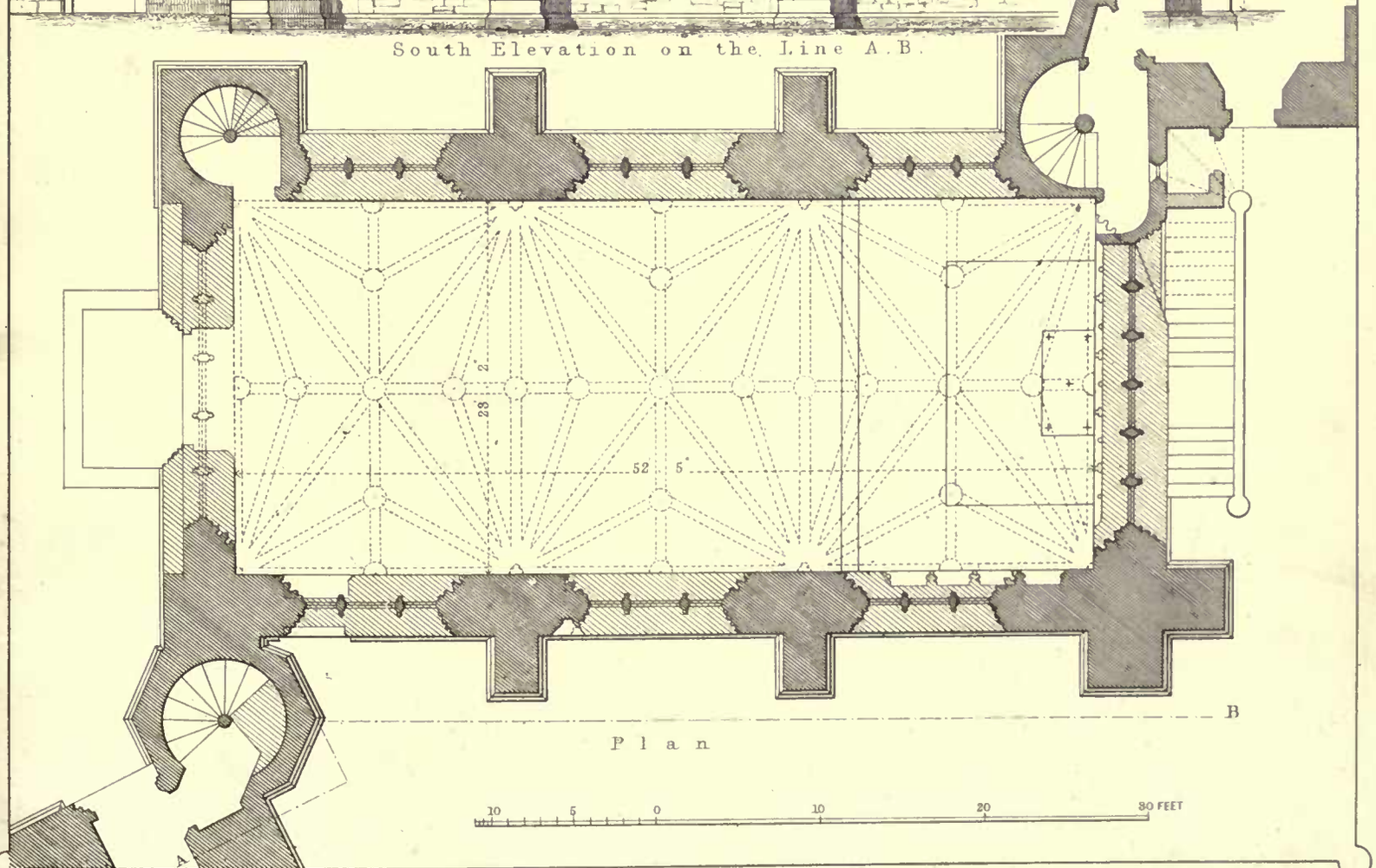
Plate 4 has the Weſt Door, Details of Windows, &c.



Chapel in the Episcopal Palace, Wells, Somersetshire.



South Elevation on the Line A.B.



Plan

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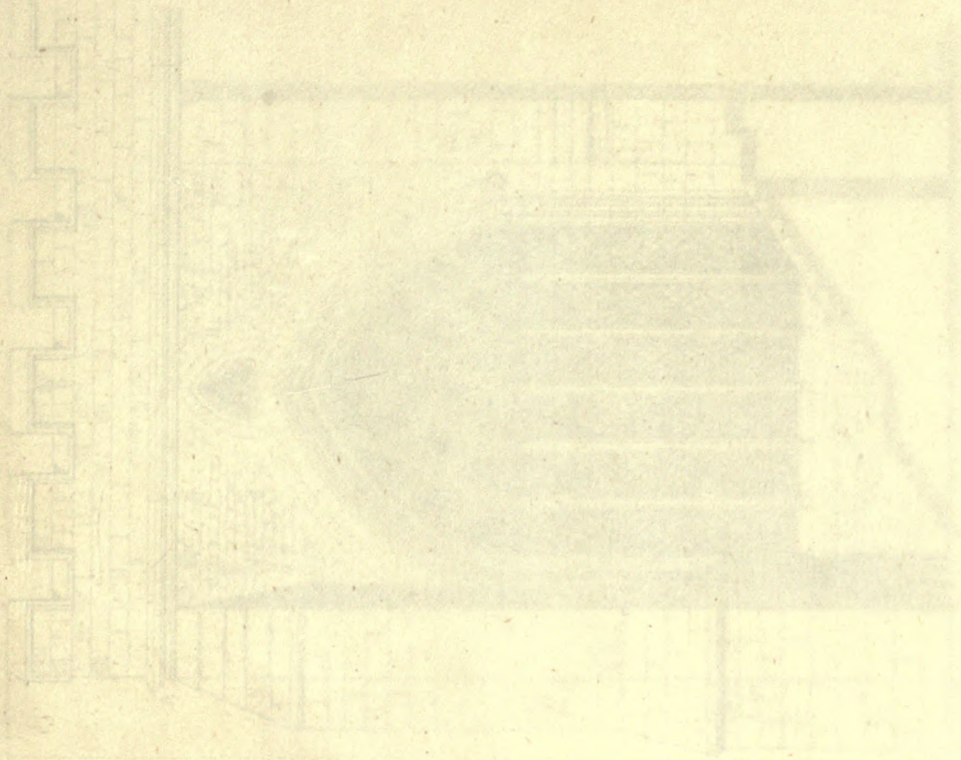
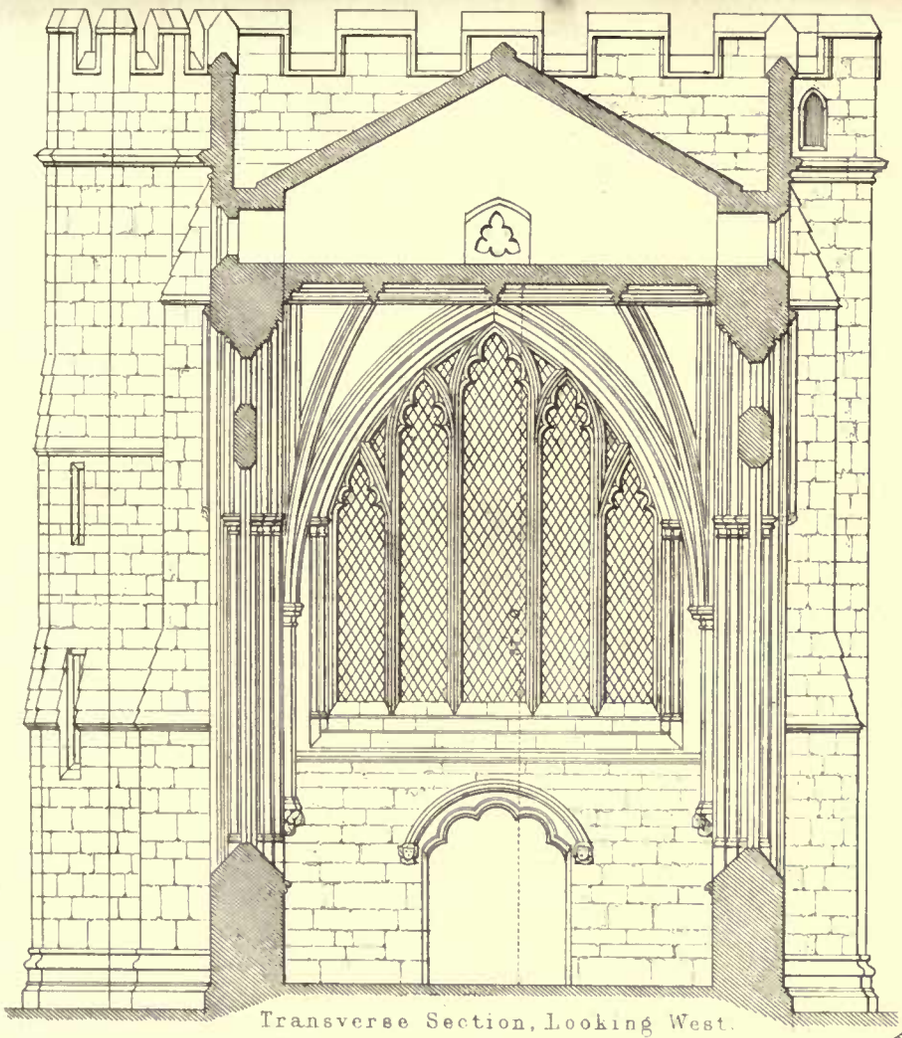
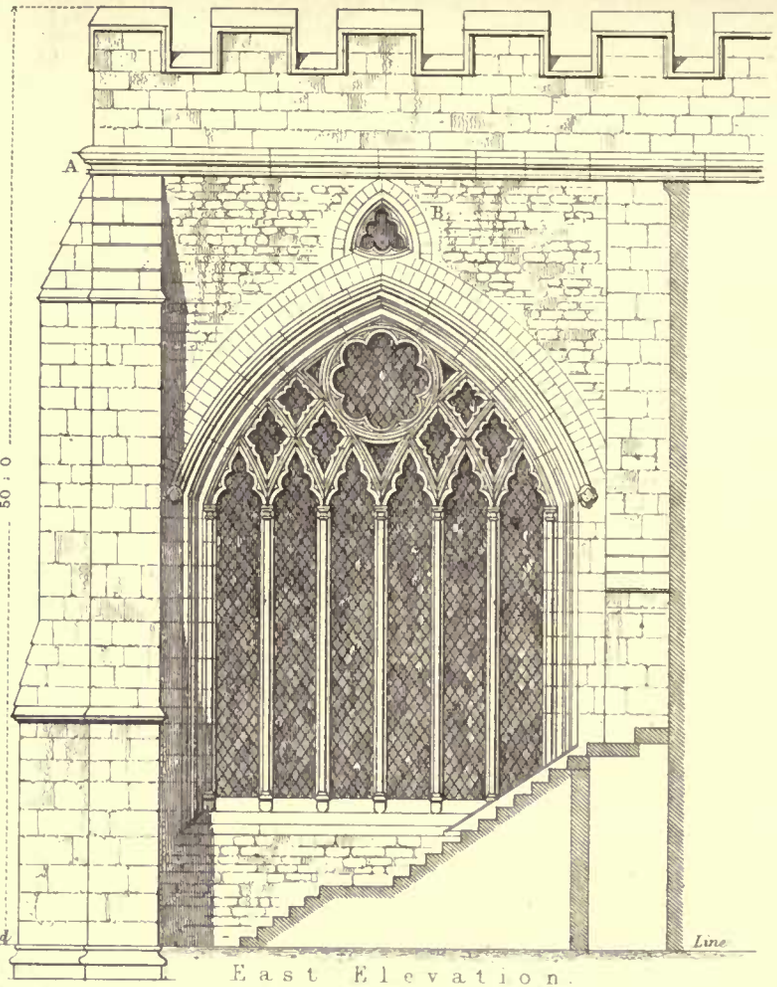
Chapel in the Episcopal Palace, Wells, Somersetshire.

PLAN AND S. ELEVATION OF THE CHAPEL.



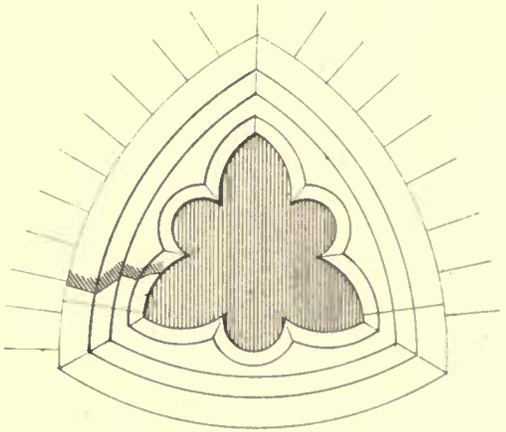


Transverse Section, Looking West.

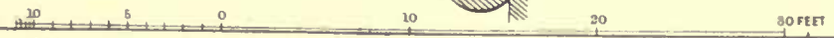


East Elevation.

Scale of Details
2 Inches to a Foot



Spherical Window at B
½ Inch Scale



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Chapel in the Episcopal Palace, Wells, Somersetshire.

TRANSVERSE SECTION, EAST ELEVATION AND DETAILS OF THE CHAPEL.

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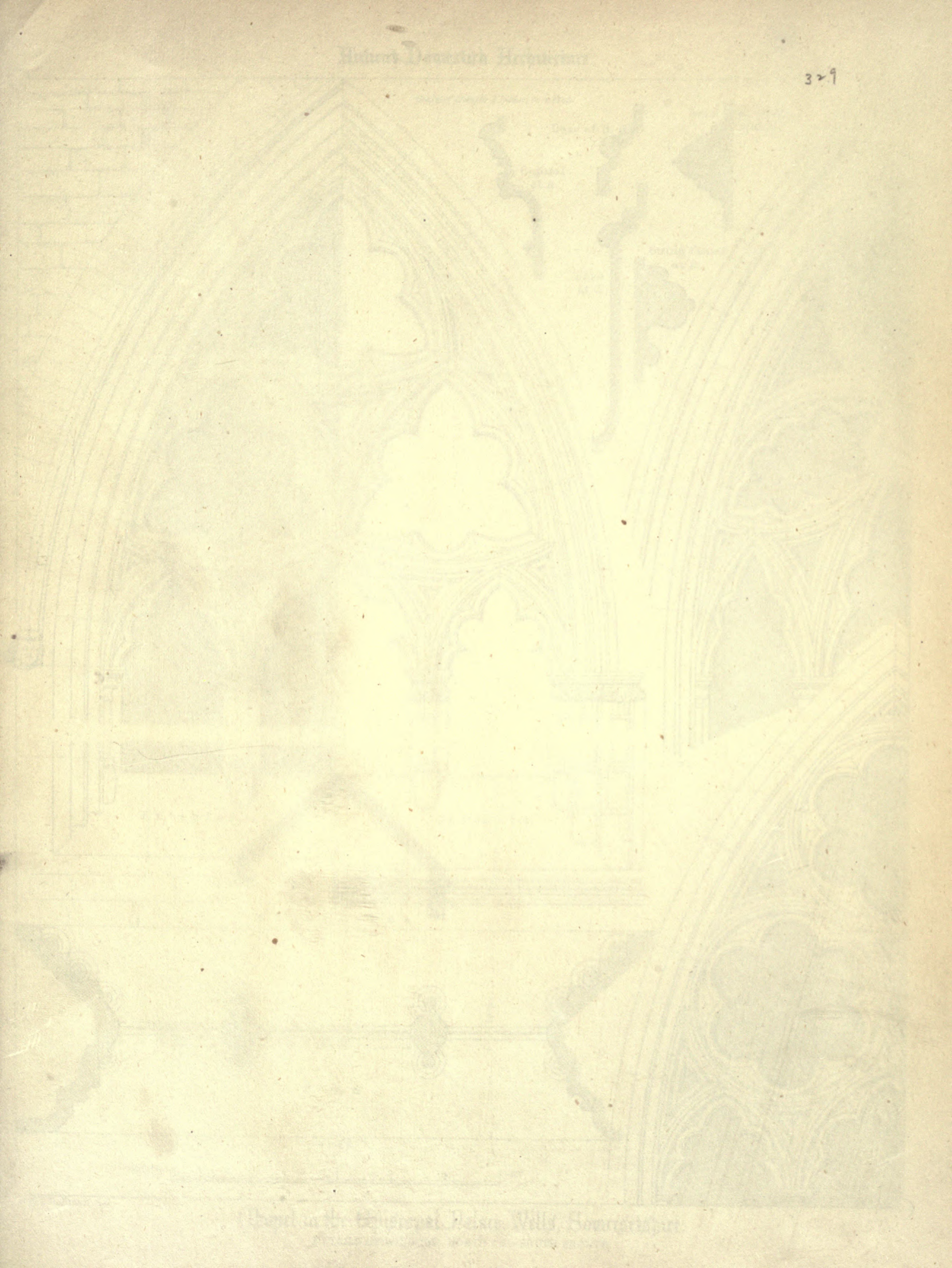
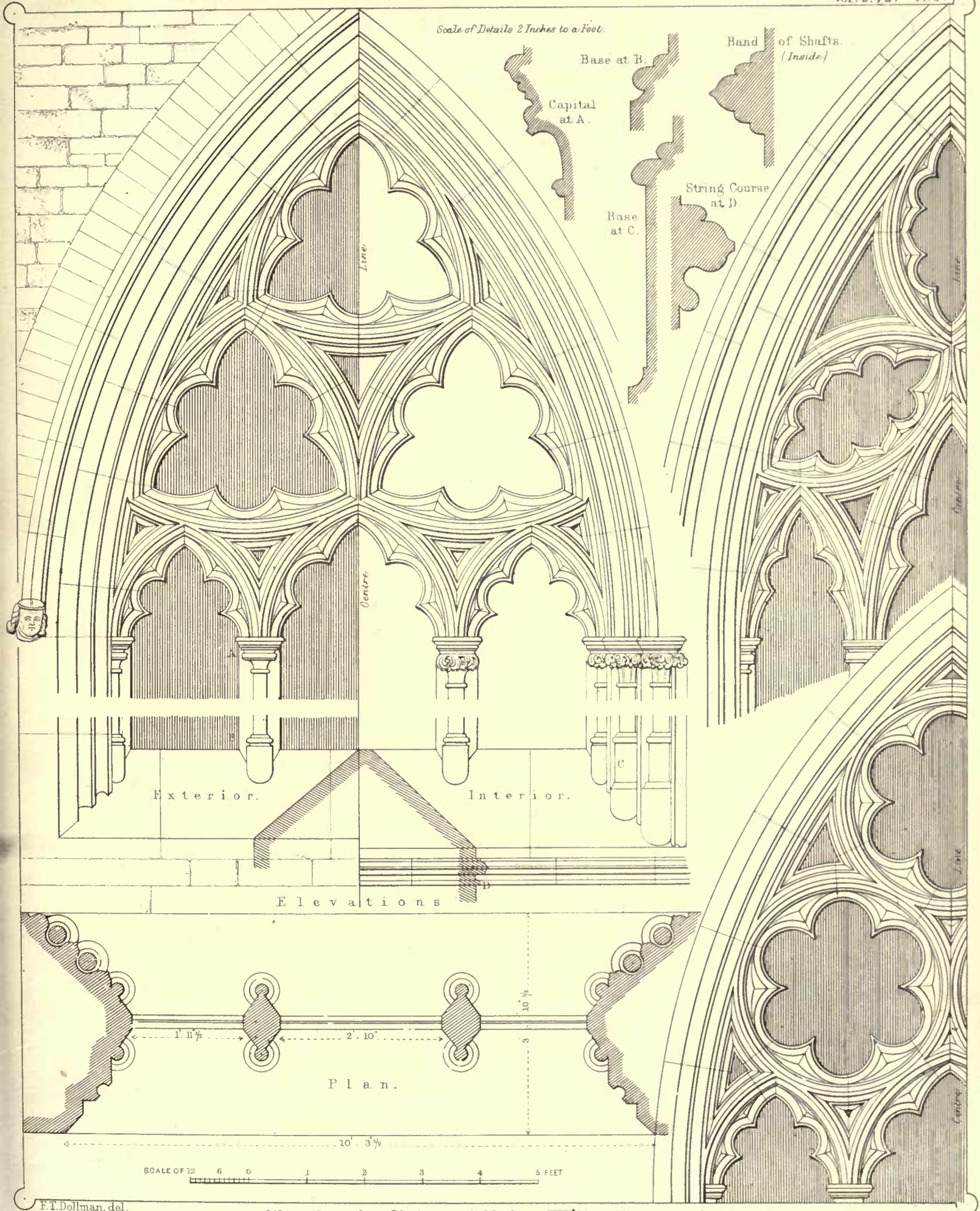
3 x 7





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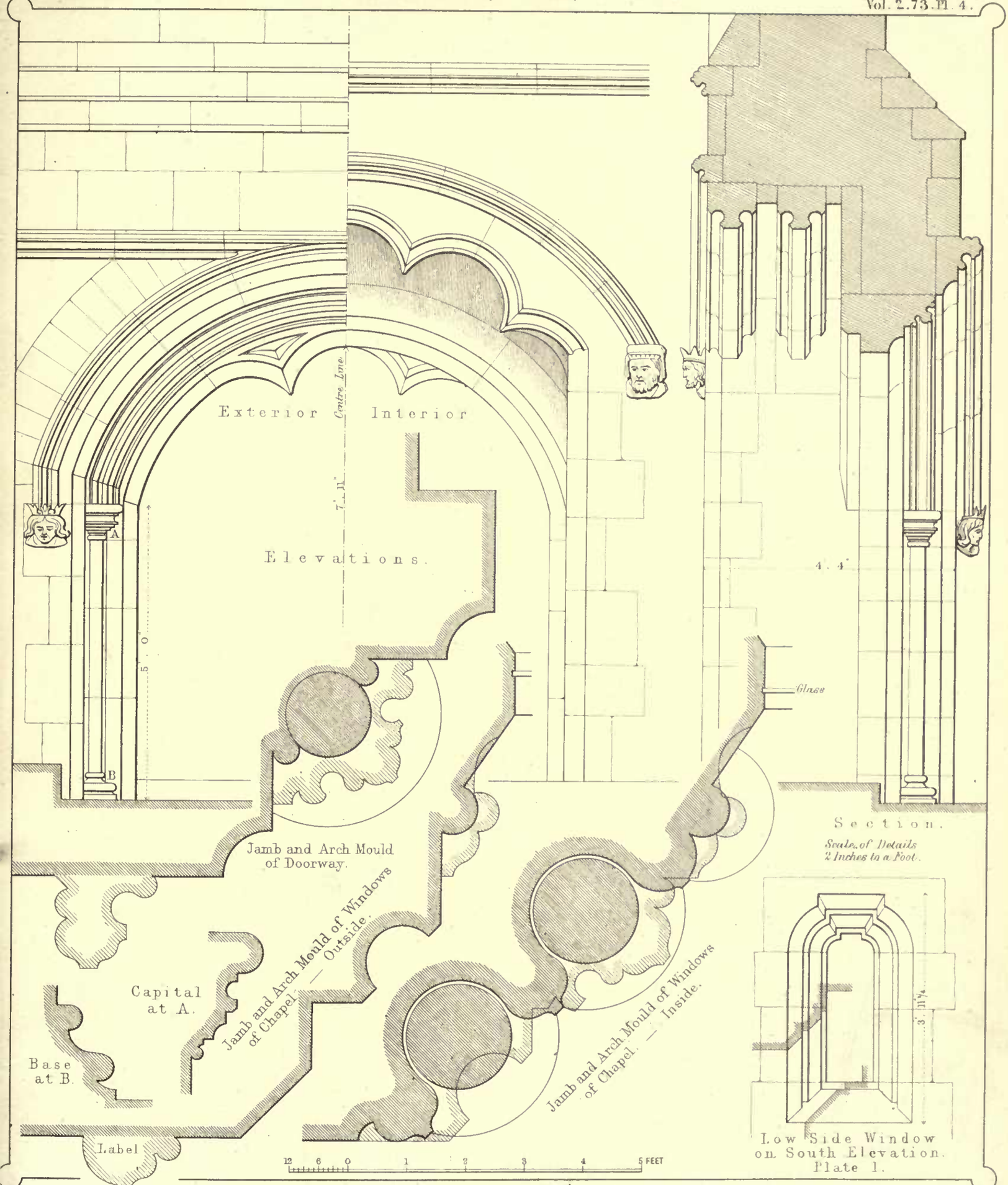
Chapel in the Episcopal Palace, Wells, Somersetshire.

DETAILS OF WINDOWS, NORTH AND SOUTH FRONTS.



Chapel in the Episcopal Palace, Wells, Somersetshire.

WEST DOORWAY AND DETAILS OF THE CHAPEL.

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THE VINE (OR VYNE), NEAR BASINGSTOKE, HANTS.

ABOUT four miles northward of Baſingſtoke, and in the pariſh of Sherborne St. John, ſtands the intereſting old manſion bearing the above title, the name of which has been ſuppoſed to be derived from the vines introduced and cultivated here in the Roman period, although the authenticity of which ſuppoſition is ſomewhat apocryphal.

According to Dugdale, the Sandes or Sandys family originally poſſeſſed conſiderable power and local influence in Hampſhire. Sir John de Sandys, Knight, was ſheriff of the county and governor of Wincheſter Caſtle, in the reign of Richard the Second; and his deſcendant, Sir William Sandys, held the ſame office in the reign of Henry the Fourth, and again in the firſt year of Henry the Sixth. In the reign of Henry the Seventh, Sir William Sandys, with many of the nobility, aſſiſted the Emperor Maximilian againſt the French, and ſubſequently fought againſt the inſurgents, who had penetrated from the weſt as far as Blackheath. In the fourth year of Henry the Eighth's reign he was deputed to aſſiſt Ferdinand of Arragon againſt the French, and in the fourteenth year of the ſame reign was made Knight of the Garter and Treaſurer of Calais. In the ſame year he, together with Sir John Wingfield, held the command of the rear of the Earl of Surrey's army, and in the year following led the vanguard of the army commanded by the Duke of Suffolk in France. He was made chamberlain of the King's houſehold, and was raiſed to the peerage by the title of Baron Sandys, and died in 1542. By his wife Margery, the only daughter of John Bray, and niece of Sir Reginald Bray, he had one ſon and four daughters. This ſon, Thomas Lord Sandys, married Elizabeth, the daughter of George Manners Lord Roos; and one of his deſcendants, William, third Lord Sandys, was preſent at the trials of the Duke of Norfolk and Mary Queen of Scots; and his ſon was concerned in the Earl of Eſſex's inſurrection, in the 43rd year of Queen Elizabeth's reign, for his participation in which outbreak he was ſubjected to impriſonment.

Leland, the hiſtorian, ſpeaking of the Vyne and the Sandys family, ſays: "It was of the ancient landes of the Sannes, but it was given owt in marriage to one of the Brokeſſes, and ſo remained until the late Lord Sandes, afore he was made baron, recovered it into his poſſeſſion, at the which tyme there was no very great or ſumptuous manor place, and was only conteined within the mote. But he after ſo tranſlated and augmented yt, and beſides builded a fayre baſe court, that at thys tyme it is one of the principall houſes in goodly building in all Hamptonſhire. The great encreaſing of the landes of this Syr Wm. Sannes, after Lord, came by his wife *nepos ex fratre* to Syr Raynald Bray. This Bray going to Blakeheth feeld left Sannes *tanquam heredem*, and Bray after this purchaſed 1,000 markes of land by the yere more than he had afore, and after died, leaving no other will than that made at the tyme of Blakeheth feld, whereupon great controverſie aroſe, Sannes claiming the landes by the teſtamente, and young Bray as *nepos exfratre* to Syr Raynald Bray. This controverſie was afterwards ended by the King and his council, that made a certain partition of Syr R. Bray's landes between them."

After ſome generations, the Sandys family became extinct; and about the year 1654, the eſtate paſſed into the hands of the Chutes, in whoſe poſſeſſion it ſtill remains. Chaloner Chute, the firſt proprietor, was member for Middleſex in the year 1656; and again, in the Parliament of Richard Cromwell, when he held the office of Speaker of the Houſe. He died in 1659.

The Vyne ſtands in a valley, and is approached from the road, on the ſouth front. This ſide of the manſion conſiſts of a long low range of brick buildings, erected by the firſt Lord Sandys, in the early part of Henry the Eighth's reign. Conſiderable alterations were made by Chaloner Chute, and his architect, Webb (ſon-in-law of Inigo Jones), who obliterated great part of the Mediæval detail in the exterior of the building; and by the deſtruction of the mullions in moſt of the windows, and the ſubſtitution of ordinary ſaſhes, the erection of a portico on the north front, a new principal ſtaircaſe, and ſeveral other alterations, gave an entirely different character to the architecture of the houſe. A large quadrangle, which, it is ſuppoſed, ſtood on the north ſide, between the building and an ornamental lake, was alſo probably demoliſhed at the ſame time.

The Chapel, the details of which are illuſtrated in the accompanying plates, was, however, left nearly untouched. A more detailed deſcription of this portion of the building may now be given. It is at the eaſtern end of the houſe, and is approached by an ante-chapel from the dining room. The ſtalls and internal arrangements remained in nearly their original condition, and are an exceedingly good example of the lateſt phaſe of Mediæval art, both in deſign and execution. Horace Walpole, ſpeaking of this chapel, ſays, "At the Vine is the moſt heavenly chapel in the world: it only wants a few pictures to give it a true Catholic air. I carried down incenſe and maſs books, and we had moſt Catholic enjoyment of the chapel." The eaſtern end is octagonal, each

of the three ſides of the apſe having a three-light window filled with ordinary Perpendicular cinque-foiled tracery, and tranſomed. In theſe windows is ſome good ſtained glaſs, apparently of different dates; the lower lights, containing figures, are ſaid to be thoſe of Francis the Firſt and his two wives, with their patron ſaints. The tiles of the floor are curious, and with the ſtained glaſs, are believed to have been brought from Boulogne by Lord Sandys, after the ſiege. On the ſouth ſide of the chapel is a ſmall room, called the tomb room, built by John Chute, the friend of Walpole; it contains a marble tomb, whereon reclines the figure of Chaloner Chute, Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, in his robes of office,—a work of Banks, the ſculptor. At the weſt end, over the ante-chapel, is a gallery with an open front, looking into the chapel. The ceiling throughout is flat and panelled, and appears to have been modernized; but in the ante-chapel there is an old painting, apparently intended for the interior of the building, in which the ceiling is repreſented with fan-tracery. On a ſmall doorway, in the ſouth ſide, at the eaſtern end of the ſtalls, is an ornamental lock, on which are the initials, W. S. (William Sandys). This is shewn on Plate 4.

The principal external feature conſiſts of the very quaint pictureſque gable, with its barge board, at the eaſt end *(ſee Plate* 1, on which the details are given*)*. The material of the chapel is red brick, with ſtone jambs, heads, mullions, and cills to the windows; the battlement in the octagonal portion has tre-foiled tracery in the panels.

Among the remarkable architectural features in the building is the oak-panelled gallery, the panels containing a very curious and intereſting ſeries of monograms, initial letters, creſts, armorial bearings, and heraldic devices of thoſe who were in any way connected with the Sandys family, with many others belonging to the Court of Henry the Eighth. Among theſe will be found the inſignia, &c., of the founder, Lord W. Sandys, Cardinal Wolſey, Archbiſhop Warham, Richard Fox, Biſhop of Wincheſter, and the families of Poulett, St. John, Bray, Foſter of Aldermaſton and Hungerford. Some other curious devices alſo occur, among them that of three ſickles intertwined, and ſeveral ribands with the motto "good hop" and "King Harri" upon them. The gallery alſo contains beſides ſeveral portraits, including thoſe of Henry the Eighth and Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk; ſome old cheſts, and other furniture.

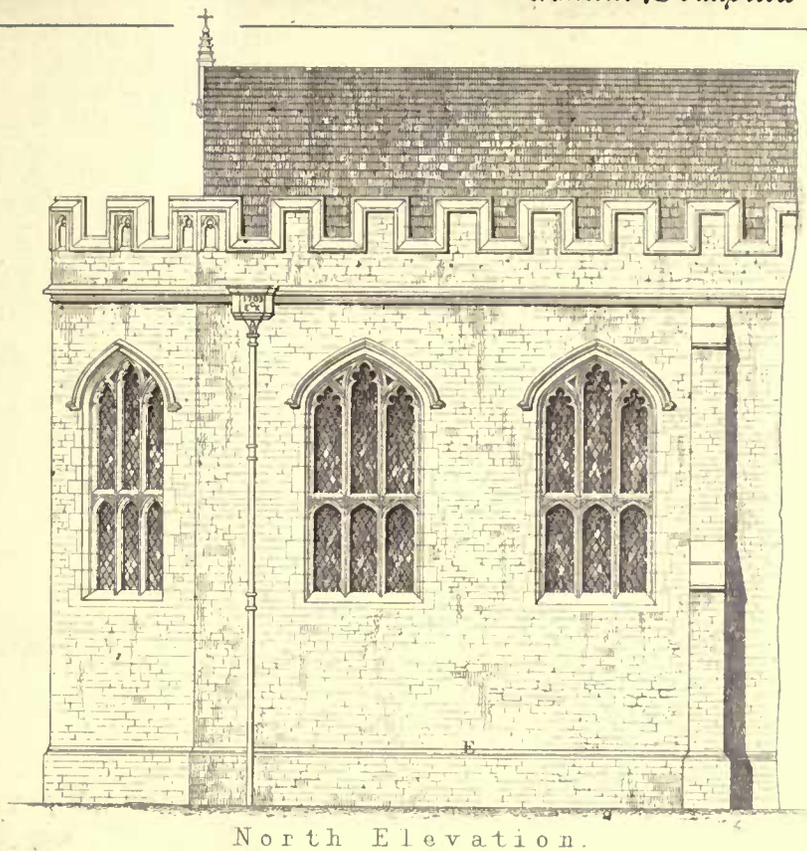
The repreſentation now given of this intereſting chapel completes the ſeries of examples of each period, which in the earlier pages of this work were promiſed to be given, *viz.*:—

1. Early Engliſh—The Chapel at the Archbiſhop's Palace, Lambeth, Surrey.
2. Decorated—The Chapel at the Biſhop's Palace, at Wells, Somerſet.
3. Perpendicular—The Chapel at the Vyne, near Baſingſtoke, Hants.

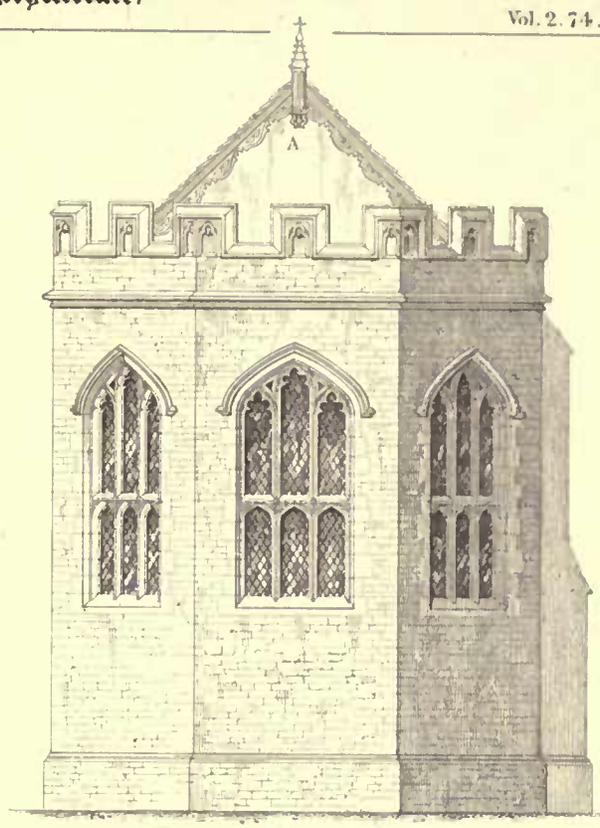
The order of the Plates of this example are as follows:

Plate 1. Plan—North Elevation and Details of Barge-board of Gable at Eaſt End of Chapel.
Plate 2. Details of the Woodwork in the Chapel.
Plate 3. Panelling in the Dining Room, Gallery, &c.
Plate 4. Initial Letters, Devices, Ribands, &c.

In the dining room, gallery, and ſome of the other apartments, there is a good deal of oak panelling, three examples of which are ſhewn on Plate 3.



North Elevation.



East Elevation.

Scale for Plan and Elevations.

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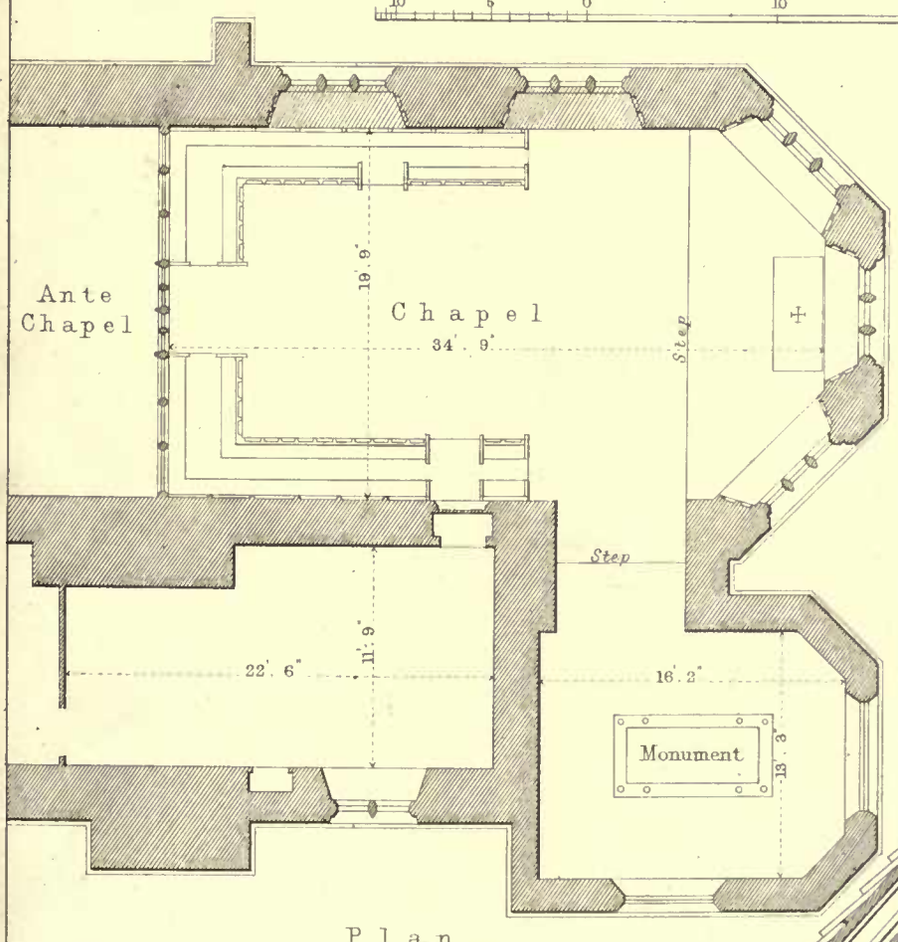
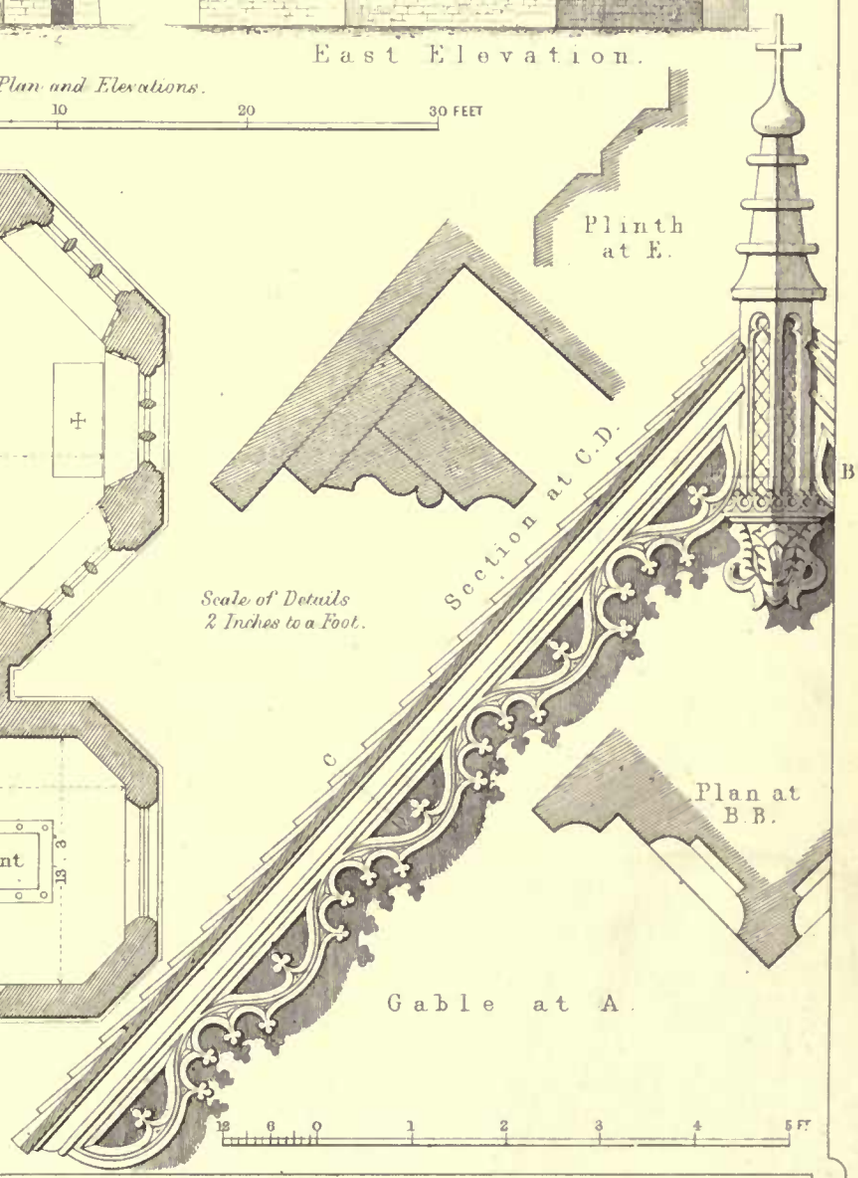


Plan



Scale of Details 2 Inches to a Foot.

12 6 0 1 2 3 4 5 FT

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"The Vyne," near Basingstoke, Hants.

PLAN, ELEVATIONS AND DETAILS OF CHAPEL.

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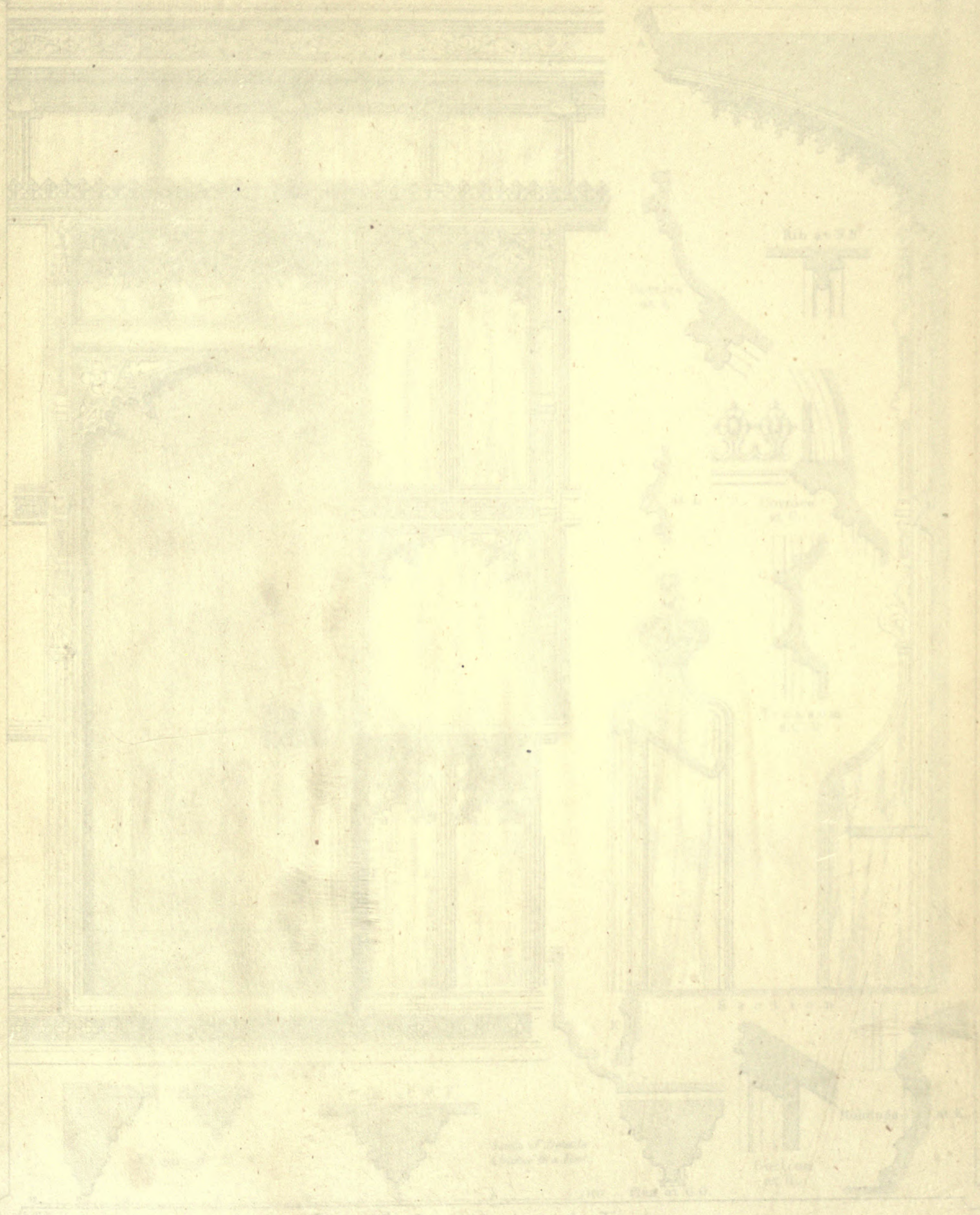

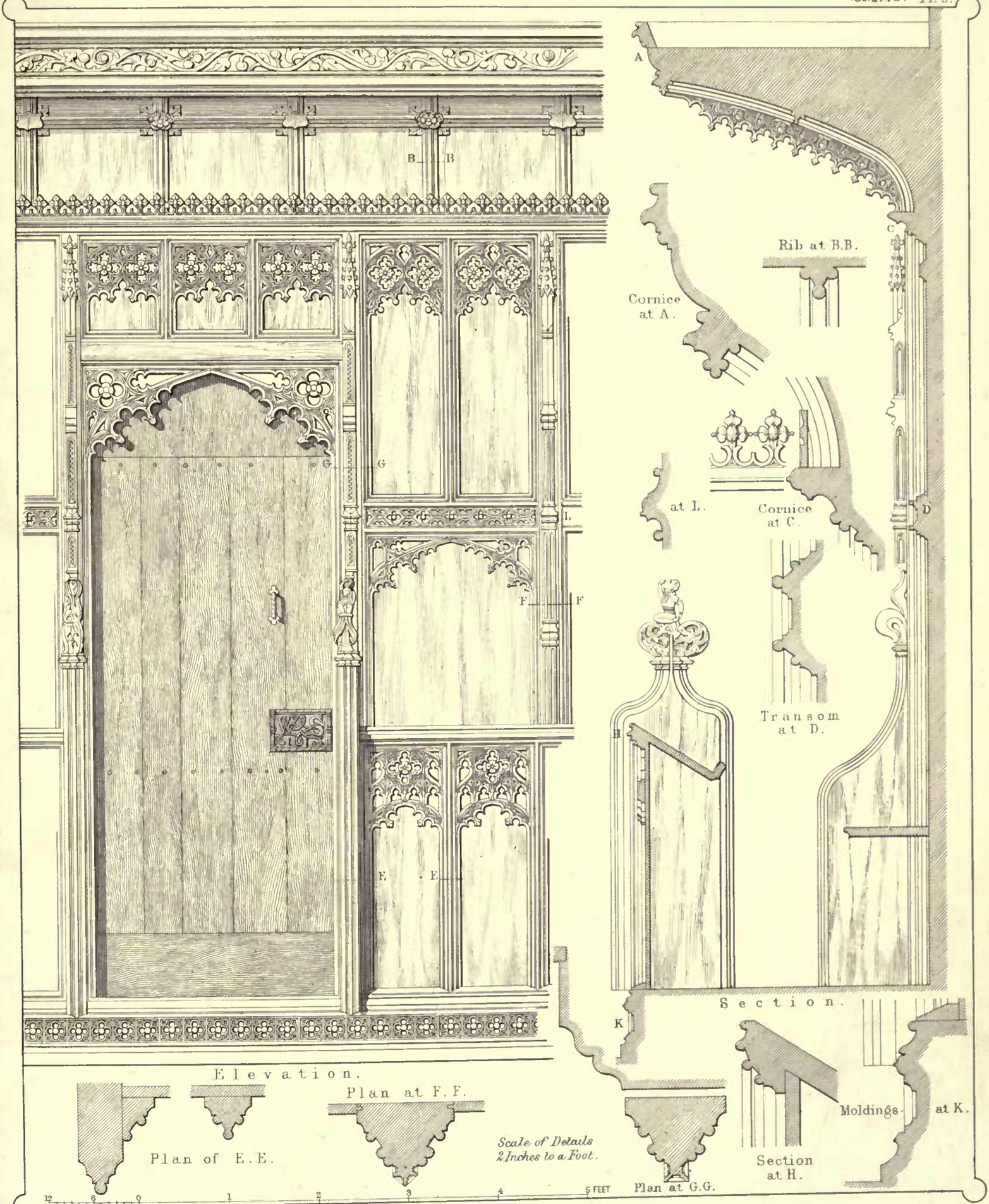

F.T.Dollman, del.

"The Vyne", near Basingstoke, Hants.

DETAILS OF STALLS, SOUTH SIDE OF CHAPEL.

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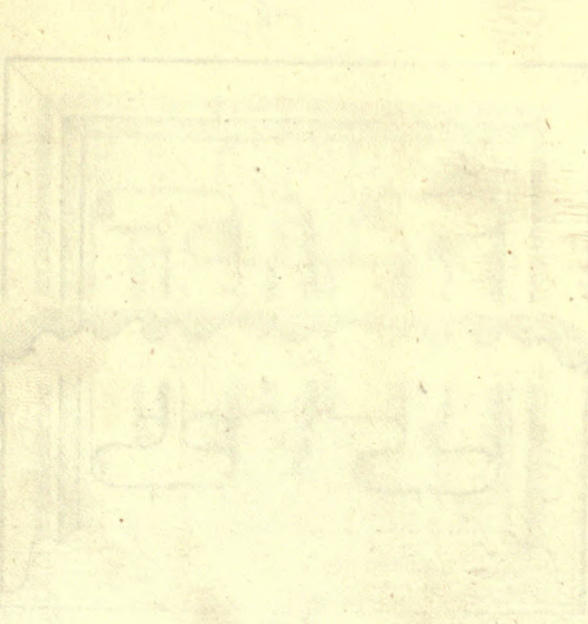

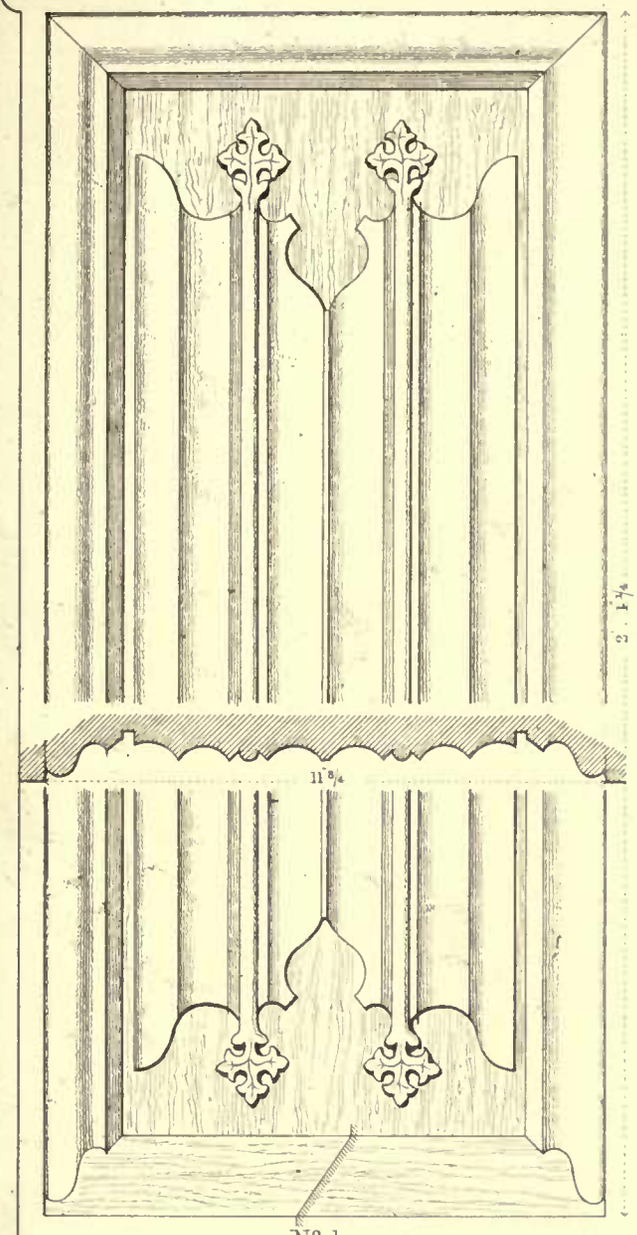

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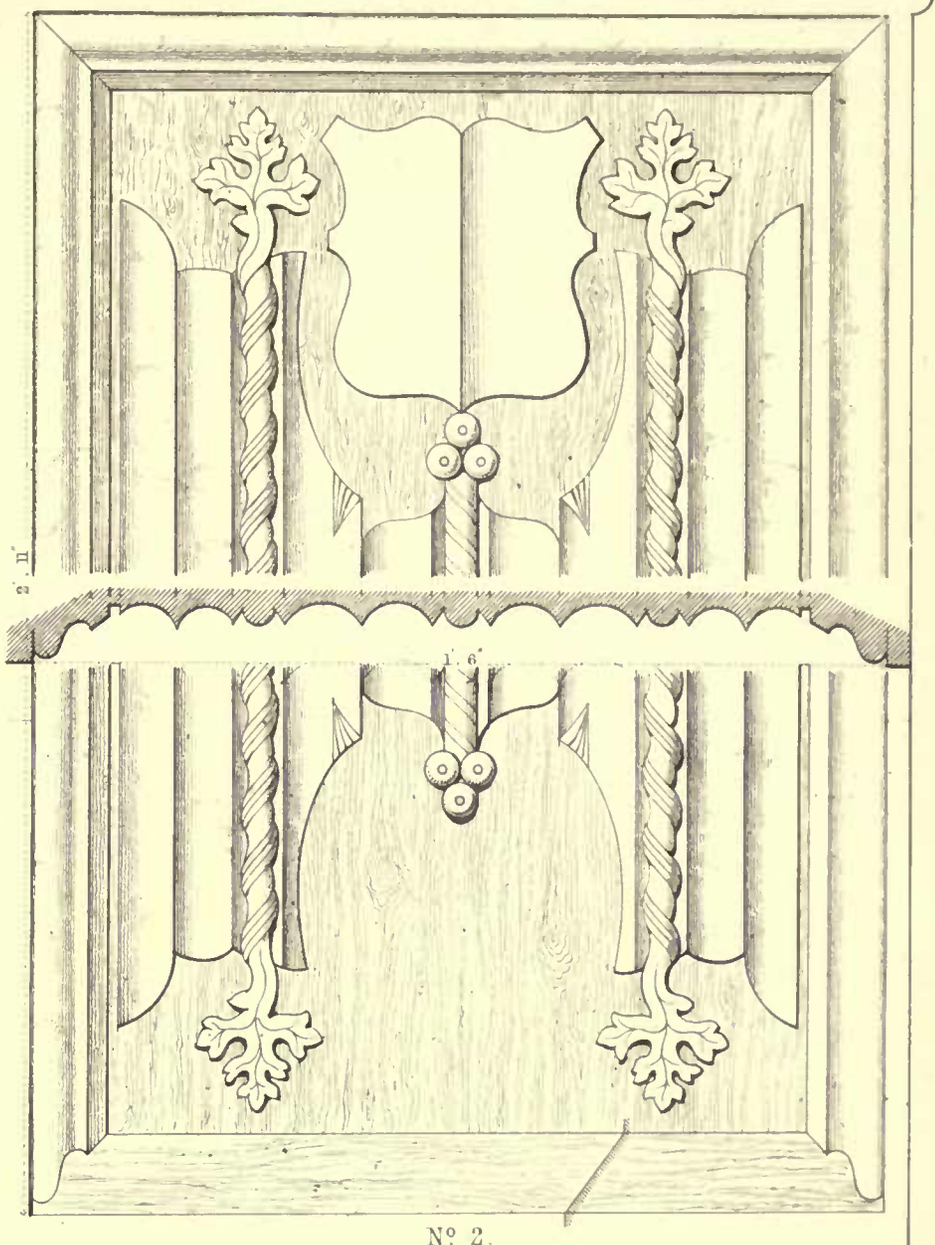

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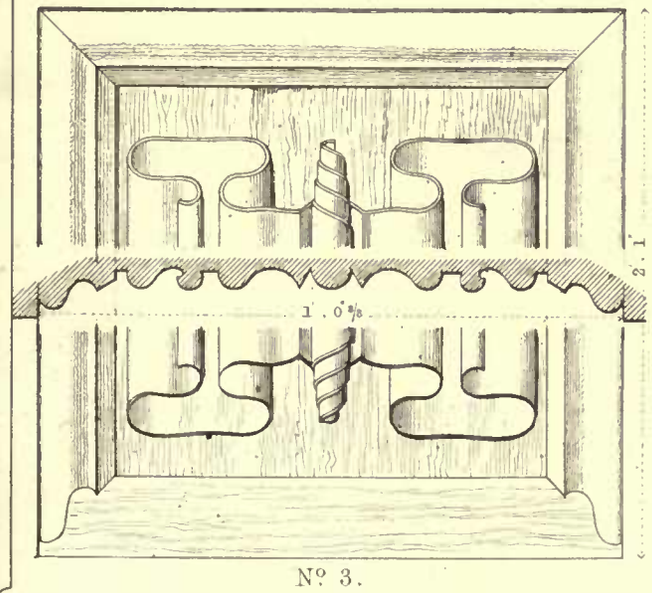

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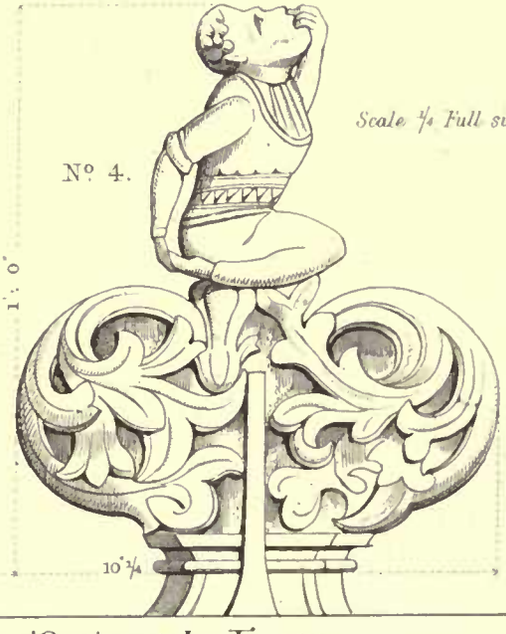
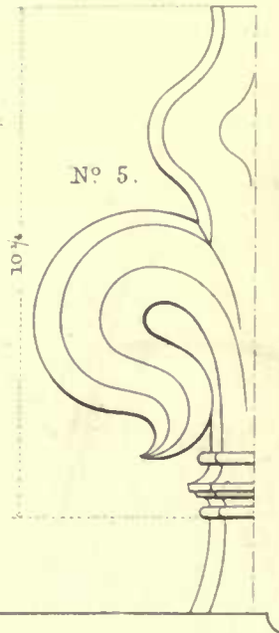


Scale ¼ Full size.

No. 4.



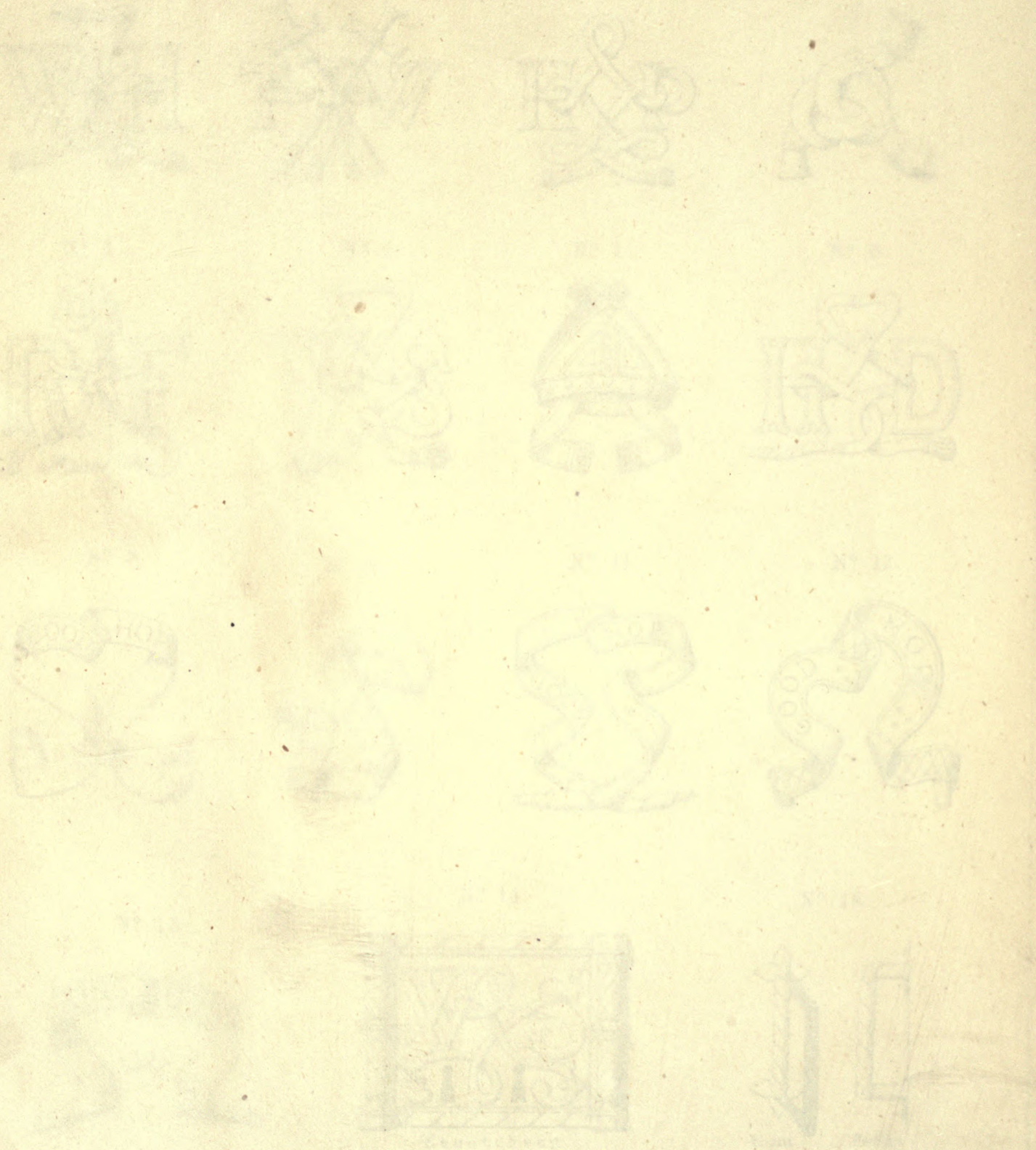
No. 5.

F.T.Dollman, del.

"The Vyne" near Basingstoke, Hants.

No. 1. 2 & 3. OAK PANELLING. No. 4 & 5. OAK FINIALS IN CHAPEL.

London. J. Jobbins, 3, Warwick Ct. Holborn. W.C.



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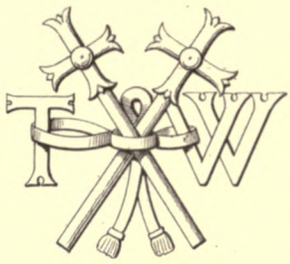

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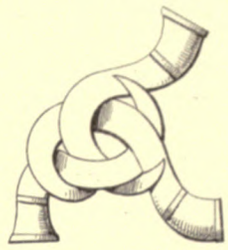

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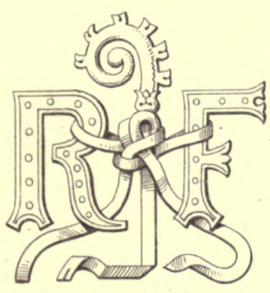

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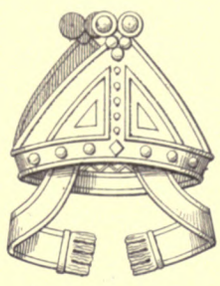

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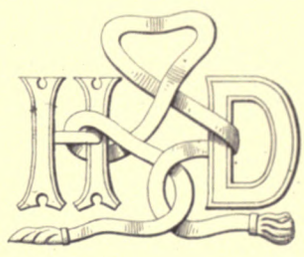

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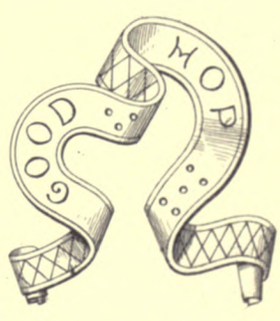

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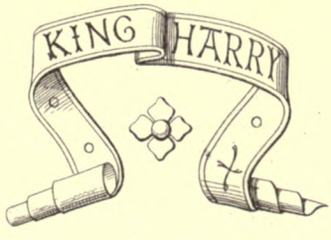

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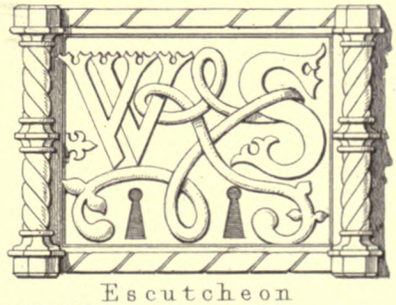

Escutcheon of Lock.

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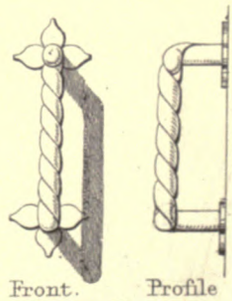


Front. Profile

Door Handle

In the Chapel

Scale ¾ Full size.

F.T.Dollman, del.

"The Vyne," near Basingstoke, Hants.

INITIAL LETTERS, DEVICES &c. IN THE GALLERY.

London. J. Jobbins, 3, Warwick Ct. Holborn. W.C.

VARIOUS EXAMPLES OF METAL WORK.

FIGURES 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 exhibit ſpecimens of heads of rainwater pipes at Abbot's Hospital, Guildford, all of which poſſeſs conſiderable character in their deſign. The building to which they belong is a well known example in the High Street of Guildford, and was founded by George Abbot, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, in the reign of James the Firſt, for the maintenance of a maſter, twelve brethren, and eight ſiſters; to which, by order of the Court of Chancery, four more ſiſters were added in 1785. The firſt ſtone was laid on the 5th April, 1619, by Sir Nicholas Kemp, who then gave 100*l.* towards the building, and an additional ſum of 500*l.* at his deceaſe.

Archbiſhop Abbot alſo endowed the hoſpital with a revenue of 200*l.* per annum from farms in Surrey and Suſſex; and afterwards gave 100*l.* more, the profits of farms at Burſton and Charlwood. On the completion of the building, King James the Firſt, by letters patent under the Great Seal, dated 30th June, 1622, created the members of the hoſpital a corporate body, under the title of "Maſter and Brethren of the Hoſpital of the Bleſſed Trinity in Guildford," with full powers and privileges, empowering the founder and his ſucceſſors, Archbiſhops of Canterbury, to frame ſtatutes from time to time for the government and maintenance of the hoſpital. Archbiſhop Abbot accordingly compiled the ſtatutes, which were formally delivered to the maſter and brethren on the 17th Auguſt, 1629.

In the preface to the ſtatutes, the Archbiſhop ſtates, "I, George Abbot, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, from the mere mercy of the bleſſed God (beſides the inward graces of His Holy Spirit), having partaken of ſome earthly and wordly benefits more than moſt of my birth and rank have attained unto, I have held it agreeable with my duty to leave behind me to poſterity ſome monument of my thankfulneſs to my Creator, and ſome teſtimony of my faith in Jeſus Chriſt, which, if it bring not forth ſome fruite to His glory, is to be held but a dead and unprofitable faith, and therefore my affection leading me to the town of Guildford, where I was born, and where my aged parents lived many years with good report, I have thought upon the erecting of an hoſpital there, which I have dedicated to the Bleſſed Trinity."

Among the ſtatutes it was ordered, that the maſter of the hoſpital was to be a native of Guildford, of good character, not leſs than fifty years of age, and one who had reſided at Guildford for at leaſt twenty years. He was alſo, at the time of his election, to be a ſingle man; and if he married afterward, was to reſign his office within three days. The rector of Trinity Church was alſo eligible for election as maſter, as well as any one who had filled the office of mayor: but in either of theſe caſes the ſame reſtrictions as to celibacy were annexed to the appointment. The right of nomination to the maſterſhip was reſerved by the founder to himſelf during his lifetime. The vice-maſter was to be elected annually by the maſter and five ſenior brethren on the morrow after Michaelmas-day, and at the expiration of his term of office was to receive the ſum of 13*s.* 4*d.* The brethren and ſiſters were to be natives of Guildford, or reſidents of at leaſt twenty years, to be ſixty years old and upward, and to be unmarried when elected; if they married after their election, they were to quit the hoſpital within two days. An apartment was to be aſſigned to each inmate, but no ſtipend as member was to be receivable till three months had elapſed after election, that amount being depoſited in the common cheſt of the hoſpital. In the event of no perſons, natives or reſidents of Guildford, being found to ſupply the vacancies as they occurred, ſome aged man or woman might then be appointed, but merely as outpenſioners, with a weekly ſtipend of 2*s.* 6*d.* The new inmates were required after the firſt three months to take the oath of allegiance to the Sovereign, and oaths of allegiance to the maſter and conformity to the ſtatutes. Divine ſervice was ordered to be ſaid twice a day in the chapel by the maſter, vice-maſter, or one of the brethren, and each member was to be a communicant three times in the year. The founder's birthday, on the 29th October, O.S. (or 9th November, N.S.) was enjoined to be annually commemorated; and entertainments were to be provided for the members at Chriſtmas, Eaſter, Whitſuntide, and the founder's birthday.

The hoſpital is a red brick building, with ſtone dreſſings to the windows, doors, &c., and ſtands on the north ſide of the High Street. The principal front conſiſts of a ſquare centre tower, with octagonal turrets at the angles, and two projecting wings, gabled at each end, with an intermediate range of buildings, two ſtories in height. In the archivolt, over the entrance gateway, is the inſcription, "Deus nobis hæc otia fecit;" and over the gateway are the arms of the archiepiſcopal ſee of Canterbury, impaling thoſe of the founder. Over the gateway is the dining room, containing portraits of Wycliffe, Fox, &c., in the room above which, called in the ſtatutes of the hospital, the Strong Room, the court rolls recorded, &c., are depoſited. In this apartment the ill-fated Duke of Monmouth was lodged, when on his way to London, after the battle of Sedgmoor, in 1685. The

entrance gateway leads into a quadrangle, 66 feet by 63 feet, and on the north ſide is the common hall, which contains the tables, benches, &c., ſhewn in the accompanying plates. Adjoining this hall, eaſtward, is the chapel, the eaſtern window of which, of five lights, and the northern window of four lights, are filled with ſtained glaſs, the ſubjects of which refer to the hiſtory of Jacob, in the 27th, 28th, 29th, 31ſt, and 32nd chapters of Geneſis. In the north window are—1ſt, "Iſaac ſending Eſau to procure veniſon, with Rebecca liſtening in the back ground. 2nd, "Rebecca inſtructing Jacob how to ſupplant Eſau." 3rd, "Iſaac bleſſing Jacob on his bringing him the veniſon." 4th, "The ſubſequent return and anger of Eſau." In the eaſt window are the following ſubjects:—1ſt, "Jacob's dream." 2nd, "The meeting of Jacob and Laban." 3rd, "Jacob with his wives and children." 4th, "The interview of Jacob and Laban on Mount Gilead." 5th, "Jacob in prayer at Mahanaim, while waiting for Eſau." In the lights, above the ſpringing of the arch, are the arms of Lichfield and Coventry, Canterbury and London, impaling thoſe of Abbot, and the arms of King Chriſtian, of Denmark, and Frederick, the Elector Palatine.*

The maſter's apartments are at the S.E. corner of the quadrangle, and were occupied by Archbiſhop Abbot when he viſited the hoſpital. The W. ſide of the quadrangle contains the brethren's reſidences, and the E. ſide thoſe of the ſiſters of the hoſpital.

The remainder of this Plate conſiſts of various examples of iron work, *viz.*, a door handle from Chant Marle Farm, near Cattiſtock, Dorſetſhire; a door handle from the Commandery, Worceſter; an eſcutcheon from the entrance gateway of the Biſhop's Palace, at Wells; a window latch from Lambeth Palace; and a knocker, the original of which is in the collection of Edward Browning, Eſq., architect, of Stamford.

* It has been supposed that this glass was brought from the Netherlands by Archbishop Abbot. According to others, it belonged originally to an ancient friary in Guildford. Some portions have been conjectured to be the work of Albert Durer, and the glass generally is probably of earlier date than the rest of the building.

VARIOUS DETAILS.

THESE conſiſt of the plan, elevation, and details of a conduit at Little Leighs Priory, Eſſex; benches and tables from Abbot's Hoſpital, Guildford (previouſly deſcribed); and tables, benches, &c., from the audit room of the Bede Houſe, Stamford. The conduit here given is of Perpendicular date, and hexagonal on plan, the roof being richly groined. The angles were probably ſurmounted with pinnacles, ſhewn on the Plate as reſtored. The deſign of the tables and benches at Abbot's Hoſpital is good and ſomewhat peculiar.

HALF-TIMBERED HOUSES.

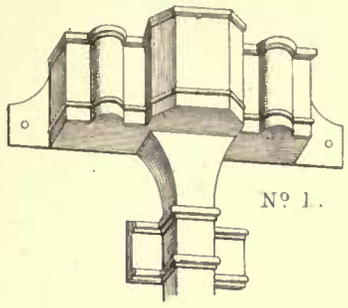
No. 1 is an example near Preſtbury, in Glouceſterſhire, and is an exceedingly picturesque ſpecimen of a claſs abounding in the midland counties of England. No particular local or traditionary hiſtory, however, attaches to the houſe in queſtion, which is merely given as a type of the Mediæval dwellings in this part of England.

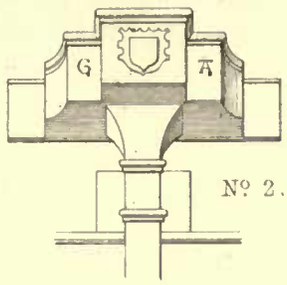
No. 2 forms the eaſtern extremity of a group of houſes, one of which has been given in detail in Plates 1 and 2 of the preſent work. The intermediate houſes between which and thoſe ſhewn on the accompanying Plate, are of comparatively modern date, but in all probability the whole originally formed one continuous group. Various details of ſtring cornices, jambs, mullions, and cills, barge-boards of gables, &c., are given in detail on the Plate.

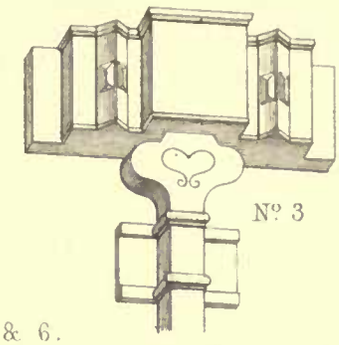
Various Examples of Ancient Metal Work.

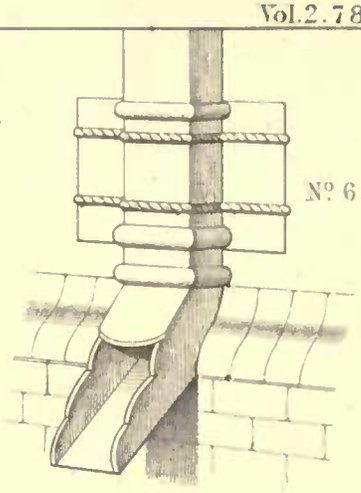
VARIOUS DETAILS.

HALF-TIMBERED HOUSES.

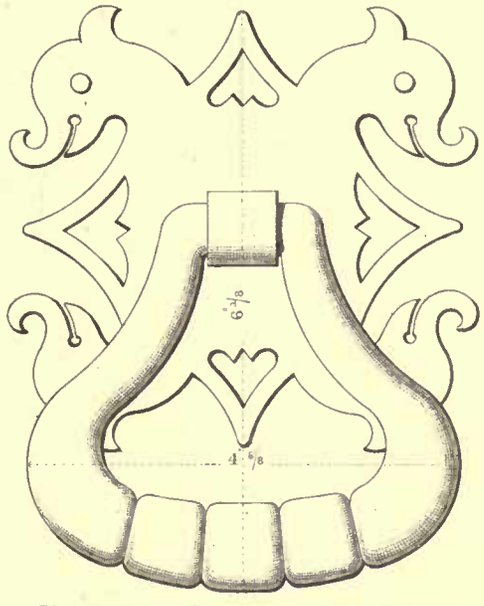




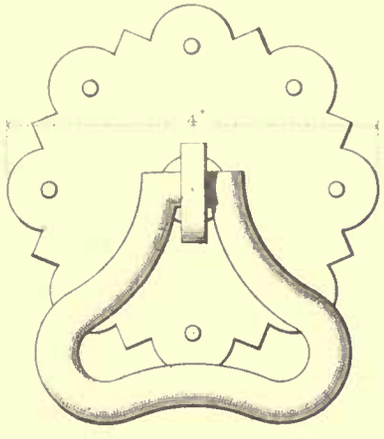




Nos 1.2.3.4.5 & 6.
Rain Water Pipes, Abbot's Hospital, Guildford, Surrey

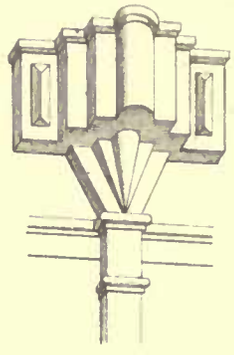


Closing Ring from Chant Marle Farm near Cattistock, Dorsetshire.



Closing Ring at the Commandery, Worcester.

Nº 4.



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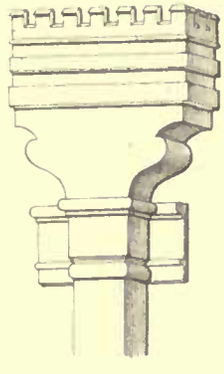
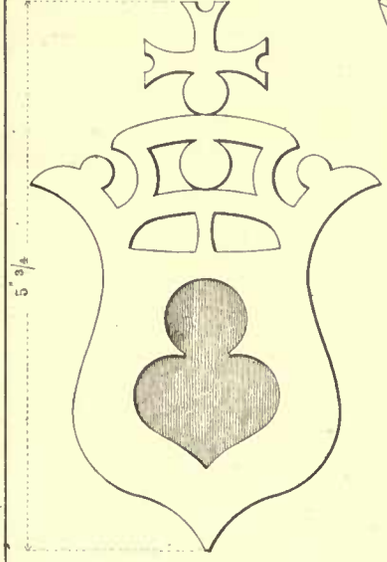
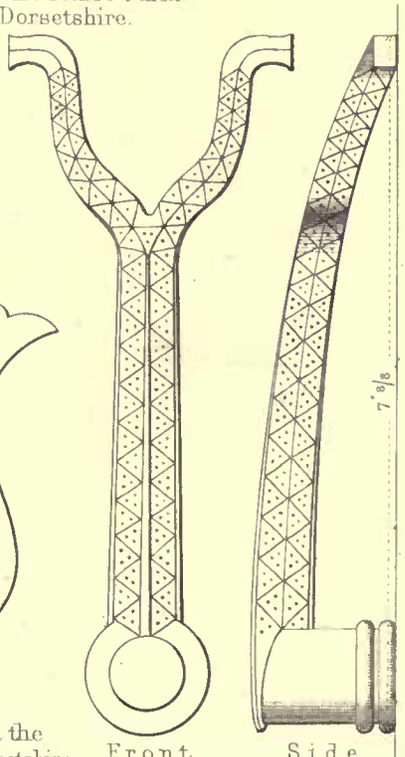
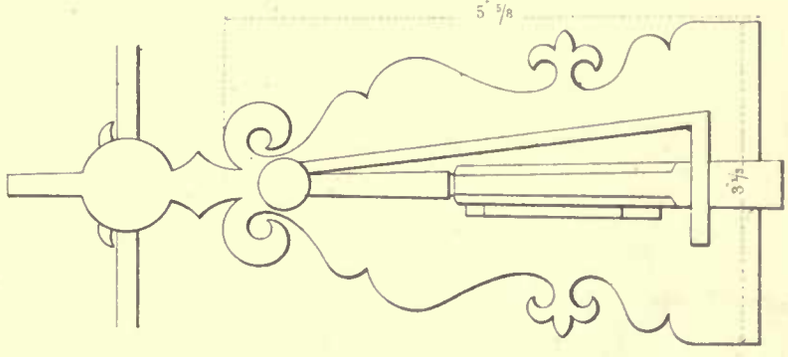




Escutcheon on Gateway at the Bishops Palace, Wells, Somersetshire



Front. Side
Knocker



Window Latch at Lambeth Palace

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Various Examples of Ancient Metal Work.

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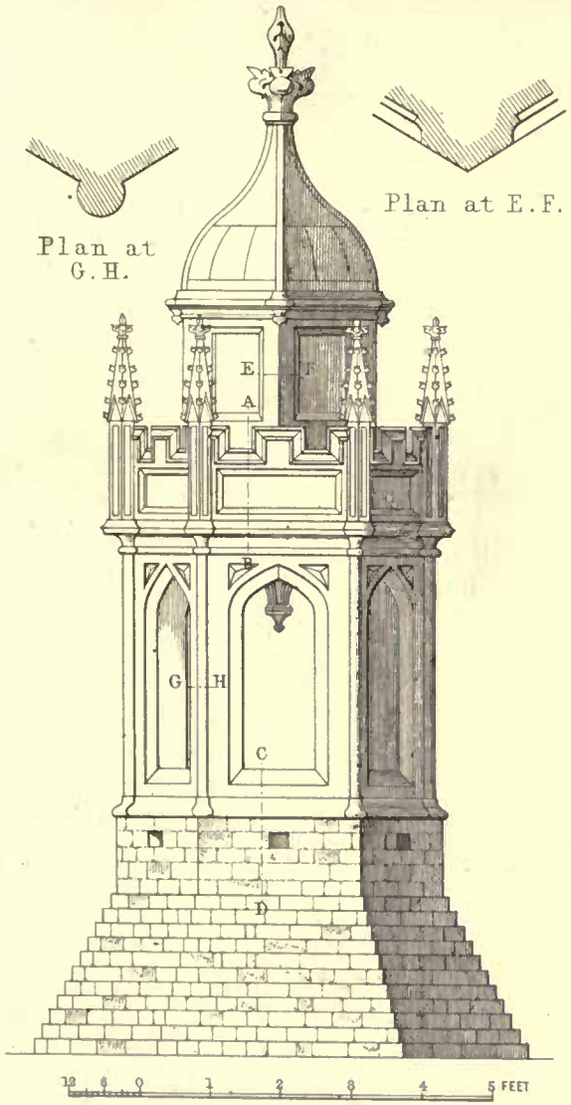
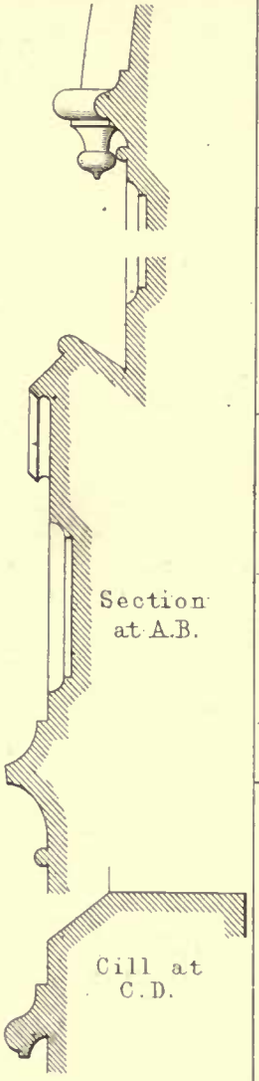
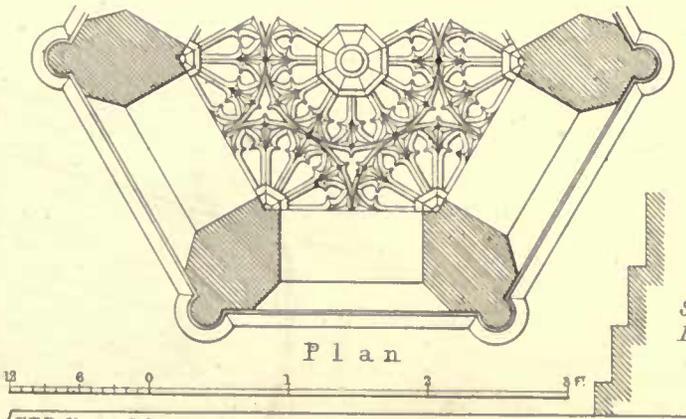
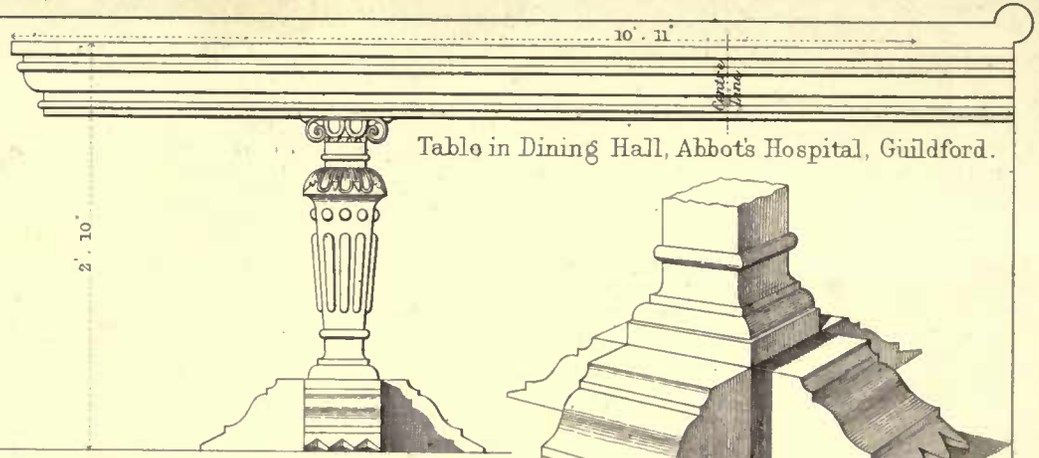
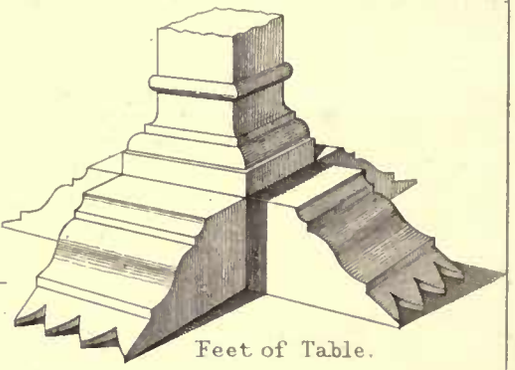


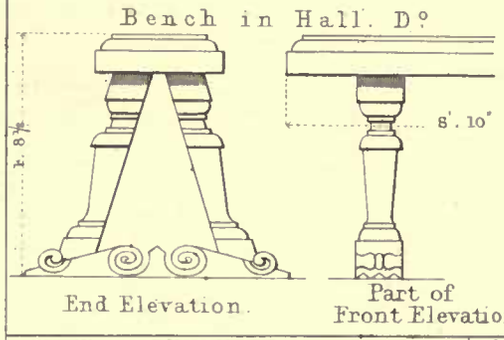


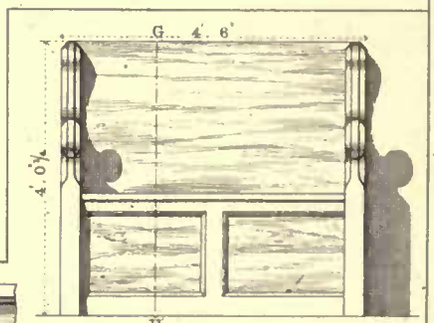


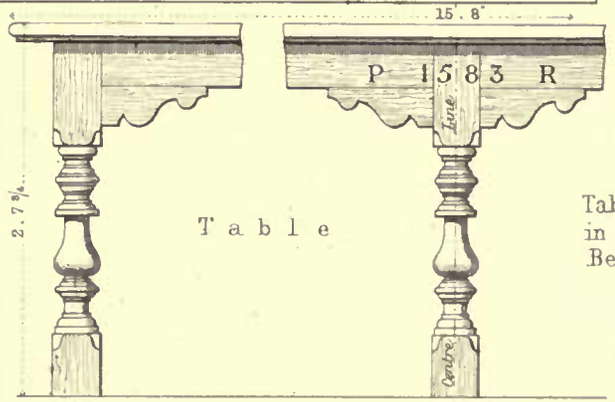
Scale of Details 1½ In. to a Foot

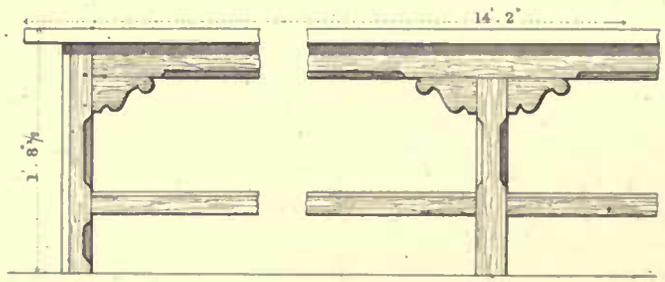




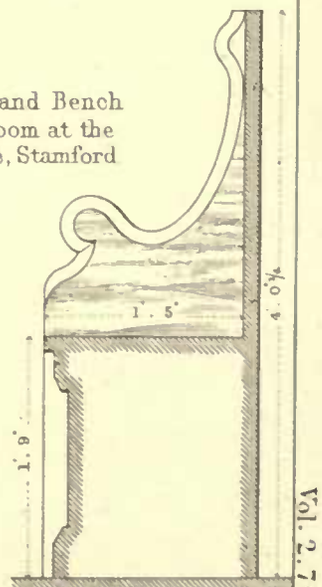








Table, Seat and Bench in Audit Room at the Bede House, Stamford



F.T.Dollman, del.

ANCIENT CONDUIT AT LITTLE LEIGHS PRIORY, ESSEX.

FURNITURE.

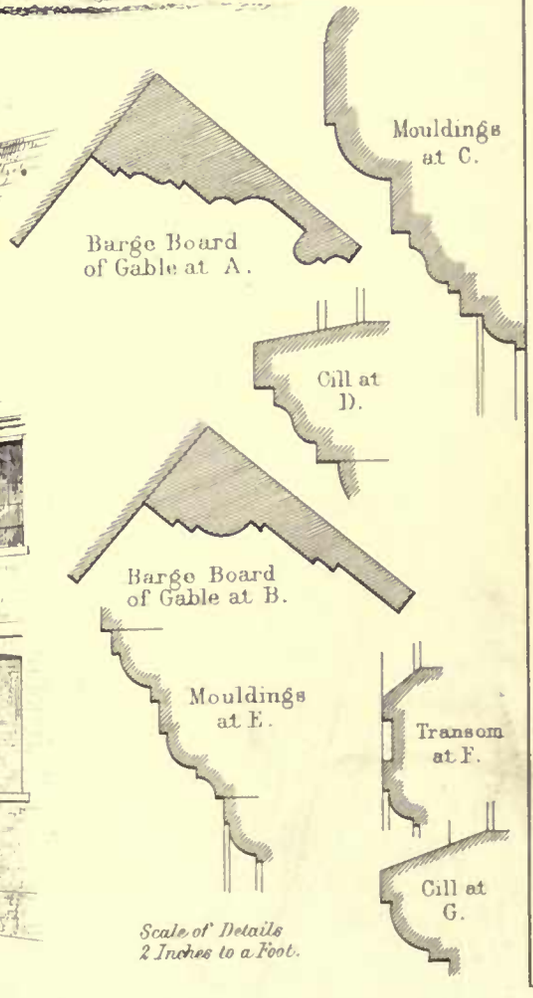
Various Details

Vol. 2. 79.

33-4

Nº 1.

Nº 2.



F.T.Dollman, del.

Half Timbered Houses.

Nº 1. NEAR PRESTBURY GLOUCESTERSHIRE. Nº 2. AT CHIDDINGSTONE, KENT.

London. J. Jobbins, 3, Warwick Ct. Holborn. W.C.

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Dollman, Francis Thomas
An analysis of ancient
domestic architecture in
Great Britain

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